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THE FLEMINGS IN OXFORD

BEING

DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM THE RYDAL PAPERS

IN ILLUSTRATION OF

THE LIVES AND WAYS OF OXFORD MEN

1650-1700

EDITED BY

JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D.
PROVOST OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE

VOL. I
1650-1680

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PREFACE

THIS book aims at doing for the latter half of the seventeenth century, in the way of illustration of Oxford life and ways, what is done for the latter half of the eighteenth century in Mrs. Evans' *Letters of Radcliffe and James.* In the Prefatory Note to that book (p. xxii) I stated that I had been put on the track of what promised to be an interesting correspondence; how interesting it was to turn out I had at the time little idea.

In 1885 Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, who was then engaged on his *History of the University*, took occasion of a visit to Oxford to inspect the Diary of Thomas Crosfield in the College Library, and in course of conversation he told me that he was at work for the Historical Manuscripts Commission on a collection of family papers which contained much information on the University life of the time. I understood that till the Commission had done with them no access to them could be obtained, but that he would be very happy to put me in the way of inspecting them afterwards. He added that he proposed to print everything of interest that he found in them.

In 1890, in the seventh part of the Appendix to the Twelfth Report of the Commission, appeared the Calendar of the Manuscripts of S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal Hall. The glimpses in the Calendar of what I hoped to discover made me anxious to get to closer quarters with the collection, and with the kind co-operation of Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte I was enabled to obtain the consent of Mr. le Fleming to my inspection of the documents at the Public Record Office in London. I spent three foggy weeks of the following Christmas holidays in the Record Office, examining, transcribing, and acquainting myself, so far as time allowed, with

the contents of the collection. Through Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte's kindness, for which I can never be too thankful, I was granted exceptional facilities for my work.

It soon became clear to me that the collection contained a great deal which was of value for the history of Oxford life and manners, and that occasional visits to London would not suffice to extract from it all of this kind that it was desirable to publish. I therefore applied to Mr. le Fleming for leave to have the boxes containing it transferred to Oxford, where in the College muniment room they would be as safe as in the Record Office from the dangers incident to everything human. Neither he nor I anticipated that it would be thirteen years before the first instalment could be published. His patience and forbearance alone has allowed me to advance so far in my undertaking.

From then till now nearly all my leisure has been applied to the work of selection, transcription, and annotation. A busy life has left all too little leisure for the purpose. While I held the office of Vice-Chancellor the work had to be entirely suspended. I have had to try the patience of Mr. le Fleming, of those who have helped me, of the committee and of the members of the Oxford Historical Society, and to all of them I wish to render my hearty thanks.

I soon found that Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte had underestimated the importance of the collection. So far from finding everything that was of interest printed, every shaft driven down into the uncalendared documents revealed more that seemed worth bringing to light, and I soon found that I could not satisfy myself, at all events, without going afresh through all the documents. They possessed of course a special interest to me, as a student of the history of the College and the University; and the valuable work of the Commission would have been rendered impossible if every specialist had a claim to have everything printed which was of interest to him; but those who are interested in what this book contains may like to know that of the documents contained in this volume over forty per cent. are not mentioned or referred to in any way in the calendar; and of the rest not

ten per cent. can be regarded for the purposes of this book as adequately described. This does not in any way diminish my obligation to those into whose preliminary labours I entered, nor take away from the interest of the calendar as a contribution to the political history of the period. I should never have been able to undertake my task at all, but for the excellent way in which the papers had been arranged by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, and my work has throughout been constantly lightened by the opportunity of referring to the calendar as an index to the collection.

In selecting from the six thousand documents of which the collection consists, I have been guided by the endeavour to include in this book only those which throw some light upon the life and ways of University men. I am only conscious of having gone outside of this scope in one instance. The temptation was too great to allow me to exclude two documents[1] which seem to shew, as existing in the reign of Charles II, a state of private war for which I know of no parallels later than in the *Paston Letters* at the time of the Wars of the Roses. I have, however, included not a few matters depending upon relations between University men which began at Oxford and went on into or through their after life, anything throwing light upon the earlier education of those who afterwards came up to the University, and illustrations of tastes or habits which were likely to have been formed or developed during residence there.

In illustrating the documents selected I have given myself greater freedom. When a document has been finally selected for publication I have not thought myself precluded from illustrating it in any way which might interest my readers, or enable them to put themselves in the position of the person writing or addressed. In this respect I perhaps ought to apologise for printing the whole list of the Knights of the Royal Oak[2], but being set in pursuit of it by a reference in one of the letters[3], and having been baffled for years in discovering it, I was anxious to shorten the labour of those

[1] LXXVI and LXXVII, p. 159. [2] Appendix F, p. 507.
[3] CII, p. 188.

who might be occupied in the same search. I might perhaps also plead in justification the example of Thomas Hearne in the heterogeneous but very interesting appendices to his publications.

The Flemings whose relations with Oxford form the subject of the book group themselves round the Daniel Fleming whose care in preserving every document addressed to him, and copies of most of those addressed by him to other persons, has left to posterity the exceptionally interesting collection which Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte has arranged. He was born at Conistone in Lancashire on the 24th or 25th of July, 1633, entered Queen's College as a commoner 20 July, 1650; went out of residence 13 July, 1652; resumed his caution-money in the following January; married, 27 August, 1655, Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., of Hutton in Cumberland, whom he had first seen at Oxford, and by whom he had fifteen children; was knighted at Windsor by King Charles II, 15 May, 1681, and died 25 Mar. 1701.

D. F., as I have found it convenient to call him to distinguish him from other members of his family, has given us in the autobiographic sketch which forms No. I of the documents in this volume but few details of his education, and I have not yet had access to the three small notebooks mentioned in the first volume of the *Calendar* as containing copies of verses and letters written by him in his youth[1]. The fourteen letters addressed to him at Oxford (II–XV), and the few items at the beginning of the accounts in XXIV, are all the documents contemporary with his Oxford life contained in the collection arranged for the purposes of the Commission.

In the library at Rydal is a duodecimo manuscript book 'Index perbreva rerum summarum quæ collectæ fuêre Oxôn, per me D: F. A: D. 1652.' It is a commonplace book, arranged alphabetically, with

[1] In the library at Rydal Hall is a commonplace book begun by D. F. in 1647. It contains under alphabetically arranged headings quotations about all the virtues and vices, laws, customs, and such-like matters. The fullest and most interesting quotations are under geographical headings.

four pages of supplement at the end. The books from which quotations are principally made are:—

Prid. Comp. Hist.[1]
Speed's Epit.[2]
White's Sacred Law[3].
Heylyn History of Liturgies[4].
Aretines Hist.[5]
Hey. Cosm.[6]
Full: Church Hist.[7]
Hakewill Apol.[8]
Camb: Britt.[9]
Selden's Titles of Honor[10].
Dugdale's St. Pauls[11].
Som. Ant.[12]
Plut. Lives[13].
Hutton's Reports[14].
Wilson's Hist. of K. James[15].
Biondi's Civill Warres[16].
Godwin's Rom. Antiq.[17]
Heylin's Epit.[18]

[1] For description of this book see below, p. xv.

[2] See n. 4, p. 296.

[3] Possibly, Institutionum Sacrarum Peripateticis Inædificatarum; Hoc est, Theologiæ, super fundamentis in Peripateticâ Digbæanâ iactis, extructæ, Pars Theorica. Authore Thoma Anglo, e generosâ Albiorum in Oriente Trinobantum Prosapiâ oriundo. M. DC. LII. (Tomus Secundus is in Queen's College library, 12°.)

[4] Of Liturgies, or Set forms of Publique Worship: With the Concomitants thereof, In way of an Historical Narration. By Peter Heylyn, D.D. It was first published in 1642, then incorporated in Ecclesia Vindicata, published in 1657, and finally issued in ΚΕΙΜΗΛΙΑ 'ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ, published in folio in 1681. A copy of the last is in Queen's College library.

[5] The historie of L. Aretino concerning the warres betwene the Imperialles and the Gothes, for the possession of Italy. Translated out of Latin by A. Goldyng. Black Letter. *Printed by Rowland Hall: London*, 1563. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) The British Museum has Thomas Hearne's copy.

[6] See n. 5, p. 403.

[7] See n. 6, p. 395.

[8] An Apologie or Declaration of The Power and Providence of God In the Gouernment of the World. By George Hakewill Dr of Diuinitie & ArchDeacon of Surrey. London Printed for Robert Allott, at the Beare in Paules Churchyard. 1630. (fol. In Queen's College Library.) This is the second edition, but the first with the author's name, the first edition published in 1627, having been By G. H. D.D. Both editions were printed in Oxford. See Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, pp. 132, 149.

[9] See n. 7, p. 427.

[10] See n. 2, p. 74.

[11] See n. 5, p. 435.

[12] See n. 10, p. 434.

[13] The reference is almost certainly to one of the editions of Sir Thomas North's translation from the French of Bishop Amyot, which was first published in folio in 1579, of which the British Museum has editions published 1595, 1603, 1612, 1631, 1657, and 1676, all in folio.

[14] Sir Richard Hutton (1561?–1639), judge, left some manuscript reports in law French, which were translated and published in 1656. The British Museum and Queen's College Library have only the second edition published 1682, fol.

[15] See n. 9, p. 75.

[16] See n. 9, p. 73.

[17] See n. 2, p. 323, and p. 558. Additional Note on p. 296, n. 2.

[18] Perhaps Certamen Epistolare, or, the Letter-Combate. Managed By Peter Heylyn, D.D. With 1. Mr. Baxter of Kederminster. 2. Dr Barnard of Grays-

Spotswood[1].
Heylyn's Examen Historicum[2].
Selden's Mare clausum[3].
Cookes Pleas o' th' Crowne[4].
Charon's Wisdome[5].
Digges agt Rebellion[6].
Littleton[7].
Sir Henry Wotton[8].
Reev's divinity[9].
Fortescue[10].
Publick Intelligencer[11].
Diurnall[12].
Balzac his Letters[13].
Twisden of Schism[14].

Inne. 3. Mr Hickman of Mag. C. Oxon. And 4. J. H. of the City of Westminster Esq; With 5. An Appendix to the same, in Answer to some passages in Mr Fullers late Appeal.... London, Printed by J. M. for H. Twyford, T. Dring, and J. Place, and are to be sold at their Shops, in Vine-Court in the Middle-Temple, at the George near S. Dunstones Church in Fleet-street, and at Furnivals-Inne Gate, in Holburn, 1659. (sm. 8°. In Queen's College library.)

[1] See n. 4, p. 94.

[2] Examen Historicum: or a Discovery and Examination of the Mistakes. Falsities, and Defects in some Modern Histories. Occasioned by the Partiality and Inadvertencies of their severall Authours. By Peter Heylin. In Two Books. ... London, Printed for Henry Seile and Richard Royston, and are to be sold over against S. Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, and at the Angel in Ivy-lane. 1659. (8°. In Queen's College library.)

[3] Joannis Seldeni Mare Clausum seu De Dominio Maris Libri Duo. Primo, Mare, ex Jure Naturæ seu Gentium, omnium hominum non esse Commune. sed Dominii privati seu Proprietatis capax, pariter ac Tellurem, esse demonstratur, Secundo, Serenissimum Magnæ Britanniæ Regem Maris circumflui, ut individuæ atque perpetuæ Imperii Britannici appendicis, Dominum esse, asseritur. Pontus quoque Serviet Illi. Londini, Excudebat Will. Stanesbeius, pro Richardo Meighen. MDCXXXV. (fol. In Queen's College library, Barlow's copy.)

[4] This is probably The Third Part of the Institutes .... concerning high treason, and other pleas of the crown, and criminal causes. The work of Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634), judge and law-writer. Separate editions of this part were published 1644, 1648, 1660, 1669, 1670, 1680, all in folio. See *D. N. B.*, s.v.

[5] See n. 2, p. 350.

[6] See n. 1, p. 410.

[7] See n. 1, p. 40.

[8] See n. 13, p. 394.

[9] Reeve (Edmund). The Christian Divinitie contained in the Divine Service of the Church of England; summarily .... composed; and with the Scriptures .... confirmed, *etc. N. Fussell and H. Mosley: London*, 1631. 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[10] See n. 5, p. 413.

[11] The Publick Intelligencer, communicating the chief Occurrences and Proceedings within the Dominion of England, Scotland and Ireland. It was published from 1655 to 1660 at London by T. Newcomb. It apparently ceased in April, 1660, and was succeeded by two journals entitled 'Mercurius Publicus' and the 'Parliamentary Intelligencer' published on the Monday and Thursday of each week.

[12] See n. 2, p. 32, and Index under Diurnalls and Newsbooks.

[13] See n. 6, p. 80, and Additional Note thereto, p. 548.

[14] An Historical Vindication of the Church of England In point of Schism, As it

Extraneus Vapulans[1].
Tamerlanes Life[2].
Heylin's observations upon L'Estrange's his history[3].
Selden's hist. of tythes[4].
Rosse. Chron.[5]
Crokes Rep.[6]
Davila's Hist.[7]
Rawley[8].
Guil. Hera:[9]
Zonaras his Annal[10].
Greg. Posthuma[11].

stands Separated from the Roman, and was Reformed I. Elizabeth. By Sir Roger Twisden Knight and Baronet. Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls, Jer. vi. 16. Charles the II. &c. Defender of the Faith. London. Printed by Robert Pawlet at the Bible in Chancery-Lane, near Fleet-street, 1675. (4°. In Queen's College library.)

[1] See n. 1, p. 103.

[2] Probably, Clark, John. Life of Tamerlane the Great. Lond. 1653, 4to. (Watts.) Mr. A. Reader in his catalogue No. 345 (1904), advertises a second-hand copy of '23 Tamerlan the Great. The History of, taken out of Arabian Manuscripts by Lord de Saincyton, 8vo, calf, 5s, 1679.'

[3] See n. 1, p. 103.

[4] The Historie of Tithes That is, The Practice of Payment of them. The Positiue Laws made for them. The Opinions touching the Right of them. A Review of it Is also annext, which both Confirmes it and directs in the Vse of it. By I. Selden. Nec partis studiis agimur. Sed sumsimus arma Consiliis inimica tuis, Ignavia fallax. M.DC.XVIII. (4°. In Queen's College Library, Barlow's copy.)

[5] Watt s.v. ascribes to Alexander Ross a book called Chronology in English, which is not in the British Museum nor in the list of Ross's works in *D. N. B.*

[6] Croke's Reports are in three folio volumes. The title-page of the first is The First Part (Though last Publish't) of the Reports of Sir George Croke K^t. Late one of the Justices of the Court of Kings-Bench, And formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Bench; of Such select Cases as were adjudged in the said Courts, from the 24th to the 44th of the late Queen Elizabeth, Collected and written in French by Himself; Revised and published in English, By Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet Master of the Rolls. London, Printed for A. Roper, T. Collins, F. Tyson, J. Place, J. Starkey, and T. Basset, Booksellers in Fleet-street, and Holbourn, 1669. (Queen's College library.)

[7] See n. 5, p. 395.

[8] See n. 5, p. 441.

[9] See p. 543, Additional Note on p. 53, n. 4.

[10] ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΣΚΗΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΖΩΝΑΡΑ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΔΡΟΥΓΓΑΡΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΓΛΑΣ, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΑΣΗΚΡΗΤΙΣ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΟΝ. Joannis Zonaræ Monachi Magni antea Vigilum Præfecti et Primi a Secretis Annales. Carolus Du Fresnæ, Dom. Du Cange, Regi a Consiliis, & Franciæ apud Ambianos Quæstor, Wolfianum Editionem cum scriptis Codicibus contulit: Latinam Versionem recensuit, Annales Notis illustravit. Parisiis E Typographia Regia M. DC. LXXXVI. (folio. Queen's College library.) The Annals had before been published by Hieronymus Wolf in his Corpus Historiæ Byzantinæ, Frankfort on Main, 1568. (The Queen's College copy was given to the College by Archbishop Grindal.)

[11] Gregorii Posthuma: or, Certain Learned Tracts: written by John Gregorie,

Godwin's Jew Antiq.[1]
Claytons Reports[2].
History of Independency[3].
Baker's Cronicle[4].
Monasticon[5].
The Termes of the Law[6].
Howel's Letters[7].
Brownl. Rep.[8]
Browne Religio Medici[9].
Dallington's Aph.[10]

M.A. and Chaplain of Christ Church in Oxford. Together with a short Account of the Autor's Life; and Elegies on his much-lamented Death. Published by his Dearest Friend J. G. B.D. of Merton College. London, Printed by William Du-gard, for Laurence Sadler, and are to bee sold at the Golden Lion in Little-Britain. 1649. (4°. Queen's College library.) The dedication is signed John Gurganie.

[1] See p. 558. Additional Note on p. 296, n. 2.

[2] Clayton (John) of the Inner Temple. Reports of and Pleas of Assises at Yorke held before severall judges in that circuit, with some precedents usefull for pleaders at the assises: never Englished before. London, 1651. 16°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[3] See n. 6, p. 86, and Additional Note thereto, p. 549.

[4] See n. 3, p. 174.

[5] Monasticon Anglicanum, sive Pandectæ Cœnobiorum Benedictinorum, Cluniacensium, Cisterciencium, Carthusianorum A primordiis ad eorum usque dissolutionem Ex MSS. Codd. Ad Monasteria olim pertinentibus; Archivis Turrium Londinensis, Eboracensis, Curiarum Scaccarii, Augmentationum; Bibliothecis Bodleianâ; Coll. Reg. Coll. Bened. Arundellianâ, Cottonianâ, Seldenianâ, Hattonianâ aliisque digesti, per Rogerum Dodsworth, Eborac. Gulielmum Dugdale, Warwic. Londini Typis Richardi Hodgkinsonne, M. DC. LV. (folio. Queen's College library.) The second volume, a smaller folio containing the Augustinian Canons, was published by the same authors in 1661. The third, a supplement to the first two, the same size as the second, was published by Dugdale only in 1672. There is a copy of the first volume in the library at Rydal hall.

[6] See p. 542, Additional Note on p. 40, n. 2.

[7] See n. 2, p. 18, and Additional Note thereto, p. 541.

[8] See n. 10, p. 81, and n. 4, p. 90.

[9] The famous treatise Religio Medici by Sir Thomas Browne (1605–82), physician and author, was probably written in 1635, while the author was established as a physician at Shipden Hall, near Halifax, before he moved to Norwich. The manuscript was passed about among his private friends, and more or less inaccurately transcribed, till in 1642 two surreptitious editions were published by Andrew Crooke. In 1643 appeared the first authorised edition, and thirty other editions were published between then and 1881. It was translated into Latin, Dutch, French, German, and perhaps Italian (though no copy of the last has been discovered). See *D.N.B.*, s.v.

[10] Dallington (Sir Robert). Aphorismes Civill and Militarie amplified with authorities and exemplified with historie, out of the first Quarteme of F. Guicciardine. (A briefe Inference upon Guicciardine's digression, in the fourth part of the first Quarteme of his Historie; forbidden the impression and effaced out of the originall by the Inquisition.) *London*, 1613. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) A second edition was published in folio in 1629.

Iron Age[1]. Mercurius Pol.[3]
Bacon's H. 7[2].

It is doubtful how long he continued to make entries in the book. The latest date of reference to a periodical is 1658.

The first book in the list is—

An Easy and Compendious Introduction For Reading all sorts of Histories: Contrived in a more facile way than heretofore hath been published, out of the Papers of Mathias Prideaux Mr of Arts and sometime Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford. The Second Edition Corrected and Augmented, and three usefull Indexes added. Cicero de Oratore, Nescire quid antea quam natus sis acciderit, Id semper est esse Puerum. Printed at Oxford for Leonard Lichfield and are to be sold by Thomas Robinson, Anno Salutis 1650. 4°.

It is in the Rydal Library with D. F.'s name on the title-page. It is a very curious book. The Chapters on the Popes are headed Good Bishops, Tollerable Arch-Bishops, Patriarchs, Usurping Nimrods, Luxurious Sodomites, Ægyptian Magitians, Devouring Abaddons, Incurable Babylonians. It is divided into three parts by title-pages, but the sequence of pagination is not interrupted.

The first part ends with a colophon, So much for Ecclesiasticall History in Generall.

The second title-page is Of Politicall History in Generall Deduced from Nimrod according to the foure Monarchies, by a continued Line Succession to these times, With a touch in every Period of some Principall concurrent Matters to be Taken notice of. Together with Inquiries for Discourse. Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula Cautum. Felix quem faciunt aliorum præmia promptum. Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield Printer to the University, 1650.

The Third Title is, Of the History of Successions In States, Countries, or Families. With A Particular Instance in the Succession of Governments and Governours, in this our own Country, which may serve for a Directory of Contrivance for other States. According to the Method observed in the two former Tracts. Ne te quæsiveris

[1] Parival (Jean Nicolas de). The Historie of this Iron Age; wherein is set down the true State of Europe, as it was in the year 1500 .... With a description of the most memorable ... transactions ... from that time till this present year; 1659. Illustrated with ... effigies of the most renowned persons of this present time. ... Rendered into English by B. Harris. The second edition ... inlarged. For J. Crook, S. Miller, and T. Davies: London, 1659. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[2] See n. 1, p. 75. [3] See n. 3, p. 116.

extra, Domi Talpa, foris Linceus. Abroad let not thy Fancy roame, Untill thou know what's done at home. Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield Printer to the University, 1650.

I do not propose to draw out the results which his correspondence shews D. F. to have derived from his Oxford life. A very varied taste for literature of all sorts, and a permanent attachment to several of the friends he made among his contemporaries are sufficiently obvious. My desire is to give my readers the opportunity of drawing out these results for themselves.

He certainly owed his wife to his residence at Oxford[1], and it is interesting nowadays to observe that a Cumberland baronet's daughter, even in the troublous times of the middle of the seventeenth century, carried away with her from Oxford evidence that some of her time there had been spent in working at music, and was sufficiently proficient to interest in her further work at it an academic musician of considerable distinction[2].

When D. F. entered the University Langbaine was Provost. Langbaine's friendship with Christopher Dudley, D. F.'s uncle by marriage, is illustrated in the Supplement[3]. Thomas Smith[4] was his Tutor. He was to be his lifelong friend, and eventually the husband of his wife's mother[5], Dean and Bishop of Carlisle. Among those he found in the College as undergraduates senior to himself were Christopher Musgrave[6], Timothy Halton[7], Dick[8] and Thomas Lamplugh[9], William Wilson[10], Edward Norryes[11], and Clement Ellis[12]. Allan Prickett[13] entered the same day and was soon followed by Joseph Williamson[14]. Others who joined the College during the next

[1] See first entry on p. 4.
[2] See p. 541. Additional note on p. 4, n. 1.
[3] Supplement 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, pp. 341 sqq.
[4] See n. 5, p. 3, and Table of Contents.
[5] Catherine Lady Fletcher, for whom see n. 2, p. 4.
[6] See n. 5, p. 28.
[7] See n. 1, p. 104.
[8] See n. 2, p. 45.
[9] See n. 2, p. 43.
[10] See n. 2, p. 164, and n. 14, p. 501.
[11] See n. 3, p. 260.
[12] See n. 4, p. 406.
[13] See n. 3, p. 40.
[14] See n. 3, p. 139, and Table of Contents.

two years were Thomas Cartwright[1], Sir George Fletcher[2], and Christopher Crakenthorp[3]. Barlow[4] was at this time a Fellow, and another Thomas Lamplugh[5], as Halton[6], Ellis[7], and Williamson[8] were soon to be.

D. F.'s connexion with the College was not likely to be interrupted by the termination of his residence. There was a continual current flowing between the counties and the College. The Index shows that about one hundred and fifty persons mentioned in this volume were members of the College, and those mentioned are not all with whom he had relations of one kind or another.

His father died 24 May, 1653, and at nineteen he found himself head of his family. His first business was to clear the estate, which was in the hands of the Committee for Compounding[9]. Family disputes also had attended his father's succession to Rydal on the death of a cousin in 1649[10], and this legacy of contention needed as much care, patience, and prudence as the dealing with the Parliamentary Committee.

To judge from his accounts, which are here our principal sources of information, the hours of leisure he secured from

[1] Thomas Cartwright, grandson of the famous puritan of the same name who flourished in the days of Elizabeth, was born at Northampton 1 Sept. 1634. He was intruded as a 'Tabiter' into Queen's College 'tempore usurpationis,' entering in Michaelmas term and matriculating 'cler. fil.' 18 Nov. 1650. He proceeded B.A. 17 Feb. 165⅔, M.A. 21 June, 1655, and having been ordained was made domestic chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester at the Restoration, and after much other promotion was made dean of Ripon 1675, and bishop of Chester 1686. He conspired with James II to establish the Romish religion in England, was head of the commission which expelled the fellows of Magdalen for refusing to elect the king's nominee as president, fled with James to Saint-Germain, and accompanied him to Ireland, where he died of dysentery at Dublin 15 April, 1689. His diary was published by the Camden Society. He bequeathed to Queen's College 'where I was pleased and blessed with my education' a portrait of Bishop Barlow, 'as the greatest light and ornament of learning and piety that this age at least hath bred in that College.' His portrait as bishop is in the College hall, and as dean of Ripon, by Soest, in the provost's house.

[2] See n. 1, p. 5.

[3] See n. 1, p. 397. He matriculated from Queen's College 12 Feb. 165⅓.

[4] See n. 4, p. 197.

[5] See n. 3, p. 131.

[6] See n. 1, p. 104.

[7] See n. 4, p. 406.

[8] See n. 3, p. 139, and Table of Contents.

[9] See Appendix A, p. 365.

[10] See n. 3, p. 6, and n. 2, p. 34.

these wearisome but important businesses were spent in a way befitting his position and education. He found time for visits to friends and relatives, to swim in Thames[1], to see a play[2], the Turk[3], and other entertainments[4], and money to dress himself suitably, and to buy the books in which he always delighted.

After his marriage he did not often journey southwards, though his duties as justice of the peace for Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and landowner in all three counties kept him often away from home. His reputation caused him to be constantly appealed to for the settlement of family or other disputes, and in a period of extreme political complexity he seems to have secured the respectful regard of persons of all creeds and of all parties.

He added to his literary and antiquarian tastes a great interest in educational questions. He discusses school-books with schoolmasters, becomes feoffee or trustee of more than one local school, he seems to have started a school at Rydal on his property, if not in his own house[5], he is consulted as to the appointment of tutors and masters by his friends, and took much pains in securing for his sons the best education obtainable, and in testing, so far as he was able, the education they were obtaining.

Of his eleven sons four became members of the University, three of Queen's College, one, George, of Edmund Hall. It is his correspondence with them that will form the staple of the book, though this first volume gives but little indication of this. During the years which elapsed between 1652, when he left Oxford, and 1678, when his second son Henry entered Queen's College, his direct relations with the University were naturally suspended, but in his correspondence with Smith and Williamson his connexion with the University is virtually

[1] See first entry on p. 9.

[2] See entry under 12 Feb. 165⅔, p. 44, and entry under 5 Dec. 1654, p. 85.

[3] See entry under 29 May 1655, p. 95.

[4] As 'ye Dromidary' p. 47, 'Jo. Tradeskins,' p. 60, cf. p. 80, 'at ye Tower,' p. 81, 'ye Lion & ye Lamb' p. 87, 'th' Cocke-pitt,' p. 93.

[5] See p. 418, entry under 19 Feb. 166⅔, and note there.

continued, and the episode of Henry Brougham's life there [1] which finds its way into the Fleming papers through D. F.'s inheritance of the Dudley correspondence, helps to bridge over the interval. Meanwhile occasional letters to or from old Oxford friends or acquaintances, and references to the sons of friends resident at Oxford keep alive the interest, and numerous glimpses of the education his sons were getting at home or at school illustrate the intellectual preparation afforded at that period to those who were afterwards to become members of the University.

In December, 1680, when this volume closes, D. F. had lost his wife [2] and two of his sons [3]. His eldest daughter was married and had two sons surviving out of three [4]; Alice, the second daughter, was keeping house for him. William, the eldest son, was already a Westmorland magistrate, Henry had been two years and a half at Oxford, Daniel had just left school, George was at Kendal School under Richard Stewardson [5], the rest were still at Rydal under the care of William Baxter [6].

I have endeavoured to bring out as much as I was able of what illustrates the general history of the University during the period under consideration, but the correspondence of a Queen's man, at any time of the history of the University, would naturally be most illustrative of the history of the College. Incidentally, for the first five hundred years of its history, this would also involve much illustration of the history of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and I have not scrupled to develop this side of my work. It is here I fear that my ignorance of the localities, which forty years of study have not availed to remove, will have led me into most blunders. The Additional Notes are not seldom confessions of mistake and attempts at amendment. Here

[1] See XXXVI to XLIX, pp. 104 sqq., and LI to LXII, pp. 118 sqq.

[2] See p. 473.

[3] John, see p. 425, and Thomas, see p. 484.

[4] For the marriage see p. 485, for the birth and death of the first Edward see p. 489, for the christening of the second Edward see p. 494, and for the birth and christening of Daniel see p. 501.

[5] See p. 502 entry under 12 June, 1680, and n. 1, p. 216.

[6] See p. 506 entry under 7 Dec. 1680, and n. 8, p. 418.

especially, but in all other parts of my work as well, I shall thankfully accept the corrections of my critics.

I have reproduced the documents included in the volume with the greatest possible exactness, preserving even slips which seemed obvious, so as to ensure to my readers the most complete acquaintance with the originals. In the Notes I have followed as a rule in the spelling of proper names the authority which was for the moment before me.

In the prosecution of my work I have constantly had at my elbow all Anthony Wood's works, and Clark's *History of his Life and Times*, Hearne's *Collections*, Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* and his genealogical works, the histories of Cumberland and Westmorland (oh, that they had been adequately indexed!), Cockayne's *Peerage* and *Baronetage*, West's and Tweddell's *Furness*, the Surtees edition of Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire* and the Chetham edition of his *Visitation of Lancashire*, the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Dr. Murray's *New Historical English Dictionary*.

My friends have not been allowed to be ignorant of my labours. Help on individual points is acknowledged where the information is given, but I must specially here acknowledge the help I have received from Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, Dr. J. F. Payne, Miss Armitt of Rydal Cottage, Ambleside; Mr. Chapman, Vicar of Coniston; Mr. Sherwen, Archdeacon of Westmorland; Dr. Ware, Bishop of Barrow in Furness; Mr. C. H. Firth; Mr. Edwards, Vicar of Kirkland; Dr. Murray; Dr. Prescott, Archdeacon of Carlisle; Dr. Henry Bradley; Mr. Belcher, Vicar of Bramley; Mr. F. J. Weld, Mrs. Tempest of Broughton Hall, Dr. Garnett, the Hon. Lady Leighton-Warren, Dr. Shadwell, Mr. F. Madan, the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society; Mr. James Wilson, Vicar of Dalston; Mr. F. Haverfield, Mr. William Longrigg, Dr. Macray, Mr. C. E. Doble, Mr. T. M. Davenport, Mr. Henry Frowde, the late Professor York Powell, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Alderman Titus Wilson of Kendal, Professor Holland, Mr. R. S. Rait, Dr. Venn, Mr. T. Vere Bayne, Mr. R. E. Leach, Mr. C. H. Lowry, Mr. C. B. Hodgson, the late Mr. G. B. Woodburne, and the late Chan-

cellor Ferguson, who had he lived would, I feel sure, have saved me from many of the errors and omissions which the book contains. These would have been much more numerous but for the constant care and help bestowed by Mr. C. L. Stainer.

I have also to acknowledge the services rendered me by the Controller of the Clarendon Press, and by the compositors and readers, whose work in the manufacture of the volume must often have been tedious and troublesome.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
8 *June*, 1904.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

Al. Ox. Alumni Oxonienses. By Joseph Foster. 8 volumes. Oxford and London, 1887–91.

Bibl. Brit. Bibliotheca Britannica; or A General Index to British and Foreign Literature. By Robert Watt, M.D. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1824.

Bloxam. A Register of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford. By J. R. Bloxam, D.D. 8 vols. Oxford, 1853–85.

Bodl. The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Brit. Mus. British Museum.

Brit. Mus. Cat. Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum.

Burn and Nicolson. *See* Nicolson and Burn.

Burrows. The Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647 to 1658, edited by M. Burrows. (Camden Society.) 1881.

Cal. of Comm. for Comp. Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, edited by Mrs. Everett Green, among the series of State Papers published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Coll. Reg. The College Register of Queen's College, Oxford. Manuscript in the Archives of the College.

D. F. Daniel Fleming.

D. N. B. or Dict. Nat. Biog. Dictionary of National Biography, edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. 1885–1903.

G. E. C.'s Peerage. Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. By G. E. C. 8 volumes. London, 1887–98.

Halkett & Laing. A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. By Samuel Halkett and Rev. John Laing, M.A. 4 volumes. Edinburgh, 1882–8.

Lingard. Lingard's History of England.

London's Catalogue. A Catalogue of The most vendible Books in England. London, 1658. The Epistle Dedicatory is signed William London.

Misc. Gen. et Her. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A. From 1868. Since Dr. Howard's death edited by W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Murray. *See* N. E. D.

N. E. D. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by James A. H. Murray. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. Volume I was published in 1888.

Nicolson and Burn. The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. By Joseph Nicolson, Esq., and Richard Burn, LL.D. 2 volumes. London, 1777.

O. H. S. Oxford Historical Society, its publications since 1885.

R. P. The papers of S. H. le Fleming, Esq., at Rydal Hall, Westmorland. The numbers by which they are quoted were affixed by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, when he first examined them for the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

S. P. D. Calendar of State Papers Domestic, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Watts. *See* Bibl. Britt.

Webster. A Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D. 2 vols. London, 1832.

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THE FLEMINGS IN OXFORD 1650–1700

I.

Autobiographical Sketch of Daniel Fleming (342 A)[1].

Farmed Con.[2] after marriage.
Borne[3].
Christened[4].
Sponsors[5].
Removed to Monkhall[6].

[1] The numbers in brackets are the numbers of the Rydal Hall MSS. as given in the *Twelfth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix, Part VII. They were affixed to the original documents for the purposes of the Commission, and are approximately in chronological order.

[2] Coniston: a manor belonging to the Flemings from the reign of Henry III. This probably refers to D. F.'s father, William. On his marriage with Alice Kirkby he seems to have lived at Coniston, and continued there after he succeeded to Rydal on the death of his cousin, William.

[3] D. F. was born 25 July, 1633.

[4] He was baptized on the 28th of the same month.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Monkhall: a small manor in the township of Great Crosthwaite, the site of a cell or chantry, formerly belonging to the monks of Furness. Dr. Prescott has kindly referred me for the grant to Furness to Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense* (p. 159), and corrects Lysons' statement (*Cumberland*, p. 85), made on the authority of Mr. T. Denton, that it was the monks of Carlisle to whom the place belonged. It was granted by Henry VIII to John Williamson, but in another hundred years had come to the Flemings. It was at the western end of the present Fitz Park, Keswick, and has been sold by the present owner of Rydal and a cottage hospital erected on its site. The 'fish stews' of the monks are still visible in the unevenness of the ground, and you can trace down to the Crossings Bridge by Crosthwaite Church the old disused hollow way by which the monks came to the church services. A faculty pew in the church is still available for the owner of Monkhall (Canon Rawnsley). See also Nicolson and Burn, ii. 92; Sir Daniel Fleming's *Survey of Cumberland*, p. 15.

Went to School, viz. to Mr Wheelwright & Radclife[1] at Kesw.
Removed to Skirwith[2]. Learned of Mr an Irishman in 41,
Mr Southwick[3], Mr at Euxtonburgh[4] in 40, Mr Bartle
a Scotchman at Irton[5] July 44 Crab., Mr Waterhouse at Owseby[2]
[York Battel[6] July 44, Mr Jo. Martin[7] at Eamont-bridge[8] (Carlile
seige[9] June 45), Mr Tho. Milburne[10] at Penrith, Mr Sanderson at
Kes. in 48 & Mr Dodgson at Bank[11] & Home 49.
Removed to Coniston.

[1] Radcliffe was of course a common name on the shores of Derwentwater.

[2] Skirwith and Ousby are in the extreme south-east of Cumberland, just under Crossfell. Skirwith was a manor in the parish of Kirkland, bought in 1607 by Agnes, widow of William Fleming, D. F.'s great-grandfather. She settled it on Daniel, her fourth son, whose son William, D. F.'s father, became, by failure of his elder brothers' descendants, head of the Rydal family.

[3] Perhaps John Southiacke or Southaike of Cumberland, who entered Queen's College, as batler, in Michaelmas Term, 1626, and matriculated 21 November, 1628, sacerdotis filius, aged 17. He may have been related to the Francis Southaik who sold the advowson of Skelton to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1607.

[4] Euxton is not far from Chorley in Lancashire. Margaret Kirkby, sister of Alice, D. F.'s mother, was married to Hugh Anderton of Euxton.

[5] Irton, in the south-west of Cumberland, not far from Muncaster Castle. The Flemings were connected with the Irtons of Irton, through the Kirkbys.

[6] The battle of Marston Moor, which immediately resulted in the surrender of York to the Parliamentary army, took place 1 July, 1644.

[7] There were two John Martins of Queen's College, either of whom might have been teaching at Eamont Bridge at this time: John, son of Thomas of Barton, the parish of Westmorland into which you cross over the Eamont from Penrith, who matriculated 23 Nov., 1638, aged 17; and John, son of Thomas of Langonby (Langwathby), not far from Penrith to the east, who matriculated 8 May, 1640, aged 16. The war would probably have brought both of them home from Oxford after taking their B.A. degree, which they seem to have done, one in February, and one in March, 1643–4. In the Long Roll for 1642–3, two Martins are among the 'servientes,' to whom 'secundum decretum factum x Sept. in dissolucione collegii super adventum hostium' £12.02 was paid 'vice communarum pro septem hebdomadis.' They are there called Martin senior and junior.

[8] The bridge over the Eamont near Penrith connects Cumberland and Westmorland.

[9] The siege of Carlisle lasted from October, 1644, to June, 1645. Several Penrith people contributed provisions to the garrison (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 234 sqq.).

[10] This was perhaps Thomas Milborne, who entered Queen's College, as batler, in Easter Term, 1628, and matriculated 21 November, 1628, as of Cumberland, aged 17, sacerdotis filius, and proceeded B.A., 20 October, 1631, and M.A., 8 July, 1634, who was probably younger brother of Robert, who matriculated, aged 18, the same day. Their father may have been Leonard Milbourne, who was parson of Ousby in 1644, and of Skelton from 1623 onwards.

[11] Bank: a manor in the parish of Kirkland, and so not far from Skirwith. It belonged to the Crakenthorpes.

Went to London May 29, 1650. with J. B.[1] to clear Con. Ryd. & Beck. from sequestr.[2]

Entered in Grays Inn in June 1650[3].

Went by Coach to Queens Coll. in Oxōn (A comoner) July 20, 1650[4].

Mr S.[5] my tutor, Dr L.[6] Provost, Dr G.[7] Vice Chancellor.

First Mr Jo. Reeves[8], afterwards Mr Hen. Row[9] my chamberfellowes[10].

Matriculated[11] 13s paid[12].

[1] J. B. is John Banckes, the faithful retainer from whom we have several letters below, V, VI, &c.

[2] Coniston, Rydal, and Beckermet were the three chief Fleming properties in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland respectively. Both William Fleming, D. F.'s father, and the cousin of the same name whose heir he was, had appeared in arms on the king's side. The family property was sequestered, and Rydal plundered and stripped by the Cromwellians under Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isel (Burns and Nicolson, i. 162 sq.). For the details of the process of clearing the estates from sequestration, see Appendix A.

[3] 1650, June 24, Daniel Fleming, son of William F. of Connistone, co. Lancaster, knight (Foster's *Gray's Inn Admission Register*, p. 254). D. F.'s father does not, however, seem to have been ever knighted.

[4] Ter. Mag. Vac. 1650. (Sr) Daniell Fleminge, July 20, c. (Queen's College Entrance Book); i. e. Daniel Fleming, afterwards Knight, entered as commoner, 20 July, 1650, in the Term of the Long Vacation.

[5] Thomas Smith, afterwards Dean, and finally Bishop of Carlisle. There is a good life of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. liii. Several letters from him are printed below.

[6] Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College from 1646 to 58. There are some letters from him in the Supplement.

[7] Daniel Greenwood, Principal of Brasenose College from 1648 to 60, was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1650 to 52.

[8] John Ryves entered Queen's College, as Upper Commoner, 23 September, 1649. He matriculated 18 November, 1650, and became student of the Middle Temple, 1651, as son and heir of George, of Damory, Dorset, Esq., 'the last of the Damory line' (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*, s. v.). His pedigree is in Hutchins' *Dorset* (ed. iii), vol. iv. p. 97.

[9] Henry Rowe entered Queen's College, as Upper Commoner, 31 March, 1651, matriculated 24 April, 1651. Foster suggests that he may be the same as Henry Roe, son of Henry, who died 15 August, 1670, and was buried at Hackney.

[10] If a set of rooms consisted, as at present, of one large and two small rooms, the practice was to sleep together in the large room (camera) and work separately in the small rooms (musaea).

[11] Daniel Fleming matriculated 18 November, 1650, as 'armigeri filius.' John Reves, Joseph Williamson, Richard and Thomas Lamplugh, Thomas Cartwright (afterwards Bishop of Chester), and Clement Elis were among those who matriculated from Queen's Coll. on the same day.

[12] In Hearne's time the fee for the matriculation of an 'armiger' was 16*s.* 6*d.* (Bodl. MS. Rawlinson, Hearne's *Diaries*, 161, p. 11).

In June 1651 in St Maryes Church I did first see Mrs B. F.[1] afterwards my wife.

I went to Bath & Bristol with &c. Aug. 13, 1651.

I sett my Lady F.[2] &c. in Mar. 51 northward as farr as Toak-Hill[3].

A greate Eclipse[4] (on a black Munday) at Lichfield. I first presented Mrs B. F. with a gold Ring.

I left Oxford July 13, 1652. came downe with my Uncle Jo. Kirkby[5], charges there.

Was at Skipton meeting[6], and came from thence to Con.

My Father sent me to Yanewith[7] & Skirw.[8] & dyneing at Acornb.[9]

[1] Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, of Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland, baronet, who was slain at the battle of Rowton Heath, 1645, and of Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir George Dalston, of Dalston, Cumberland, knight. For her brother, Sir George, with whom she would be staying, see below, note 1, p. 5.

[2] Lady Fletcher afterwards married Thomas Smith, D. F.'s college tutor, for whom see above, note 5, p. 3. The '&c.' here and below, seems to include Barbara Fletcher.

[3] Toak-Hill or Talk o' th' Hill (on the Hill), on the great North road, on the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire, 5 miles north-north-west from Newcastle-under-Lyme. Nine counties are said to be visible from the village, and the mountains of Wales in the distance.

[4] 'The famous Black Monday; fearfulest eclipse of the Sun ever seen by mankind. Came on about nine in the morning; darker and darker, ploughmen unyoked their teams, stars came out, birds sorrowfully chirping took to roost, men in amazement to prayers: a day of much obscurity; *Black Monday*, or *Mirk Monday*; 29th March, 1652. Much noised of by Lilly, Booker, and the buzzard Astrologer tribe' (Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (ed. 1845), vol. ii. p. 169). Easter Monday had before this got the name of Black Monday from the dark inclement weather which befell Edward III and his army before Paris on that day, which was 14 April, in 1360. In 1652, 29 March was the fifth Monday in Lent.

[5] John Kirkby of Coniston Hall, second son of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth, Lancashire, and Jane, daughter of Edward Rigby of Burgh, his wife, was at school for two years at Sedbergh, under Gilbert Nelson, and was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 14 May, 1631, being then past fifteen years of age. He was brother of D. F.'s mother. II and XXV are samples of his Latinity.

[6] Probably on 19 July: see the end of this sketch. The meetings are probably in connexion with the removal of the sequestration.

[7] Yanwith or Yanwath, a picturesque Hall with a Peel tower, close to the London and North-Western Railway, just south of Penrith, was at this time occupied by Christopher Dudley (called below My uncle Dudley), who was married to Agnes, sister of William Fleming, D. F.'s father.

[8] Skirwith: see above, note 2, p. 2. It was held at this time by Thomas, William Fleming's third brother.

[9] Acorn Bank, the manor house of the manor of Temple Sowerby, was at this time the seat of John Dalston, whose son Christopher afterwards married Bridget, third daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, and younger sister of Barbara, D. F.'s wife.

I did see Sr Geo.[1] &c. Afterwards I went to Hutton[2], being ye first time I was ever there. I did go again unto Hutton.

Dec. 18, 52. I began my London-journey[3]. Jan. 2, 52. I went to Oxford & took my caution-money[4]. Jan. 22 I went first into Comons at Grays Inn & paid 4li for a Fine, besides Fees.

My Father dyed May 24. 53. which sad newes I heard not (being at London) before June 3. 53. I came from London Sept. 28. 53. I did come downe by Manchester to see my brother Roger[5] an Apprentice ther 8ber 1. 2 & 3. 1653. October 6. I was God-Father to Mrs Agnes Dicconson at Heskin[6], & I came to Coniston Oct. 13, 53. Nov. 8, 53 I went to Hutton, (haveing been at Yanewith, Skir. & Hutton-John[7]) & came from thence Nov. 14. At Hutton. Nov. 20. I went Nov. 22 from Keswick by Isel[8] to Lamplugh[9]

[1] Sir George Fletcher was only son and heir of Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton, Bart., who was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath in Cheshire, A.D. 1645, fighting for the king. Sir George was a contemporary of D. F. at Queen's, having entered there as fellow commoner 16 June, and matriculated 30 July, 1651. He was at that time eighteen years of age. There are many letters from him to D. F. in the Rydal papers. He was repeatedly M.P. for Cumberland between 1661 and his death on 23 July, 1700. George Johnston, servant to Sir George Fletcher, was entered on the College Books the same day as his master, but does not seem to have matriculated.

[2] Hutton, called Hutton in the Forest to distinguish it from Hutton John, the seat of the Hudlestones, was the seat of the Fletchers, 5½ miles north-west of Penrith. The Fletchers were originally of Cockermouth, and bought Hutton of Thomas Hutton in the reign of James I.

[3] Details of this journey are supplied in the accounts of John Banckes, who accompanied him. See XIX.

[4] The caution-money was £5. For his expenses during this visit to London, see XXIV and XXVII.

[5] Roger was D. F.'s next brother. There are letters from him below IX, XIV, XXI, &c.

[6] Heskin is a township in the parish of Eccleston, not far from Chorley in Lancashire. In Wrightington, an adjoining township in the same parish, was Wrightington Hall, the chief seat of the Dicconsons, who had also property in the other townships. Agnes Kirkby, third daughter of Roger, eldest brother of Alice, D. F.'s mother, was married to Hugh Dicconson of Wrightington.

[7] Hutton John, near the road from Penrith to Keswick, is the seat of the Hudlestones. They were connected with the Flemings through Dorothy, second sister of D. F.'s father, who was married to Andrew Hudlestone.

[8] Isel, near Cockermouth, was the seat of the Lawsons. Katherine, daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, was married to Andrew Hudlestone, son of the Andrew who was married to Dorothy Fleming: see preceding note.

[9] Lamplugh, not far from Lowes Water, the seat of the family of the same name. The first wife of Col. John Lamplugh, who was now head of the family, a Cavalier officer, wounded and taken prisoner at Marston Moor, was Jane Kirkby, the eldest daughter of Roger, the eldest brother of D. F.'s mother.

& hurt a Horse on Southwaitbridge[1]. I was at Becker[2]. Nov. 25.

Jan. 10. 53. A meeting[3] at Kendal concerning Rydal, &c.

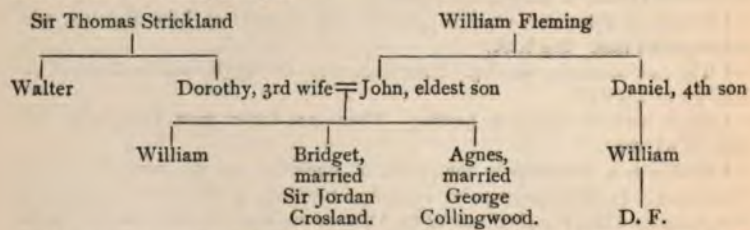
Rydal surveyed Jan. 11, 53.

[1] Southwaite is a mill on the river Cocker before it reaches Cockermouth, as I am informed by Canon Sherwen of Dean, 'and close to that mill was a bridge for foot passengers, a wooden erection which existed in 1866, and was till five or six years ago the only bridge over the river at that place. There is now (1900) a commodious stone bridge a few yards higher up the stream. I have many times,' writes the Canon, 'driven through the ford, but after a heavy rainfall it was often dangerous. It is just the place where a man, either riding through the ford or walking over the foot-bridge and holding the bridle of a horse passing through the stream, might have it carried away.' It looks as though D. F.'s accident was due to an attempt to get the horse over the bridge.

[2] Little Beckermet or St. John Beckermet, to be distinguished from Great or St. Bridget Beckermet: a manor near Calderbridge in West Cumberland, a very ancient property of the Flemings.

[3] The meetings, differences, articles, awards, and references mentioned here and just below, are explained by the following from Burns and Nicolson (i. 364):—'In the year 1653, this Daniel got possession of the manors of Rydal, Coningston, and Beckermet, which had hitherto been under sequestration; Rydal having been leased out by Mr. John Archer and other Committee men at Kendal to Walter Strickland esquire, uncle to the two daughters of John Fleming esquire, sisters of William aforesaid, who died without issue; those two daughters claiming as heirs to their father and brother, against this collateral branch who claimed by virtue of the intail.'

The relationship of the persons here mentioned is exhibited in the following extract from the family pedigree:—



John Archer was local Commissioner for Cumberland and Westmoreland, and took a leading part in the business of the Committee, visiting London more than once on its business, and receiving at Kendal the letters addressed to it. In 1649 he was Mayor of Kendal. In 1654 he became dissatisfied with the proceedings of the London Committee, and resigned, being succeeded, 18 May, 1654, by Jer. Tolhurst and Paul Wymond. He acted as Commissioner on different occasions with Richard Brauthwaite, Roger Bateman, Thomas Lamplugh, and Thomas Craister. See *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents*, passim. His name appears in a list of elders at Kendal in the list of the names of the presbyterian classes in the Barony of Kendal (Tanner MSS. Bodleian, vol. ix. folio 527). See W. A. Shaw's *Church under the Commonwealth*, vol. ii. p. 369, and Appendix A.

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My Father dyed May 24. 53. which sad newes I heard not (being at London) before June 3. 53. I came from London Sept. 28. 53. I did come downe by Manchester to see my brother Roger[5] an Apprentice ther 8ber 1. 2 & 3. 1653. October 6. I was God-Father to Mrs Agnes Dicconson at Heskin[6], & I came to Coniston Oct. 13, 53. Nov. 8, 53 I went to Hutton, (haveing been at Yanewith, Skir. & Hutton-John[7]) & came from thence Nov. 14. At Hutton. Nov. 20. I went Nov. 22 from Keswick by Isel[8] to Lamplugh[9]

[1] Sir George Fletcher was only son and heir of Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton, Bart., who was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath in Cheshire, A.D. 1645, fighting for the king. Sir George was a contemporary of D. F. at Queen's, having entered there as fellow commoner 16 June, and matriculated 30 July, 1651. He was at that time eighteen years of age. There are many letters from him to D. F. in the Rydal papers. He was repeatedly M.P. for Cumberland between 1661 and his death on 23 July, 1700. George Johnston, servant to Sir George Fletcher, was entered on the College Books the same day as his master, but does not seem to have matriculated.

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Ryd.—&c.

Apr. 27. 55 Went towards London, May 4, 55 at London.

May 18, 55 Mr (afterwards Sr Jeffrey) Palmer[1] did give directions for drawing of my wifes Joynture with Mr Tho. Lee[2] of ye Temple see June 30, 55.

May 22, 55 Accompanied Sr G. F.[3] &c. to Stevenidge[4] with Mr Sidney Mon.[5] & Sr Edw. Mansel Bar.[6]

May 26, 55 My uncle Dudley[7] comitted to ye Upper bench Prison.

May 28, 55, Rec. by ye Post my Lady Fletchers Stat. Slap.[8]

May 30, 55, I did swim in Thames.

May 31, 55 Given to a Poetaster 2s 6d.

June ye 2, 55 Bought my wedding clothes & June 9, 55 & June 12, 13, 15, &c.

June 22. 55 Bought a Tortois-shell Trunk & gloves. Paid for cutting of my steel with 15 Coates[9] therein.

[1] Geoffrey Palmer, barrister at law of Middle Temple 1623, one of the managers of Strafford's impeachment 1641, joined Hyde and Falkland and withdrew from the House of Commons 1642, joined Charles's Parliament at Oxford 1644, committed to the Tower, 9 June, 1655, but released following September, made attorney-general, knighted and made a baronet 1660, died 1670, aged 72 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, s. v.).

[2] Perhaps Thomas Lee of Woodford, Essex, second son of Sir Harry Lee, Knt., entered Inner Temple, Nov. 1630.

[3] i.e. George Fletcher.

[4] Stevenage in Hertfordshire, on the great North road, thirty-one miles from London.

[5] Sidney, son of Hon. James Montagu, and grandson of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, was now about fourteen years of age.

[6] Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam, son of Sir Lewis Mansel, first baronet, and of Elizabeth, eldest sister of the above-mentioned James Montagu, and so first cousin of Sidney Montagu, was now about eighteen years of age. He was also first cousin of Alice, daughter of Hugh Hare, first Baron Coleraine, by his wife Alice, second sister of the same James Montagu, who had in February of this year become Sir George Fletcher's first wife.

[7] Christopher Dudley, of Yanwath (see above, note 7, p. 4), the last of his line, sold Yanwath to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, 1654. On the death of his wife, a good many family papers came to D. F., some of which, relating to Oxford, are printed in the Supplement.

[8] D. F.'s accounts for this period are printed in part in XXXII, where this item appears as paid 'to ye Post for my Lady Fletcher's Statute 00–01–00.' It would seem that he had been seeking for some Statute, which eventually he had to ask her to send him by post. As her husband had been killed fighting for the king, she would probably be at this time in legal trouble on behalf of her son's inheritance. In 1645 she and her children had been sent as prisoners to Carlisle (Burns and Nicolson, ii. 390).

[9] The fifteen coats are—1 and 15, Fleming; 2, Urswick; 3, Lancaster;

June 23, I did swim in Thames with my cosins K.[1] & Tildesley[2].

July 4, 55 I left London. I got home July 17, 55.

Con. m.

At Hutton July 28, 55.

Ryd, &c. 2.

Aug. 13, 55, Paid for Ingrossing of my marryage Settlemt.

At Hutton Aug. 17, 55.

Aug. 27, 55, Marryed at Hutton, 1st privately by Mr Lanc. Fletcher[3] ye Justice & then publickly by Mr. Tho. Smith[4], now Dean of Carlile. Verses. Bridesmaids & His men.

Aug. 28, 55. Went to Holgill[5], ye next day to Appleby-Castle[6], where all night. Aug. 30. The Countess of P.[7] gave my wife & me a silver salt wh is not used. That day we set Sr Geo. & his Lady[8] to Brough[9] & then called at Skirwith-Hall[10] & went to Hutton

4, Huddleston; 5, Peele; 6, Millum; 7, Fenwick; 8, Stapylton; 9, Brus; 10, FitzAlan; 11, Maltravers; 12, Ingham; 13, Delapole; 14, Chamer. (See Foster's *Cumb. and Westm. Pedigrees*, p. 46.)

[1] Richard Kirkby, a colonel in the army of Charles I, eldest son and heir of Roger Kirkby, D. F.'s mother's eldest brother.

[2] Probably Edward Tildesley, of Tildesley, Esq., son of Sir Thomas, who was killed in the fight at Wigan, 25 August, 1651. He was born 1635, and his grandmother was an Anderton, hence probably the cousinship.

[3] Lancelot Fletcher, of Tallantire, was the head of the family of which the Fletchers of Hutton were a branch. He seems to have belonged to the Parliamentary party, as his eldest child, Dorothy, was married 29 September, 1652, to George Larkham, who was the first pastor of the congregational church in Cockermouth (*Cumb. and Westm. Transactions*, iv. 266).

[4] Thomas Smith, see above, n. 5, p. 3. He married Sir Henry Fletcher's widow, the mother of D. F.'s wife.

[5] Holgill is probably Howgill Castle in Kirkby Thore parish, half-way between Hutton and Appleby. It was one of the Sandford houses, which perhaps explains why D. F., lower down, becomes godfather to Mr. Cuth. Sandford. Thomas Sandford, of Howgill Castle, who was created baronet in 1641, married Bridget, daughter of Sir George Dalston, of Dalston, and sister of Catherine, Lady Fletcher, D. F.'s wife's mother.

[6] One of the castles held at this time by Anne, only daughter and heir of George, third Earl of Cumberland, in her own right Baroness Clifford, by virtue of her first husband Countess of Dorset, and by virtue of her second husband Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, one of the most remarkable women of her time. See her life in *D. N. B.*

[7] i. e. Pembroke: see previous note.

[8] Sir George Fletcher's first wife was Alice, daughter of Hugh, first Baron Coleraine. They were married at Totteridge in Hertfordshire, 27 February, 1654–5. See above, n. 6, p. 8.

[9] Brough would be on the road to London *via* Richmond, Northallerton, and York.

[10] Skirwith: see above, n. 2, p. 2.

at night. At Yainwith[1] Sept. 7, at Hutton John[2] Sept. 8. Sept. 26 wee went to Coniston. Oct. 2 my wife first at Rydal. Oct. 11 at Lowick[3]. Oct. 16 at Kirkby[4]. Oct. 20, 55. Went from Coniston[5] to Keswick[6] & so to Cockermouth[7]. Oct. 31 went to Hutton.

Kirk—30.

Jan. 30 Paid Rowland Hodgston & his mother for Kirkland[8].

Paid my cosin Collingwood[9] Dec. 13, 55, 549^{l} 2^{s} 0^{d}.

It. to Sr Jor.[10] Jan. 15, 55, 552^{l} 3^{s} 0^{d}.

Godfather to Mr Cuth. Sandford[11] Feb^{r}. 27, 55.

[1] Yainwith or Yanwath : see above, n. 7, p. 4.

[2] Hutton John : see above, n. 7, p. 5.

[3] Lowick, in the parish of Ulverston in Lancashire, directly south of Coniston Lake, the seat of the Ambroses. The head of the family at this time was John, whose first wife was Dorothy Fleming, eldest sister of Daniel, D. F.'s grandfather, by whom he had fourteen children. (See West's *Furness, Synopsis of the Furness Families.*)

[4] Kirkby, called Kirkby Ireleth to distinguish it from the many other Kirkbys, on the Duddon, not far from Ulverston, was the seat of the Kirkby family to which Alice, D. F.'s mother, belonged. The head of the family at this time was Richard, for whom see above, n. 1, p. 9.

[5] Coniston was at this time D. F.'s home.

[6] i. e. to Monkhall, see n. 6, p. 1.

[7] At Cockermouth lived Lady Fletcher, the mother of D. F.'s wife, with her second husband, Dr. Thomas Smith, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

[8] Kirkland, the parish in which Skirwith is situate. The Flemings held both the township of Kirkland and the manor of Skirwith. This payment probably has reference to the purchase of the remaining part of the manor of Kirkland, which had not been completed by his father (Burns and Nicolson, i. 165).

[9] George Collingwood, of Esslington, in Northumberland, married Agnes, daughter of John Fleming, of Rydal, co-heiress of her brother William, whose death, 12 May, 1649, before he came of age, made William, D. F.'s father, head of the Fleming family. His son or grandson of the same name was attainted and executed in 1715 for joining the Earl of Derwentwater in his rebellion, when Eslington, which is in the parish of Whittingham, was bought by the Liddells, and now belongs to the Earl of Ravensworth. See Appendix A, where Mrs. Collingwood appears as Agnes Fleming.

[10] Sir Jordan Crosland, knighted at Lincoln, 14 July, 1642, married Bridget, the elder daughter of John Fleming. These payments were probably to get rid of the claims of the two sisters. See above, n. 3, p. 6. In 1665, when Dugdale's visitation of Yorkshire took place, he was forty-five years of age, and Constable of Scarborough Castle. He is described in the visitation (Surtees Society, xxxvi. p. 133) as of Newby, in the liberty of Rippon, in the county of York. Newby is now the seat of the Vyners. Harum How, which is given as Sir Jordan's residence in the Cumberland Visitation, is in the parish of Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earls of Feversham.

[11] See n. 5, p. 9. This may have been a son of Sir Thomas Sandford, who did not live to maturity. Cuthbert is a name in the Sandford family, but does not

Left Hutton Mar. 27, 56. Left Coniston Apr. 27, 56 when wee began to keep house at Rydal. May 6, 56 Rydal glazed, July 28, 56 Rydal plaistered.

Monk 33, 6.

Apr. 10, 57 I went to London to serve of 2 Juryes, reached London Apr. 17, Left London Apr. 29, 57.

New Boat at Rydal June 19, 57. Aug. 18, 58 at Sr Geo. Fletchers Assises.

Con. 1.

A meeting[1] at Ambleside Nov. 5 & 6, 52. At Cartmel Nov. 17 & 18, 52. At Skipton July 19, 20, 21, 22, 1652.

II.

John Kirkby[2] to Daniel Fleming (214).

Velim equidem (mi Charissime Daniel) ut hæ testarentur Literæ nos non tantùm tui meminisse; verum etiam de te meditari.

Amicorum hoc officium est; Maximè nostrûm; non minus Rebus tuis quam nostris Consulere.

Tuæ nobis allatæ sunt; omnibus Pergratæ; utpote plenæ Erga Patrem Obsequij; Erga Matrem observantiæ; Erga me Amoris, Humanitatis Erga omnes.

Gratulamur tibi hoc magnum Ingenij tui specimen; maximamque bonæ Indolis spem, Macte esto. Et dum officium adeo Ingenuè præstas tuum; nostrum eximiè Prouocas; sed nos æque non minus Fælicioris tui Progressus adiumentum studeamus, quam ac tu Literas Animique ornamentum.

Gratulor tibi Matrem Academiam, cuius in Cunabulis licet adhuc vagijs; tamen si hanc Amore studioque Prosequeris non solùm Ubera sua tibi lactanda, verùm et Pocula sacra tandem Compotanda Prebeat; Et sic te virum verè Præstabit; omnibus Virtutum numeris; Plusquàm

occur in the list of Sir Thomas's children as given by Burke in *Extinct Baronetages*, s. v. Burns and Nicolson, besides giving the six whose names Burke borrows from them, say he had ten other children who died young.

[1] These meetings, which are here mentioned out of their place, should come in above, p. 4. The one at Skipton, of 19 July, is probably the one mentioned on his return from Oxford.

[2] See n. 5, p. 4.

Maiorum Nominibus ornatum. Hæc Aspira, hæc Ama, ut sis Matre pulchra Filius pulchrior. (In Marg. te Decet.)

Pronum me Habebis, in negatam mihi Prouinciam, scilicet Laudum tuarum. (Propter Comitatem, Sobrietatem, morum suauitatem, sumamque in omnibus diligentiam: & erga omnes humanitatem) nisi quod hanc & modestia tua abstulerit, & nostra denegârit. Sed qua cepisti I nunc Pede fausto: Et

Habe maximi Amoris minimum hoc testimonium; Præsertim illius; qui

Tui Amantissimus
Studiosissimusq.
Jo: KIRKBY.

8bris: 29no:
1650

For
My Dear Cosin[1] Mr
Daniell Fleminge
at Queen's Coll: in
Oxford these
Present.

III.

DANIEL FLEMING TO JOHN KIRKBY (216).

Non existimo mihi sollicitâ oratione opus esse apud te (amantissime avuncule) ut culpam supioris silentij deprecer. Cùm enim nihil haberem quod tua scire magnopere interesset, causa non erat cur ultrò ineptirem, teq. virum serium ac gravem literis inanibus ac impolitis interpellarem. Verumtamen cùm pspexisse mihi videar ex amicissimis tuis literis te nostrum in scribendo officium non aspernaturum, committere nolim ut meas qualesquales literulas diutius desiderares.

Dici certè non potest quàm gratæ mihi fuerunt literæ illæ tuæ, ex quibus insignem tuam erga me benevolentiam facile perspexi. Huic enim debeo quod mei adeo singularem (quam ego sane à meis meritis sperare minimè potuissem) retineas memoriam.

Utinam mihi esset in promptu eam referre gratiam, quam me tibi semper habiturum profiteor. Verùm majora sunt tua in me collata beneficia quàm ut verbis tantùm gratias tibi agere aut velim aut debeam. Accipe interim, ac boni (quæso) consule has studiorum meorum Academicorum primitias, hanc infantulæ Musæ balbutiem,

[1] Really nephew. So D. F., in his reply, calls him correctly 'avuncule.' The word was formerly applied to any collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister, or even to any kinsman.

donec quid grandior ætas postera sorsque ferat melius. Quod autem neq. verbis neq. officijs præstare valeam, conabor precibus; diu te incolumem servet summus rerum arbiter, ac tandem (sed serò, serò precor!) te reddat Olympo. Vale et salve, benignissime avuncule, et me inter tui amantes ac colentes haud postremum cense.

Tibi omni officiorum nexu
devinctissimus
DANIEL FLEMING.

Oxonij: 13° Decembris
A.D. 1650.

IV.

ALICE FLEMING[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (217).

SONNE DANIELL

I receiued yor ire and I am glad to heare of yor good intention; and I wilbe more glad to heare of the reall pformance, accordingly. In the first place feare God and then, obey yor fathers advise: and mine which if you do, dnt doubt, but God will soe assist yor good endeavors that you take in hand that all shall goe well with y^u^ according to our intention & yor endeavors. dear sonne soe longe euer as I heare yor well doeing t is my dayly comfort; and y^u^ may assure yo^r^self, there shall be noething wanting in me to pform the pt of a loueing mother; and thirdly thejse tymes are soe troublesome with ous; and wee are soe pplexed with this troublesome fellow Sr Jordon[2]; that wee are not able to get monye by all the meanes we can make to mayntayne the sute & there for a fregrale way must be obserued by us all; if it be possible to gayne our right; for the shrist[3] y^u^ wrot for, I will get y^u^ them as soune as I can and I will send y^o^ them abut Whutsonday abut then they are the whitest and chipest; my sone Alexander[4] hath but his arme out of Joynt which did a littel trouble me but God be praysd he is frele well recovered; Sone if ther be anything y^o^ doe want writ put to me. and if it be within my

[1] Alice, elder daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth, Esq., and Jane, daughter of Edward Rigby, of Burgh, was married to William, D. F.'s father, 7 Ch. I (1632–3).

[2] See n. 10, p. 10.

[3] i. e. shirts.

[4] Alexander, sixth son of William and Alice Fleming, afterwards a merchant at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

poowre I will send it y^o soe with my dayly praaiers for your health I Rest

Your truly louing Mother

ALICE FLEMINGE.

from Coniston the
26 day of Janavary
Anno Dom 165[illegible]

P^o Your father beds y^u plye your booke and y^o shall want noething

For her most kind suoone Daniel Fleming at Oxford in Quens Coledg these.

and Master

V.

JOHN BANCKES[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (218).

SIR

I giue yo^u many thankes for yor kind and loueing ĩres[2] wch yo^u are pleased to send I shall all wayes rest oblidged and doe my vtmost Indeavore to merite yor good oppenion, I am sorry that I cannot come to Oxford to see yo^u, But truely I *am soe tryed heare that puts me by* all ciuilities. I had one heareing yesterday of yor fatheres bussines and shall haue another this daye, god send that I get any thin done Mr Fell[3] goes out of towne tomorrow and I would gladly goe wth him iff it weare possible I haue sent yo^u the 10^s wch yor Ant Dudley[4] sent yo^u heare are noe newes iff I stay yo^u shall heare from me I hope yo^u will meet wth some convenient messenger to send yor ĩres into the Contry wch all wilbe glad to heare And specially he who euer remaynes

Yo^r faithfully to serue

yor JOHN BANCKES.

London this
27 Feb. 1650.

[1] See n. 1, p. 3. [2] i.e. letters.

[3] Thomas Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, near Ulverston, born 1598, married 1632, Margaret Askew, who afterwards married George Fox, the Quaker. Fell was Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Chancellor of the Duchy. He was much esteemed in his county, and generally respected for his justice, wisdom, moderation, and mercy. About this time he was made bencher of Gray's Inn, being at the time a Judge of Assize for Chester and North Wales. He favoured the Quakers, though he did not join their body. As a Puritan, his friendship was at this time valuable to the Flemings. He died 8 August, 1658. See his life in *D. N. B.*, and West's *Antiquities of Furness*, ed. 1805, p. 401.

[4] Agnes Dudley: see n. 7, p. 4.

VI.

John Banckes to Daniel Fleming (218 b).

Sir you may perceiue by the date of this that I had intended it longe beffore you receiue the same as I pceive I receiued yor this day I haue done nothing in yor fathers busines but continued it as it was till the laste weeke in next tearme And there is to be a refference to frends in the Contry by consent of Counsell on both sids Sir I desire you to excuse me for I haue bene soe pplexed I scarse did know what I did Mr Fell[1] is gone yesterday & yor Cousen Richard[2] I intend to goe on Munday I haue sent you by this bearer 10s yor Ant Dudley[3] token I pray you send yor lres by him And iff there be anything wherein I may serue you I euer am

Yors to serue you.

J. B.

March first.

I pray present my most humble to all good Frends wth you.

For his deare and
Loueying Mr Dany
ell Fleming at
his Chamber at
Quenes Colledge
in Oxforth theise
hast.

VII.

John Banckes to Daniel Fleming (219).

Moste honoured Sir

I cannot omite any oppertinitie wherein I may tender my seruice and respects to you haueing a ppetuall obligacon remayning Vpon me soe to doe Sir I got home here to Conyston the 8th of this Instant where praised be almightie god I found all in health I hope you receiued myne by Peter Burnyeate[4] wherein you may pceiue how all things are in yor fathers bussines at London Yor Cousen Elianor Sweetehart[5] was at Kirkby the last Munday from Holland and all is

[1] See n. 3, p. 14.
[2] Richard Kirkby: see n. 1, p. 9.
[3] Agnes Dudley: see n. 7, p. 4.
[4] Peter Burnyeat, carrier between Kendal and Oxford.
[5] George Crowle, afterwards of Kingston upon Hull (see XV), married Elianor

agreed vpon yor Ant giues her·1000l portion and soe the match is concluded he is a merchant in Holland, And I heare yor Cousen Agnes[1] is in the way too wth one Mr Dickinson a Lancashire man who Sir Edward Wrightington[2] is Uncle to And it is expected that he must be Sir Edwards heire, Sir this day yor he Cousen Sands[3] at Estate[4] is to be buried who dyed yesterday Soe heare is newes of all sorts All frends else are well, Yor father mother and yor Vncle Jo:[5] wth yor Cousen Mr Ambrose[6] remembers all theire kind loues to you and soe doth all the seruants heare theire seruice And he who dayly is oblidged to be

Yor most faithfull seruant

JOHN BANCKES.

Conyston March the 12th (50).

For his much
honoured Mr Danyell
Fleming at his
Chambers in Quenes
Colledge in Oxford
theise I pray
hast.

(Ellen) second daughter of Roger Kirkby, Alice Fleming's eldest brother. Crowle was Sheriff of Hull in 1657, and Mayor in 1661 and in 1679. In his first Mayoralty, along with Eleanor his wife, he founded God's House Hospital, or Crowle's Hospital, in Sewer Lane, Hull, for a Master and twelve poor men. In the large room of the hospital hangs a family picture of Mr. and Mrs. Crowle, their son, and five daughters (Tickell's *History of Hull*, pp. 760 sqq.).

[1] Agnes, third daughter of Roger Kirkby, married Hugh Dicconson, of Wrightington in Lancashire.

[2] Sir Edward Wrightington was of Brasenose College, where he matriculated 9 Feb., 1593–4, aged 13, of co. Lancaster, arm. fil. He was admitted of Gray's Inn, 30 Jan., 1597–8, as son and heir-apparent of John Wrightington of Wrightington, co. Lanc., esq., and was bencher, 1637; he was one of the council of York, M.P. for St. Mawes, 1621–2.

[3] Samuel Sandys of Gray's Inn and of Esthwaite, baptized at Hawkshead 13 July, 1612, buried in Hawkshead Church, 12 March, 1650–1, married Dorothy, daughter of Gawen Braithwaite of Ambleside. She was buried in Hawkshead Church, 18 July, 1643. This Gawen Braithwaite was brother to Isabell, wife of Daniel Fleming, D. F.'s paternal grandfather.

[4] Esthwaite Hall, on the banks of Esthwaite Water, between lakes Windermere and Coniston, in the parish of Hawkshead, the seat of the Sandys family, and reputed birthplace of Archbishop Sandys. It is now partly demolished, and its original plan untraceable.

[5] John Kirkby, see above, note 5, p. 4.

[6] Probably William, who died before his father (for whom see note 3, p. 10), in May, 1666. There is a letter from Daniel Fleming to him written 3 June, 1660, in the Rydal Papers (No. 384).

VIII.

William Fleming to Daniel Fleming (232).

Sonn Daniell

I receiued yo^rs with the Books you sent by Burneyeat[1]: I am glad to heare of yor wellfare and no less to heare of yor welldoeinge. Yo^r Tutore[2] is pleasd by his letter to giue you a very ffaire Character: I hope itt is yor meritte in some measure; as well as his Good will and howeuer it may bee your exhortacon to be such as hee speaks you: Truely Sonn though the tymes goe very harde wth mee; and that my troubles dayly rather Encrease then otherwise yett so longe as you deserue well in applyeinge yor selfe to yor studyes; in obseruance to yor Tutore: and in the constant Indeauoureinge yor owne Improuem^t and Good. I shall bee loath to see you want anythinge ffitt ffor you: but wth my uttmost powers assiste you in the pursuance of yor accomplishm^t to make you a Man; & indeed a Gentlman; in hopes you will bee noe less obedient to my desires; and Good to all mine. I shall desire to heare often from you as occasione serues and you shall want noe supplyes I am able to afforde you upon advice & notice from you; only y^u must bee a good husband[3], and frugall; as Ciuilitye & your Reputacon will pmitt, Giueinge only yor Need, yor Honor & yor freind their due: for you cannot but well know & must so consider my great occasions: all for yor ffuture good: admiteinge nothinge to spare for Vanityes or Vnnecessaryes. Yo^r mother & my selfe both giue you our blessinges yor brothers & sister[4] remember their loues: When we haue a better opportunitye (for John[5] comes not upp this Terme) y^u shall heare more from us; as wee hope from you. I assure y^u you are much in yor Uncle Johns[6] Books, if yor Epistles to him bee yor owne and I hope you will finde him a true freind to you so longe as you deserue well: I haue writt to yor Tutore & sent him 10^l for you. Lett mee heare from you what & when y^u want. Apply yor

[1] See note 4, p. 15.

[2] Thomas Smith, for whom see note 5, p. 3.

[3] i. e. economical. Murray, s.v., quotes from *Robinson Crusoe*, 'I had been so good a husband of my rum, that I had a good deal left.' The verb is still used in this sense.

[4] Roger, William, John, Alexander (see note 4, p. 13), and Isabel. Another John had died in infancy.

[5] John, i. e. Banckes, see note 1, p. 3.

[6] i. e. Kirkby, see note 5, p. 4.

studdyes diligently for now is yor Tyme to lay the Foundatione of all accomplishm^ts hereafter: And God bless you I am

Yo^r Louinge father to his power

May the 4th 1651.

WILLIAM FLEMINGE

By Mr Mathew Richardson [1] of Grays Inn these lett^rs wth yor Tutores moneys is sent yo^u,

For Mr. Daniell Fleminge att Queens Coll: in Oxford these hast.

IX.

ROGER FLEMING [2] TO DANIEL FLEMING (222).

O dulcior illo
Melle quod in ceris Attica ponit apis.

O thou who dost in sweetnes far excell
That Juyce the attic Bee stores in her cell.

BROTHER

Ther is no seed so fruitfull as that of love I doe not mean that grosse carnall love, which propagats the world, but that which preserves it, to wit, seeds of friendship, which hath little commarce with the body but is a thing Divine and Spirituall. Ther cannot be a more pregnant proof hereof then those seeds of love, which I have long

[1] Matthew Richardson, son and heir of Matthew, of Ravenheads, co. Lancaster, entered Gray's Inn, 12 Feb., 1637–8. He was of Queen's College, entered Term. Pasch. 1632, and matriculated 9 Nov., 1632, aged 17, son of Matthew, of Ravenheads, sac. (i. e. priest). His father was also of Queen's (1598–9), also of co. Lancaster, as was a son, Thomas (1661), who matriculated as of Dorton (i. e. Dalton, close to which was Rownehead), co. Lancaster, and entered Gray's Inn, 1663, as son and heir of Matthew, of Rownehead. Rownhead, Roanhead, or Ronhead, is north-west of Dalton, on the Roman road running thence to the Duddon.

[2] Roger was D. F.'s next brother. This letter, except the postscripts, is largely made up of excerpts from the *Epistolae Ho-Elianae: Familiar letters by James Howell*, originally published in 1645 and often reprinted. The quotation from Ovid's *Tristia* (V. iv. 29, 30), and the poetical version, are from Howell, Book I, Sect. I, Letter xxx. What follows is from the same Book, Sect. IV, Letter ii, and the finale including the quatrain from Sect. I, Letter xiv. The spelling and punctuation are original, but the quotations are verbally exact. They were probably carelessly copied, as the unusual orthography is in some cases Howell's. Mr. C. E. Doble kindly referred me to Howell.

since cast into your Brest, which have therven so well and in that exuberance, that they have bin more fruitfull unto me, then that field in Sicily, called letrecente cariche, the field of three hundred Loads, so called because it returns the Sower, three hundred for one year[1]: So plentifull hath your love bine unto me, but amongst other sweet fruits it hath brone, those precious letters which you have sent me from time to time; are not of the lest value; I did always hugg and highly esteem=them, and y^u in them for they yeelded me both profit and pleasure. Brother all heare is well god be praised and hath all their love remembered unto you; I am very much mund unto y^u; for I am not able to requit those many guifts wh^{ch} y^u have bene pleased to bestoe upon me since y^u went from us; no more at this time but that I commend[2] y^u to the never failing providence of god; desireing[3] still between us that love, which for my part

No trauerses of chance, of tim or fate;
Shall ere extinguish till our Lives last date,
But as the Vine her lovely Elme doth wire[4]
Grash[5] both our hearth[5], and flame with fresh desire

Your brother to command while I am

ROGER FLEMINGE.

from Coniston the 7th day of May Anno domin: 1651.

[6] *Pos:*
Brother I send y^u a smale token in remembrance of you and me that may

Pos.

Brother I disire y^u to buy me a ceale whith my name R. F. and whith what els y^u think best and hear I send y^u 2^s and if it be not anoufe lay dune what y^u think good and I will send y^u it by the next oportunitie. I desire y^u to send me it as sone as y^u cane.

For his most kind and
loveing brother Mr Daniel
Fleminge at *Oxford*[6]
Queens coledg in Oxford
these deliver I pray.

[1] In Howell this word is 'yearly.'
[2] In Howell 'recommend.'
[3] Roger here omits 'you to go on in nourishing.'
[4] i.e. bind, as with wire.
[5] In Howell 'grash' is 'grasp,' and 'hearth' is 'hearts.'
[6] The words in italics have a line drawn through them.

X.

MATTHEW RICHARDSON[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (226).

MR FLEEMINGE

I have payd 10^{l} to Mr Heruey accordinge to y^{r} father's appointm^{t} to be p^{d} to y^{u} at Oxoñ by one Mr Harrison[2] for wch I haue sent y^{u} inclosed a bill of exchange vpon him from Mr Heruey. I desire y^{u} to satisfy y^{r} father in y^{r} next ĩre of the receipt of these moneys from

Y^{r} frend & seruant
MATH. RICHARDSON.

Gray's Inne 15to
Maij 1651.

S^{r} I pray deliu^{r} this inclosed &
p^{r}sent my respects to Mr Smith[3]

To my very much esteemed frend
Mr Danyell Fleeminge Student
in Queenes Colledge
Oxeñ.

XI.

WILLIAM FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (224).

DEARE SONNE

My loue & best respects to yo^{u} wth my blessinge and dayly prayers for yor health and prosperyty in all yor good Indeauors yesterday the 29th of this instant I receiued yor ĩres wherein I am glad to heare off yor health. And as for yor other desires yor Vnckle John Kirkby ĩre will giue yo^{u} satisfaction both of yor desire & my willingnesse for yor best accomplishments and likewisse good Instructions, yor mother hath sent yo^{u} three shirts and a towell, they are not soe good as she would wish but the are as good as she could afford to get at present. I desire to heare as often from yo^{u} as wth conveniencie yo^{u} can thus wth yor mother blessinge and myne wth ou^{r} dayly prayers for yor health and happines I rest

Yo^{r} euer loueing Father
WILLIAM FLEMINGE.

Conyston this
30th Maije (51).

[1] See n. 1, p. 18.

[2] Thomas Harryson, draper, was one of the bailiffs of Oxford, in 1663, and Robert Harrison, draper, was one of the bailiffs in 1680, and Mayor in 1688. (See Clark's *Wood's City of Oxford.*)

[3] See n. 5, p. 3.

XII.

George Thompson to Daniel Fleming (225).

Worthy Sr my best respect & service attend youn with hopes of your good health and hapines Meeting with this gentleman I made bould to present my service to you, with hopes of your acceptance; I am right glad to heere that you are soe great a student, as I am inform'd you are I wish youn may attaine the end of your desires for newes heer 's not any at present neither is it Convenient for me to be tampering with it being very narrowly reported at present. I should be glad to receive one lyne from youn to knowe how you doe & when youn intend to vissit yor freinds in yor owne Country soe with my most humble service to youn I rest yors to his power

George Thompson.

June 5th
1651.

To my most esteemed
Freind Mr Daniell
Fleming at Queens
Collidge in Oxford these
with my service
present.

XIII.

Roger[1] Fleming to Daniel Fleming (227).

Dear and louing brother

I haue not receueyed a syllble from yu since John Bankes cam from London; which transfroms me to wonder, and engenders odd thoughts of jealousie in me; that as my body grows fatter, your loue grows linner towards me. Brother we are all well god be praised: and my cosen Alianor Kirkby[2] is now upon a pont for marriges betwene her and a Margent in Holend, for he did com the last week in Kirkby to agrie with my ant a but his porson and other things as we supose: brother I desire yu to send me word about the thing that I did writ unto yu by the last letter[3]. John Bankes cam Hom the last Sounday; he is wery well god be praised: my brothers and sister[4] is very well

[1] Roger, see n. 2, p. 18.
[2] See IX.
[3] See n. 5, p. 15.
[4] See n. 4, p. 17.

god be paised and hath their love and servise remembered unto yo and all our servants all soe and the tender of love and service to yor self Soe my dear brother I pray god blesse us both and bring us againe joufully together

Your brother to serve yu whille I am

ROGER FELLMINGE.

from Coniston the
11th day of August
Anno do: (164[illegible])

For
his most loving and kind
brother Mir Daniell
Fleminge at Queenes
Colledge in Oxford
thes.

XIV.

JOHN BANCKES TO DANIEL FLEMING (230).

SIR

my best respects wayte on you wth many thankes for yor respects yors I receiued wherein I am glad to heare of yor health it is the first I receiued from you this halfe yeare tho I have writt seuerall to you wch made me doubtefull that in some sort I had displeased you wch I would be very loath unlesse it be for want of knowledge wch I hoope yor goodnesse and discrassion vpon appearrance off the truth I hoope will excuse Sir to render you an account of yor fathers bussines I am not able for all proceedings in theise tymes goes contrary expectacon for now it is not knowne what will be done concerning Rydale for the appeale will not be brought to any pfection and now the presse is to be brought upon the sale, but yet we hoope to preuent them And to get it reported in the house wth some other estats in the like condicon but noe certaintie as yet wch way, heere is new troubles still for the haue now assessed yor father 50li for his Twentith and fifth pte of his reall and psonall estate[1]. And that yor father must appeare

[1] Mr. C. H. Firth has kindly explained this. The Committee for Advance of Money, whose Proceedings have been calendared in three volumes by Mrs. Everett Green, and who are to be distinguished from the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents, 'levied a forced loan, the amount of which was assessed at one-twentieth of the real and one-fifth of the personal estate of all persons who had not voluntarily contributed to the support of the Parliament in the War. In 1648 Parliament ordered (5 June) that these sums should not be levied excepting on those Delinquents who were within the Ordinance of Seques-

at Haberdashers hale[1] the 16th of this instant to giue satisfaction therein but wee hoope other wisse to cleare it And now the Commissioners in Cumberland are busy vpon the reveiwes of those gent^n estats alreadye compounded of wch yor father is one that the are busy wth all but as yet wee doe not know how to preuent them but wee hoope shall doe in tyme.

Yor Cousen Elinor I meane yor Cousen Crawley[2] and her husband is come in to England and Landed & liue at Hull. All frends in Generall in euery place is well, Addan Walker was maryed yesterday for a new yeares gift Sir as sone as I can I shall render you a better account of all proceedings in the Intrem I make bould to wryt my self

Conisten January 2th 1651 Sir

Yor most oblidged seruant JOHN BANCKES.

Sir yor mother rembers her loue to you wth her prayers for you and desires you to be ciuill[3] And likewisse to giue you notice that wch you desired to be done heare in the contry shall be accomplished in convenient tyme. Sir by the carrier or by the first opportunitie you will heare from yor father and recve yor quarters allowance.

XV.

JOHN KIRKBY TO DANIEL FLEMING (230).

WORTHY COSINE[4]

With many thanks for yor last; & the Returne of my Respects to yor Selfe I desire also my Humblest may bee prsented my

tration (see Preface to *Cal. of Comm. for Advance of Money*, p. xi). Under this regulation William Fleming was assessed at £50 on or before 13 Aug. 1651. But on 17 or 18 March, 1652, in consequence of the general Act of Pardon, he was discharged from the fine in question. (*Cal. of Comm. for Advance of Money*, pp. 1370, 1.)'

[1] Haberdashers' Hall, in Maiden lane, near Goldsmith's Hall (or according to Mrs. Everett Green, *Cal. of Comm. for Advance of Money*, p. xi, in Gresham Street), was the place of meeting of the Committee for the Advance of Money, which was thence called Haberdashers' Hall Committee. The powers of this Committee were transferred in June, 1650, to the Committee for Compounding. (*Cal. Comm. Comp.*, pt. I, p. xiii.)

[2] For Eleanor Crowle, the person here referred to, see n. 5, p. 15.

[3] Ciuill, i. e. orderly, defined by R. C. in 1613, *Table Alph.*, ed. 3, as 'honest in conversation or gentle in behaviour,' Murray's *Engl. Dict.* s. v.

[4] See n. 1, p. 12. This letter is written at the end of XIV on the same sheet of

Honored good Lady Fletcher & all that noble Familye. as also to yor Tuto^r[1]: The vncertaintye of this Conueyance makes mee thus salute yo^u: wch I shall bee most ambitious hereafter to doe rather in Person then Paper. And for the Promised returne of yor satisfacon to my desires. Sat Cito, si sat Benè: Sempq, me habebis, Tui amantissimū Indulgentissimumq: Jo: KIRKBYE.

XVI.

REV. THOMAS SMITH[2] TO DANIEL FLEMING (233).

MR FLEMMING

I have not seen John Bankes though I was at Penrith ye last Tuesday: but Rob: Carr haveing occasion to stay longer in towne then I did, mett with him, & receiued the monies & yor letter of him. I haue distributed yor services amongst yor freinds here, in yor owne expressions, & they were kindly accepted of. Sr George desires and hopes to see you here before you returne for ye South[3]: and I (if I had any authority yet remaining ouer you) would enioine you to do it: whereof if you faile, I shall acquaint yor new Tutor[4] with it, & desire him to chide you. I pray present my very humble service to your Father and mother & your Uncle Mr Kirby: I am very sorry my occasions haue hitherto hinderd mee from waiting on them: but ere

paper. It gives internal evidence of being written while D. F. was in Oxford and in communication with Lady Fletcher and her family, apparently between the visit to Bath and the setting of the party northward (p. 4). This agrees with the date of XIII.

[1] See n. 5, p. 3.

[2] See note 5, p. 3. Smith seems now to have left Oxford, and to have been acting as chaplain to Lady Fletcher, whom he afterwards married. He vacated his fellowship, owing it would seem to his marriage, towards the end of 1656, and Timothy Halton, afterwards Provost, was elected in his place in February, 1656-7. This letter is sealed with an eagle displayed, probably the badge of Queen's College, Oxford. Smith's own arms as Bishop were, or, a chevron between three crosses pattee fitchy sable.

[3] It appears from p. 5 that he did go to Hutton before he went South. He only returned to Oxford to resume his Caution Money; so his new Tutor at Queen's did not have much to do with him.

[4] George Phillip, one of the fellows 'intrusi tempore usurpationis, exclusi ad Restaurationem,' succeeded Smith as 'magister puerorum' in 1652. His accession may have contributed to Smith's departure from Oxford, and to the shortening of D. F.'s stay there. The College seems to have flourished under the new régime.

long (I hope) I shall haue an opportunity for it. In ye interim, and ever, I shall remaine theirs and

Hutton, Octob: 26th 1652.

Yo^r most faithfull freind & servant

THO: SMITH.

To my much esteemed freind
Mr Daniel Flemming
at his Fathers House at
Conyston in Furnes,
with speed.

XVII.

WILLIAM FLEMING[1] TO JOHN BANKES (236).

JOHN BANKES

Upon Munnday last I receaued a letter from Mr Wharton[2] as alsoe a Coppie of a peticon wch hee hath p^rferred and already passed the same Comittee, and hee likewise writes that their was then an order granted, but not signed against the cuttinge downe and spoyleinge of the woodes, wch hee would send downe by the next post, wch if already sent away then soe, if not then hasten it wth all possible speed for that daylie greate spoyle is done in the woddes.

I did likewise receaue a letter from my Brother John Kirkby by Mr ffelles[3] man vpon their comeinge home, wherein hee writes that hee was wth Mr ffell at his lodgeinge, where they had a longe discourse aboute my busines, and hee founde him to bee of very good hope that Ridall would yet be kept from sale, and that in respect my Cosen Willm ffleminge[4] died in his minority, before hee could cutt of the Intaile by ffyne; And their result upon the same was that witnesses

[1] Only the signature and the last paragraph are in William Fleming's handwriting. The letter is sealed in black wax with the Fleming crest, a serpent nowed.

[2] Thomas Wharton, son of Humphrey, of Warcop, Westmoreland, gent., was admitted to Gray's Inn, 4 Feb., 1647-8. He is often mentioned in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, as taking part in the purchase of estates from the Treason Committee. He seems to have been much employed, probably as agent for others, in those transactions. On all the subject of this letter, see Appendix A. The Warcop branch of the Wharton family, is the only branch on whose history E. R. Wharton has been unable to throw much light. They were descended from Thomas, second son of the second Lord Wharton (*The Whartons of Wharton*, pp. 59 foll.).

[3] See n. 3, p. 14.

[4] See n. 3, p. 6.

must bee p^r^sently enquired out to proue punctually the tyme of his birth w^th^in a weeke, or a month, & that very priuatly for feare of our adversaries[1], p^r^ventinge, or hinderinge our Designe; I haue one or tuo that can plainely declare, and sett forth the tyme of his birth[2]. I would haue you p^r^sently upon the comeinge of this my letter to yor handes to goe to her that was Dolly Benson (if shee bee liveinge) and enquire of her what shee can say to the tyme of his birth, and that wth a greate deale of Caution that our adversaries haue noe knowledge thereof.

If our busines ꝓceed on in this way enquire out (priuately) the tyme of my Cosen his death, and informe yor selfe certainely what witnes will serue to ꝓue his birth, and the tyme when they must bee there for ꝓueinge the same and upon notice from you I shall p^r^pare him or them for the iurney upp accordingly.

My sister Kirkby[3] is nowe wth mee at Cuniston who desireth you p^r^sently upon the receipt hereof, to enquire out my younge cosen Braithw^t^ of Burniside[4], who shee is informed (by letters from his wife) is nowe in Towne. Shee saith shee acquainted you wth her busines upon yor goeinge upp, if yo^u^ can learne certainely that hee will purchase in his owne name, then you may say lesse to the busines, but if in the name of any other, then yo^u^ must tell him plainely if the moneyes wth the arreares bee not paide before the latter ende of Maij, and good securety giuen before any shall offer purchase the same for the paym^t^ of the same accordingly, shee will call for the same by lawe and that in the stricktest manner that may bee, shee desireth an account from you what wilbee done herein wth all possible speede.

I haue not as yet been wth M^r^ ffell but upon the receipt of yor letter, wch I expect the next Saterday (as alsoe ye order for ye wodde) I will goe to him, and advise of all thinges and what hee shall direct I shall giue you notice of. Remēber my loue to Mr Wharton, and

[1] Among our adversaries was certainly Sir Jordan Crosland (n. 10, p. 10); and probably also Agnes Fleming, who afterwards became wife of George Collingwood (n. 9, p. 10). See Appendix A.

[2] William Fleming, son of John, died unmarried and under age, 12 May, 1649.

[3] Jane, daughter of Edward Rigby, of Burgh, married to Roger Kirkby, brother of Alice, William Fleming's wife.

[4] Thomas Brathwaite, afterwards knighted, was son of Richard, of Burnishead, near Kendal. His grandmother was Dorothy Bindloss, sister of Agnes, William Fleming's grandmother. His wife was Ursula, daughter of Sir Jordan Mettam or Metham, of Metham, co. York, who was knighted by Charles I at York in 1642. It appears from the accounts given of the Brathwaites in Burns and Nicolson (i. 127) that the family was not very well off.

wish him to ioyne wth you in the furtherance of my busines wherein I doe not doubt of either of yor cares. And soe tellinge yew that wee are all very well onely Tibb[1] is trouble wth a fitt of an ague I rest

Yo^r^ loweinge maister

WILLIAM FFLEMINGE

My ould Lady Lowther[2] desires that you would speake to her sonne Lamplough that if Mr Wyberre[3] estate aboute St Bees bee to bee sould, that hee should make Claime for her grandchild Lowther, for the tithes of Couderton[4] who she conceaues hath the best right thervnto, and to haue an especiall care aboute the same as her trust is in him.

My blessinge to my sonne and let him knowe as longe as he applyes his study and continues soe towerdly his wants upon notice while I liue god willinge shall be supplyed whilst I am William ffleminge.

ffor his servant John
Bankes London this
Deliuer this letter to Mr Thomas
Wharton at his Chamber
in Grayes Inn.

[1] Tib, originally perhaps a shortened form of Isabella, seems to have been degraded to a nickname. The person referred to is probably Banckes' wife, for whom he makes a purchase 1 Jan. 1652–3 (see XIX, p. 31), and for whom D. F. buys a yard of cloth 24 Aug. 1653 (see XXVII). The last passage gives her name as Elz: (i. e. Elizabeth) Banckes.

[2] Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, the writer's grandfather, was married to Sir John Lowther, Kt., M.P. for Westmorland, who died 15 Sept., 1637. His second son, Christopher, was created a Baronet by Charles I, 11 June, 1642, married Frances, daughter and heir of Christopher Lancaster, of Stockbridge, and had by her a son John, who succeeded him in the baronetcy, who is here called 'her grandchild Lowther,' and is in the Fleming papers called indifferently Sir John Lowther, of Stockbridge, or of Whitehaven, to distinguish him from his uncle, old Lady Lowther's eldest son, Sir John Lowther, of Lowther. Sir Christopher's widow was married to John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, Esq., as her second husband. He seems to be the person here referred to as old Lady Lowther's son Lamplugh.

[3] Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton and St. Bees, succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, 22 Feb., 1647. The Wyberghs obtained the manor, rectory, and cell of St. Bees from the Chaloners, to whom they had been granted by Edward VI in 1553. (R. S. Ferguson's note in Sandford's *Cumberland*, p. 10.) As the result, it would seem, of these negotiations, the Wyberghs mortgaged St. Bees to the Lowthers, who foreclosed in 1663, and the estate now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

[4] Coulderton is a hamlet in the township of Lowside, in the parish of St. Bees, two and a quarter miles south-west by west of Egremont.

XVIII.

Daniel Fleming to Sir George Fletcher[1] (235).

Right honoured Sr

I have in part, though neither (perhaps) according to your well-likeing nor (I am sure) to mine owne wishing, fulfil'd my promis in procureing you a Cassandra[2], the wh (with other two bookes) I have sent you downe by this bearer; but truely, with much regret that I could not gett you one more answerable to your expectation. Sr, if this bee according to your mind, I desire you imploy me againe, that I may know, that I have hitt the naile on the head; If not, yet I beseech you command me once more to serve you, that I may (in part) make you a requitall (I now resideing here) for this my first fault. I have beene lately at Oxõn, where all your freinds are very well, and who have not (as yet) passed an Act of Oblivion concerning you. I have procured a letter for Mrs Barbara[3] from my God-mother[4], the wch I desire you presently present her; and I have (but with much adoe) gott you one from Dr Kit[5]. the which with his owne, and

[1] See n. 1, p. 5.

[2] Cassandra, the fam'd Romance, written originally in French, and now elegantly rendered into English by an Honorable Person. London. Printed for Humphrey Mosele, and are to be sold at his shop at the Prince's Arme in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1652 (8vo. In Bodleian). The author was Gauthier de Costes, Seigneur de la Calprenède, the translator Sir Charles Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, whom see in *D. N. B.* s.v. The original appeared at Paris in 1642. The translation was reprinted in 4to, 1667; in folio, 1676; and in 12mo, 5 volumes, 1725. There was a dedication to the 4to edition to Charles II, from the Hague, June 5, 1653. Pepys bought it for his wife 16 Nov., 1668, and she read it to him 5 May, 1669, and he found it 'very good indeed.'

[3] See n. 1, p. 4.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] Dr. may be a nickname or for Ds., Dominus, the proper designation of a B.A. The person referred to is probably Christopher Musgrave, who entered Queen's College Ter. Nat. 1647–8, but did not matriculate till 10 July, 1651, the day he proceeded B.A. He was second son of Sir Philip Musgrave, second baronet of Hartley, co. Westmorland, and succeeded Sir Richard, his elder brother in the baronetcy, Dec., 1687, having been knighted in 1671. He did not enter Gray's Inn till 1654, so may have stayed some time at Oxford after taking his degree. His younger brother Thomas was Fellow of Queen's and afterwards Dean of Carlisle. There are many letters from Christopher in the Rydal papers. He was M.P. for different constituencies from 1671 till his death in 1704, including the University of Oxford, for which he was Burgess from 1698 to 1700. His life is in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

his Tutors[1] Joaks is sufficiently fil'd. I was th' other day at your grandfathers[2], where they were all very well. I desire you present my humblest service unto your good Lady Mother[3], your vertuous three sisters[4] Mrs Barbara, Mrs Francis, & Mrs Bridgett, desireing onely fitt opportunities to serve ym. And if you desire anything here, which is possible for me to procure you, I pray, onely command mee, and you shall quickly discover, how ready to obey you will bee

Sr

Your most humble
Servant
DANIEL FLEMING

From the Prince's Armes
in Fuller's-rents[5] Jan:
the 14. A.D. 16$\frac{44}{45}$.

Theis
For the right honoured
Sr George Fletcher Bar-
ronet at Hutton
in the Forrest[6]
present
Cumberland.

[1] Perhaps George Phillip, for whom see n. 4, p. 24.

[2] Sir George Dalston, of Dalston. He had been sheriff of Cumberland in 1619, and M.P. for Cumberland in 1641, so must now have been of a considerable age. His funeral sermon was preached by bishop Jeremy Taylor, 28 Sept., 1657. The sermon was printed separately at the time. There is a copy in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana at Tullie House, Carlisle. It was afterwards added to the 1674 edition of *The Worthy Communicant*, on the title-page of which it is described as A Sermon never printed in the Folio Volume of Sermons. It is in the sixth volume of bishop Heber's edition of Taylor's works. The sermon ends with a sketch of Sir George Dalston, full of appreciations, but giving little information beyond that he was born in Cumberland and educated at Cambridge. Sir George's son William had been created a Baronet, 15 Feb., 1640-1, and lived generally at Heath Hall in Yorkshire. There is a view of Dalston Hall and of some antiquities there in *Gentleman's Magazine*, lx. 1069. See, however, especially Mr. C. J. Ferguson's article in *Transactions of Cumbd. and Westmd. Antiq. and Archaeol Soc.*, vol. ii. p. 165.

[3] See notes 1, 2, p. 4.

[4] For Barbara, who married D. F., see note 1, p. 4. For Bridget, see n. 9, p. 4. Frances seems to have died unmarried.

[5] Fuller's or Fulwood's Rents is a narrow paved court in Holborn, nearly opposite the end of Chancery Lane. It leads into Gray's Inn Walks, Gray's Inn Gardens. Strype, in 1720, describes it thus:—'Fulwood's Rents, opposite to Chancery Lane, runneth up to Gray's Inn, into which it hath an entrance, through the gate; a place of a good resort, and taken up by coffee-houses, ale-houses, and houses of entertainment, by reason of its vicinity to Gray's Inn.' See more in Walter Thornbury's *Old and New London*, 4to, vol. i. p. 536. I owe this reference to Mr. Thurland of the Bodleian Library.

[6] See n. 2, p. 5.

XIX.

Accounts of John Bankes 1652–3 (243).

December the 18th 1652.

	l	s	d
Recd of my Mr when his sonne and I went fforward towards london[1]	40	00	00
December the 31th recd ffor my younge Mrs horse in London	04	10	00
	44	10	00

disbursed	l	s	d
on the 19 to the seruants at Kirkby	00	01	00
the 20 at Lowicke	00	00	06
and ffor ffrosting[2] the horses	00	00	04
At night at Lancastr or selus	00	02	04
and ffor our horses	00	02	06
the 21 at Preston in expences	00	00	06
the 24 giuen in the house at exton	00	01	06
the 25 at Warrington ffor our selus	00	03	05
And ffor our horses	00	04	04
And at Newcastle in expences	00	00	06
the 26 : and 27 : at darlston being ffor our selues .	00	06	09
And ffor our horses	00	05	08

[1] These accounts are on two long strips of paper now joined together. They are folded within D. F.'s own accounts, extracts from which are given below XXIV and XXVII. The route followed by John Bankes and his young master took them from Coniston, D. F.'s home, to Kirkby Ireleth, where he stayed with his mother's family, the Kirkbys, to Lowick, where he stayed with the Ambroses, who were also cousins (see n. 3, p. 10), thence to Lancaster, where they joined the main road from London to Carlisle; and so on, 21 miles, to Preston, thence seven miles further to Euxton, the home of the Andertons (see n. 4, p. 2), where they stayed three days, and so on, 23 miles, to Warrington, thence to Newcastle-under-Lyme (32 miles), and on to Darlaston (6 miles), where, at the bridge over the Trent, the Carlisle road joins the great road from London to Holyhead. Along this road they rode by Lichfield (23 miles) to Coventry (27 miles), and so by Stony Stratford (39 miles), Mimms (36 miles), and Highgate (10 miles), to London.

[2] Pepys, in his diary 26 Nov., 1665, says he 'with much ado set out, after my horses being frosted (which I know not what it means to this day).' Mr. Wheatley interprets it of 'having the horses' shoes turned up (*query*, down) by the smith,' but roughing, or using nails with pointed heads, or any other device would be equally frosting, if it prevented the horses from slipping on the ice.

	l	s	d
At Letchffeild in expences	00	00	06
the 28 at Couentry ffor our selues	00	04	00
And ffor our horses	00	03	04
the 29 at Stony Stratfford our selues	00	03	08
And our horses	00	03	06
And ffor shooeing	00	00	06
the 30 at mims ffor our selues	00	03	03
And ffor our horses	00	03	00
at hye gate in expences	00	00	03
Sum is	02	08	04

London Dec. 30th.

To Mr Wharton Brother[1] ffor a Copie of yor peticon[2].	00	02	00
bestowed in wine	00	02	00
to the barbare for my Mr	00	01	00
the 31th for or diners wth Mr Wharton	00	06	00
more in expences the same day	00	01	00
Jan: the 1th ffor our diners	00	02	00
in expences	00	01	03
ffor my Mr shooes	00	04	00
ffor tybs[3]	00	00	08
ffor a quire of pap	00	00	04
To Mr Penington[4] ffor a ffee in the case	01	00	00
To Mr Laton[5] ffor a ffee in the case	01	00	00
Payd to yor Brother Hudleston[6]	01	00	00

[1] See n. 2, p. 25. Mr. E. R. Wharton (Wharton MSS. 8. 67, Bodl.) found in the Registers of Warcop a William Wharton, son of Humphrey, baptized 14 June, 1634, who may conceivably be the writer of XX, though it was more probably written by Mr. Wharton, i.e. Thomas, himself. William might, however, easily be the person here referred to.

[2] See Appendix A.

[3] See n. 1, p. 27.

[4] There were at this time two barristers of Gray's Inn of the name of Pennington, both named Richard, the one third son of William, of Muncaster, Esq., who entered 11 Feb., 1645–6; the other belonging to an offshoot of the same family described as third son of William, of Seaton, Esq., who entered 24 May, 1648. The Seaton branch were connected with the Muncaster family through Mary, daughter of Thomas, of Muncaster, who married William, of Seaton, probably the latter Richard's grandfather. The former is probably the one here mentioned.

[5] Perhaps Henry Layton, son and heir of Francis, of Rawdon, co. York, Esq., who entered Gray's Inn, 21 Jan., 1645–6.

[6] Andrew Hudleston, who was married to Dorothy, sister of the William

	l	s	d
Jan. the 2th ffor our diners	00	02	00
And in beare[1]	00	00	06
Jan the 3th ffor my diner	00	01	00
and in expences	00	00	06
the 4th ffor my diner	00	01	00
And in expences	00	00	04
ffor a diurnell[2]	00	00	02
ffor the Ire sent by the poste	00	00	01
the 5th ffor a diner wth Mr Wh	00	02	00
to Mr Hooper[3] ffor swereing my affideuit	00	01	00
And giuen to him ffor exspedcon	00	02	06
ffor a Coach ffor Mr Penington to woster house[4]	00	01	00
ffor a supp wth him	00	03	00
the 6th ffor the order into Lancr to the Comissionrs and a Copie off the petticon left wth Mr Wharton	00	10	00
ffor my diner wth Mr Wharton	00	01	06
in expences	00	00	06
the 7th ffor my diner	00	00	10
in expences	00	00	06
the 8 ffor my diner	00	00	09
the ninth ffor my Mrs diner & myn	00	02	00
paid in expences	00	00	06
the 10th ffor our diners	00	00	09
in expences	00	01	06
the 11th ffor our diners	00	01	06

Fleming, D. F.'s father, to whom this account is rendered. He is twice characterized in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* as a Recusant, and once as a Papist in arms.

[1] i. e. beer.

[2] The Diurnell or Journal referred to is probably the current number of *The perfect diurnall of some passages and proceedings of and in relation to the armies in England, Ireland, and Scotland*, which was at this time published each Monday, 16 pages, in 4to. January 4 was in 1652–3 a Tuesday.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Worcester House was in the Strand, between Durham Place and the Savoy, where Beaufort Buildings now are. It had been the residence of John Tiptoft, the great Earl of Worcester, and Lord High Treasurer of England. In 1613 Mathewe Paris, Girdler, bequeathed it to his mother, Katherine Paris. (R. R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills proved in the Court of Husting, London*, Part 2, p. 737.) In the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, p. 119, there is a report on it made to the Committee, describing its situation, and stating that it has sixty rooms. A number of Parliamentary Committees seem from the same Calendar to have held their meetings there.

	l	s	d
paid in expences	00	01	00
the 12 ffor our diners wth Mr Wharton and his Brother & others	00	04	00
paid in expences	00	00	10
the 13 ffor our diners	00	02	00
paid in expences ffor one pint off sac[1]	00	01	00
ffor beare and ffagots in our lodginge all the tyme we were in towne	00	06	00
ffor the horses in London	00	14	06
And ffor his shoes	00	02	00
ffor washinge	00	01	06
to Mr Wharton wch he had disb.[2]	02	12	00
ffor a docke[3] for my Croper	00	00	02
ffor stuffe for my Mrs gowne and peticoat	03	10	00
And ffor the siluer lace	01	09	03
ffor garden seeds	00	04	00
deliuered to yor sonn danyell	26	00	00
ffor my jorney downe	01	05	00
to Mr John Kirkby	00	02	06
the sum is :	44	16	05
soe there is due to me :	00	06	05[4]

XX.

Thomas Wharton[5] to William Fleming (234).

Sr

I hope yor serut is returnd' by this tyme vnto yu wth a Comission to examine witnesses in yor busines wee haue recd two Certificates the one vizt from Lan. very full for yu the other from Yorke very imptinent obnoxious but if Westmrland and Cumbrland doe Certifie fully for yu as Lan. hath done we shall not much feare that of Yorke-

[1] Sac from French *sec*, dry, a general name for white wine. According to Johnson it came from the Canaries, and in spite of its name he calls it a sweet wine.

[2] i. e. disbursed.

[3] The dock is the loop of the crupper through which the horse's tail goes.

[4] Bankes' arithmetic seems doubly at fault. The sum here should have been 44 : 19 : 9, or, as the sum on p. 31 should have been 02 : 11 : 04, 45 : 02 : 9, so there was really due to him 00 : 12 : 09.

[5] It appears from internal evidence that Thomas Wharton is the name of the writer of this letter. The initial preceding Wharton in the signature might stand for any letter. For more about him see above, n. 2, p. 25, and n. 1, p. 31.

shire[1] I pray be punctiall in ye proofes as to the deathes of John and Wm[2] to the Age of Wm and to the Lands yt did descend to John as alsoe of his inoffensiuenes & innocency towards the Parliamt for we may haue occasion phaps to make vse of those proofes hereafter yor Son tooke a copie from me of ye Certificate from Yorke & for yt of Lancashire we conceiued yu wold be fully informd thereof by Mr Kirkby[3] and it being Long we did forbeare to Copie it out at prnt Sr I pray haisten ye execucn of ye Co: and by all meanes take ye Ingagemt[4] afore the 1 of Feb. 1652. least yu come wthin the lapse mentend in ye Act of Pardon Sr I beleiue if your Adversaryes[5] doe oppose yu they will Leaue noe stone vnturned yt may annoye yu

[1] The Commissioners in each of the counties where William Fleming's property lay had to certify as to the matters which needed investigation on the spot. The Lancashire Commissioners had to do this for Coniston, the Cumberland ones for Beckermet, Monkhall, and Skirwith, and the Westmorland ones for Rydal. The Yorkshire property seems to have been the Rectory of Sherburn, co. York, which John Fleming, the father of the William who died in 1649, purchased for £1,500 out of the profits of an estate conveyed to John Fleming and others, as trustees for Francis Bindloss of Wherwell, Hants, second son of Sir Francis Bindloss, Bart., and grandson of Sir Robert Bindloss, who was maternal uncle of the said John Fleming. See Appendix A.

[2] These are the last males of the elder Fleming line, on failure of which D. F.'s father became head of the family. John died 27 Feb., 1642-3, and his son William 12 May, 1649. The latter was only fourteen at his father's death, and died of the smallpox before he was twenty-one. By his death his sisters' portions became augmented to 10,000li each, but the family estate went to William, D. F.'s father. Young as the William was who died in 1649, he had appeared in arms on the king's side. (Burns and Nicolson, i. 162, 164.)

[3] i. e. John Kirkby, his brother-in-law, for whom see n. 5, p. 4.

[4] 'On October 11 (1649) . . . the House (of Commons) resolved that every member . . . should sign the engagement which had been taken by most of the members of the Council of State: "I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as the same is now established, without a King or House of Lords." On the following day the obligation of signing this engagement was extended to officers of the army and navy, to all soldiers and sailors under their command, to judges and officials of the Courts of Law, to members of the Inns of Court, as well as to all who held municipal offices, or sat in municipal councils; to all graduates and officers in the Universities, and to the masters, fellows, schoolmasters, and scholars of the Colleges of Eton, Winchester and Westminster; to all ministers admitted to a benefice, and, finally, to all who received pensions from the State' (Gardiner's *Commonwealth and Protectorate* (ed. 1894), i. 196, 197). In Gardiner's *Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution* (ed. 2, 1899), p. 388, the same form of words is given with the date, 2 January, 1650, as an 'Engagement to be taken by all men of the age of eighteen,' with a reference to *Civil War Tracts*, E. 1060, No. 77, presumably in the British Museum, and to *Commonwealth and Protectorate*, i. 216.

[5] See above, n. 1, p. 26.

I doe not yet find them actiue but yet it is my Caution y^t y^u doe not trust them ouer much in this pticul^r ffor the dang^r is great^r then y^u are aware of My Seruice p^{r}nted to y^u & yor Good La. I take Leaue & am

Yo^r faithfull Seru^t

Jan. 18. 1652. T. WHARTON

To the Worpll
Wm Fleminge Esq
at Conyston in
Lancashire
Theise p^{r}nt.
2d[1]

XXI.

ROGER FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (237).

Manchest^{er} y^e 12th Febry^e 165$\frac{3}{4}$

LOVEINGE BROTHER

I have rec̄ed yours of y^e 5th of this Instant; for which I Render you noe Small thanckes, wthout any complem^t for news I have none; but y^t all o^r freinds at Hull[2] is well; for I did receive a lett^r from my Cosen William Kirkby[3] which did signifie so much. The Last weeke my Cosen Alexander Rijgbij[4] and his Moth^r did call to see me. they had bene att Coll Birch house: for my Cosen Alexander is a Sarvant vnto one of his daughters[5]. they reporte goeth y^t it will be a mach

[1] This was probably not the whole cost of the carriage of the letter from London to Coniston.

[2] i. e. the Crowles, for whom see above, n. 5, p. 15.

[3] William, the fourth son of Roger Kirkby, Alice Fleming's brother, was afterwards of Ashlack, which is in Furness, not far from Kirkby. He was surveyor-general of all his majesty's customs in all the northern parts of England.

[4] Alexander, son of Edward Rigby, and of Mary, daughter of Edward Hide, of Norbury and Hide in Cheshire, Esq., was at this time nineteen years of age. He was of Burgh, in the township of Duxbury, and the parish of Standish, in the hundred of Leyland, and of Layton in the Fylde district of Amounderness hundred, both in Lancashire, and was high-sheriff of the county in 1677–8. He paid £38 3*s.* 4*d.* to compound for his estate with the parliamentary authority in 1646. Burgh now belongs to the Andertons, with whom the Rigbys intermarried, and Layton to the Cliftons of Lytham. D. F.'s maternal grandmother was Jane Rigby, sister of Alexander's grandfather, so they were second cousins.

[5] Alexander's suit seems to have been successful, as in the Birch pedigree (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, i. 306), Anna, second daughter of Thomas Birch de Birch, in parochia de Manchester, appears as Uxor Alex. Rigby de Burgh in com. Lanc. This Colonel Thomas Birch (to be distinguished from Col. John Birch, the captor of Hereford, whose life is in *D. N. B.*) was born in 1608. He was granted a com-

betweext my Cosen and his daught^er^; I would have you by the next post to send me wo^u^rd wheather yor Recedence will be att London for any longe time or not, and further to send me wo^u^rd wheath^er^ you have heard anythinge from my father Latly; for my p^rt^ I did not hear from him nore any of ye house; not since before Xmas I have litle to writte more but onely shull pray allways for yor health and prosperitye and then shall Rest

Your broth^er^ and Sarvant while
I am
ROGER FLEMINGE

This fo^r^ M^r^
Daniell Flem-
inge att Prince-
armes in fullers
Rents[1] neare graie
Inne.
London.

XXII.

DANIEL FLEMING TO WILLIAM FLEMING (238).

S^r^

I have received two from John Banckes the order for Conystone; upon the rece whereof, I went immediately unto my Cosen Tho: Wharton[2], who certefied mee, that if I went unto Habberdashers-hall[3] I would loose my labor, for he said he knew that Sherwin[4] would doe us noe further good; this did not satisfie me, but I went unto Mr Pennington[5], who had acquaintance with Sherwin, who went this day with m unto him; Sherwin would not add any t unto that which he had written, b told us that hee had allowed Order, in takeing noetice of it sayd, that if ye Order had not effectuall, he would not have soe much as he had done therein. wee pr him, and were very urgent with him, add those few words to satisfie the Commissioners, who uttherwise would not allowe of it, he answer'd that hee would not committ such an absurditie as to add anything thereunto, w^h^ would

mission in the Lancashire Militia as Colonel, 24 May, 1650, by the Council of State. There are frequent references to him in the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1650.

[1] See note 5, p. 29. [2] See n. 2, p. 25. [3] See n. 1, p. 23.

[4] Richard Sherwin was auditor, and afterwards treasurer, to the Committee for Compounding.

[5] See n. 4, p. 31.

not add to ye vigour thereof, fo thee satisfaction of those men w did not rightly understand their nesse. if they deny'd it. I have my cosen Wharton to write unto you some derections therein, the wch I have sent unto my Vncle John Kirkby first to peruse hee being nearer the Commissioners, and then he may send you them. Your businesse was in the note for to bee heard yesterday, but there being so many causes before it, it did not come on, but I make noe question but to have it heard tomorrow; And I hope that by the next Post you shall receive the glad tidings of an allowance. Sr Jordan[1] & my cosen Collingwood[2] are both here, they doe faythfully promis, that they will not oppose us tomorrow. There hath beene lately a cruell breach betwixt my cosen Collingwood & his father, about the purchaseing of his estate, my cosen would purchas his father's estate, but the old man will neither permitt him, nor will he purchase it him selfe; they doe soe wrangle that its thought ye estate will bee lost betwixt them. This, with ye tender of my humblest duty unto you and my loveing Mother, with ye remembrance of my loves unto my brothers and sisters I rest

The order I have
sent downe unto
my Vncle Jo: Kirk:

Your most dutifull
sonne DANIEL FLEMING

March: 29. A.D. 1653.

For William Fleming
Esq at Conystone
these
hast
Lancashire.

Leave this at Mrs Dixons[3]
in Kendal to bee
sent a above.

XXIII.

DANIEL FLEMING TO MRS. ALICE FLEMING[4] (235).

DEARE MOTHER

I haue here by this bearer (*though not* (viz my cosen Lai = *soe soone as* (*perhaps*) *you did expect sent you* burne[5]) sent *my* you *a suite*

[1] See n. 10, p. 10. [2] See n. 9, p. 10. [3] See Additional Notes.

[4] These three drafts of the beginning of a letter to his mother are written by D. F. on the back of XVIII, which had been for some reason returned to him. The letter would probably have been despatched from London along with XXII. The words printed in italics are, in the original, drawn through with a pen.

[5] Probably one of the fourteen children of John Layburne, of Cunswick, in the

linnen and *a* necklaces for my sister Issabell[1], with 3 yards of ribbin to make her a sett of knotts[2]

DEAR MOTHER

After ye tender of my humblest duty, I though it not the least pt of my *duty* obedience to *effect* fulfill *your* ye commands wch you were pleased to impose upon mee at my comeing out of ye countrey *which same* viz; to buy a *librarie* booke and a necklace for my sister; the which I haue now here by this bearer

DEARE MOTHER

In reference to your commands, I haue bought a rayle[3] and a necklace for my sister, with 3 yards of ribbin; *to be* of wch she may make a sett of modish knotts; and all wch I have have sent by this opportunitie, it being ye first, since John Banckes went out o' th towne yt I could conveniently send you by. Although they were not sent her soe soone as you and shee (perhaps) expected, yet I hope they will be bee receiued in good pt, and I for my delay to be pardoned, when they come to yor hands. This—

XXIV.

ACCOUNTS OF DANIEL FLEMING, JANUARY TO MARCH 1652–3 (243).

A note of my expences since my comeing up to London[4] January 1. 1652|3.

First of ye 5li which was my caushion money.

	l	s	d
For my Battles	01	10	00
To the Taylor	00	09	00
To the Mercer	03	01	00
Sum :	05	00	00

township of Skelsmergh, in the parish of Kendal. They were connected with the Flemings through the Duckets. One of this John Layburne's sisters, Elizabeth, was married to Anthony Ducket, whose sister Alice was the first wife of John Fleming, eldest brother of Daniel, D. F.'s grandfather. The last Leybourne of Cunswick was attainted in 1715, and the place bought by Thomas Crowle. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

[1] D. F.'s only sister. She died unmarried.

[2] See the accounts printed, p. 43, under Feb. 10, 11, 1652–3, when it appears that the necklaces cost 2*s.* 6*d.*, the 'ribbin' 2*s.*, and the suit of linen 8*s.*

[3] i. e. a rail, or night-rail, a sort of dressing-gown.

[4] For this journey see p. 5. The 'caushion' was returned him by the Bursar of Queen's College, to whom the 'Battles' would be paid. The Taylor and the Mercer would also probably be Oxford tradesmen.

Then of the 31[t] received by me of John Banckes & mine Vncle M[r] Huddleston.

Jan.	Spent in my journey to Oxōn	00 – 16 – 00
the 2	for a hatt	00 – 16 – 00
6	For a paire of Ink-hornes[1]	00 – 00 – 06
	For an Almanak	00 – 00 – 08
12	For the carryeing of my trunck . . .	00 – 07 – 00
13	more for removeing of it unto my lodg . .	00 – 00 – 08
×	For the drawing of my coat[2] . . .	00 – 01 – 00
14	For a Glasse and a Combe	00 – 02 – 06
	For Philocles and Doroclea[3] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
	For Rosse's Epitomie[4]	00 – 01 – 06
	For Quarles Divine Fancys[5] . . .	00 – 00 – 08
14	For a pound of Candles	00 – 00 – 06
14	Spent in a dinner	00 – 01 – 00
14	For 3 yards 3 quarters of Cloth for a Cloak .	02 – 12 – 06
	{sum̃e	05 – 02 – 06

[1] An ink-horn was a small portable vessel for ink, originally perhaps made of horn. A pair of ink-horns may perhaps be a double one, to contain two kinds of ink.

[2] i.e. of arms. D. F. seems to have had a turn for heraldry and genealogy. He pays 2*s*., 9 April, 1653, 'for the Drawing of my Coat in Guilliam' (see XXVII), and throughout his life, as appears later on, the same taste prevails. The marks in the margin × seem to have been put with a view to extracting special items. Document No. 239 is such a selection of items from his accounts between April and June, 1653. It is not easy to discover on what principles the items are selected.

[3] The Two Lancashire Lovers: or the Excellent History of Philocles and Doriclea. Expressing the faithfull constancy and mutuall fidelity of two loyall Lovers. Stored with no lesse variety of discourse to delight the Generous, then of serious advice to instruct the Amorous. By Musæus Palatinus. Pereo, si taceo. London, Printed by Edward Griffin, for R. B. or his Assignes. 1640. 8°. It is not in Bodley. The author is Richard Braithwait, the author of Barnabee's Journal. It is 31 in Haslewood's catalogue of his works, edited by W. C. Hazlitt, vol. i. p. 269. London, 1876. It is dedicated to Alexander Rigby, Clarke of the Crown for the County Palatine of Lancaster, who was brother of D. F.'s maternal grandmother, see n. 4, p. 35.

[4] The Marrow of Historie, Or an Epitome of all Historical Passages from the Creation, to the end of the last Macedonian War. First set out at large by Sir Walter Rawleigh, And now Abbreviated by A. R. [Alexander Rosse]. Times witness, Herault of Antiquitie, The Light of Truth, and life of Memorie. London, Printed by W. Dugard, for John Stephenson, Stationar, at the Sun on Ludgate Hill. 1650.

[5] Divine Fancies: Digested into Epigrammes, Meditations and Observations, By Fra: Quarles. London, Printed by M. F. for John Marriot, and are to be sold at his Shop in St Dunstans Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1633. 4°.

I have now taken out of ye bagge 5 – 10 – 00 and have in my pockett 07s – 06.

14	Spent at night	00 – 00 – 08
	Lost at cards	00 – 04 – 00
	for a letter by the Post	00 – 00 – 06
15	I now take out 02l – 00 – 00.	

15	For Sr Edw: Cook upon Littleton[1] . .	00 – 18 – 06
	For ye exposition of termes of ye Law[2] .	00 – 00
	Spent	00 – 02 – 06
	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 10
15	To the Barber	00 – 01 – 00
17	To ye Taylor for my Cloak . . .	00 – 05 – 00
	for ye finishing of my coat	00 – 02 – 00
	for my dinner	00 – 00 – 09
	Spent at night with Mr Pric[3] . . .	00 – 00 – 04
Jan. 18	Spent with Mr Prick: & Mr Porter[4] . .	00 – 00 – 04
	for my dinner	00 – 00 – 09
	Spent with Mr Sim: Musgrave[5] . . .	00 – 00 – 02
	To ye Poast for a letter	00 – 00 – 01

[1] The First Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England, or, a Commentarie upon Littleton, not the name of a Lawyer onely, but of the Law it selfe .... Authore Edw. Coke Milite. London, Printed for the Societie of Stationers. Anno 1628. (Bodl. fol.)

[2] An exposition of certaine difficult and obscure wordes, and termes of the lawes of this Realme, newly set foorth and augmented, both in French and English, for the helpe of such yonge Studentes as are desirous to attaine the knowledge of the same. Whereunto are also added the olde Tenures. In ædibus Richardi Tottelli. Cum Priuilegio. (Bodl. 8°.) In the Bodleian copy there is a note in Bp. Barlow's Handwriting :—The Author of this Booke, was Serjeant Rastall, vid. Hen. Spelmã. de nõ temerandis Ecclesijs pag. 124. Edit. Lond., 1616. The colophon runs, Imprinted at London, in Fleetestreete within Temple Barre, at the Signe of the Hand and Starre by Richarde Tottell. 1579.

[3] Allan Prickett, son and heir of William, of Natland, Westmoreland, gent., entered Gray's Inn, 12 November, 1650; barrister, 1659. He had been at Queen's with D. F., having entered 20 July, 1650, and matriculated 18 November, i. e. on the same days. Natland is a manor belonging to the Stricklands of Sizergh, two miles south of Kendal.

[4] Mr. Porter may be John, son and heir of Richard, of Halesworth, Suffolk, gent., who entered Gray's Inn, 21 October, 1652, who may be the same as John Porter who matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, 10 April, 1652.

[5] Simon Musgrave, probably the fifth son of Sir Philip, the second baronet, and younger brother of Dr. Kit (p. 28). At the age of 30 years he was drowned 'in swimming for divertisement.' (Burns and Nicolson, i. 597.)

19	Taken out of the bagg	01 – 00 – 00
	Pay'd unto Mr Wharton[1] for the copies of 2 Certificates &c.	00 – 15 – 00
	For a newes booke	00 – 00 – 02
20	For ye altering of my suit	00 – 04 – 00
×	For a black sword-belt	00 – 10 – 00
	Spent with Mr Feild[2].	00 – 00 – 02
	Sum .	03 – 06 – 09
	I have taken out in all	08 – 10 – 00
	I have now in my Pocket	00 – 00 – 09
20	{Taken out	00 – 05 – 00
	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 06
21	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 09
	Spent with Mr Nic:[3] & Mr Pric:	00 – 01 – 00
22	For Faggotts	00 – 00 – 06
	For a letter to ye Post	00 – 00 – 06
	For my dinner	00 – 01 – 02
22	{Taken out more	05 – 00 – 00
	To ye Landress for halfe of this Quar. .	00 – 05 – 00
×	For a Dale-boxe, & a paire of show-ties[4] .	00 – 01 – 06
	To the Steward for my fine.	04 – 00 – 00
	For ye altering of gowne	00 – 03 – 00
	Spent with with Laburne[5] & Mr Whar. .	00 – 00 – 06
	Given unto ye officers of ye house . .	00 – 09 – 00
24	for a paper-book, pencil, & mouth-glue[6] .	00 – 00 – 10
	{Taken out	00 – 05 – 00
	For Candles	00 – 00 – 06
25	For 2 letters by ye Post	00 – 00 – 02
	For gillded paper	00 – 00 – 02
27	For ye search of ye pedegre	00 – 05 – 00

[1] Mr. Wharton, see n. 2, p. 25. [2] See Additional Notes.

[3] There was a James Nicholls or Nicolls, who entered Queen's College, 19 Nov., 1649, and matriculated on the same day as D. F., 18 Nov., 1650; who was a student of the Middle Temple, where he entered 1649, son and heir of Thomas, of Clapton, Somerset, gent.

[4] i. e. deal-box, and shoe-ties. [5] See n. 5, p. 37.

[6] Lip or mouth-glue, a compound of glue and sugar, which can be used by moistening with the tongue. (Murray, s.v. 'glue.')

	Taken out more	02 – 10 – 00
	Spent with Mr Pennington[1] & Mr Wharton .	00 – 01 – 00
	Given unto ye Auditory Sherwin[2] for a certificate	00 – 03 – 00
	Given unto Mr Martin[3] in a fee for getting Jo: out of ye Act	01 – 00 – 00
28	Given in a fee unto Mr Pennington for ye same thing	01 – 00 – 00
	Spent with Mr Wharton & Mr Pennington .	00 – 00 – 04
×	for a boxe for my Vncles Books . . .	00 – 00 – 10
×	To a Porter for carrying of it . . .	00 – 00 – 08
	I have taken out in all	16 – 10 – 00
	soe I have in my pockett	00 – 05 – 00
	Taken out more	01 – 00 – 00
	Given in a fee unto Mr Graves[4] . . .	01 – 00 – 00
29	For a seale	00 – 05 – 00
	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
	To a Barber	00 – 00 – 06
	for a weekes commons ending this day .	00 – 08 – 00
Febr: 1	Spent with Mr Greenhow[5]	00 – 00 – 05
	Taken out more	00 – 05 – 00
	To ye Post for a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	more to ye Post	00 – 00 – 01
2	For a penknife	00 – 00 – 06
	Spent	00 – 01 – 05
3	Spent	00 – 00 – 06

[1] See n. 4, p. 31. [2] See n. 4, p. 36.

[3] One Martin was in 1650 clerk to the London Commissioners, whose duties were taken over by the Committee for Compounding (*Cal. of Comm. for Compounding*, 376). He may have been at this time employed by the Committee for Compounding.

[4] Richard Graves was town-clerk of London, and clerk of assize for Middlesex. His name frequently occurs in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*.

[5] Thomas Grenehalgh (perhaps, Grenehough), son and heir of Richard, late of Brandlesome, co. Lancaster, esq., deceased, entered Gray's Inn, 26 November, 1652. The name before his in the Gray's Inn Register is Alexander Rigby, son and heir of Edward, late of Burgh, co. Lancaster, esq., deceased (for whom see n. 4, p. 35); and the name after his is William Pennington, son of William, of Muncaster, Cumberland, esq.

	for candles	00 – 00 – 06
4	Spent with Mr Wharton	00 – 01 – 00
5	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
	Spent with Mr Wharton	00 – 00 – 10
	for sending a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	Spent with Mr Pricket	00 – 00 – 06
9	Spent with Mr Huddle[1]	00 – 00 – 07
Febr. 9.	Spent with Mr Pricket	00 – 00 – 06
10	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
	for two necke-laces	00 – 02 – 06
	for ribbin	00 – 02 – 00
	for my dinner	00 – 00 – 08
	Spent with Tom Lamplew[2]	00 – 01 – 00
11	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
	To ye Preacher in Grays-in[3]	00 – 01 – 06
	for fire there	00 – 01 – 06
	For ye sealeing of my bond	00 – 02 – 06
	To 3 servants, wch is due every tearme	00 – 01 – 06
	I have now taken out in all	19 – 15 – 00
	And I have in my pocket	00 – 15 – 10
	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
×	for my sisters suite of linnen	00 – 08 – 00
× × ×	for a copy of our pet'ion	00 – 01 – 00

[1] Probably, Andrew Huddleston, the writer of XXV. He married Dorothy, sister of William, D. F.'s father. He suffered greatly for his loyalty to the crown, losing permanently all his estates in Oxfordshire, Lancashire and Westmorland. Hutton John was sequestered for many years and was all that was saved for the family at the Restoration. He was a Roman Catholic, and his brother John is said to have administered extreme unction to Charles II.

[2] Thomas Lamplugh, entered Queen's College, Oxford, as batler, in Easter Term, 1649; he matriculated 18 Nov., 1650, the same day as D. F., and proceeded B.A. 5 May, 1653. He entered Gray's Inn, 14 Feb., 1651–2, as son and heir of George, of Papcastle, Cumberland, gent., and was called to the bar in 1660.

[3] The preacher at this time was Nicholas Bernard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, successively Dean of Kilmore and of Ardagh, and Chaplain to Archbishop Ussher and to Oliver Cromwell. He became Preacher 17 June, 1651, in succession to Dr. Thomas Horton, and was succeeded, 28 Jan., 1660–1, by John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and afterwards Bishop of Chester. Bernard became in 1660 Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury and died 15 October, 1661.

	for Davenports abridgemt of Littleton[1] . .	00 – 02 – 01
12	Spent with Mr Wharton	00 – 00 – 03
	{Taken out more	02 – 00 – 00
	for a Coach	00 – 01 – 00
	For two weekes commons	00 – 16 – 00
	Spent with Mr Lancashires Factor[2] . .	00 – 00 – 06
	for ye seeing of a Play	00 – 00 – 02
	To a Barber	00 – 00 – 06
13	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 06
14	For a quire of paper	00 – 00 – 04
	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 06
Feb 14	For my dinner[3]	00 – 00 – 06
×	For ye reversing of an Outlarie[4] . . .	01 – 06 – 00
	For a pound of candles	00 – 00 – 06
	For a letter to ye Post	00 – 00 – 03
	For Aples	00 – 00 – 01
15	{Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
×	Given unto ye Clearks for ye Justitias's[5] .	00 – 05 – 00
	For my dinner	00 – 00 – 07
	For entering an Order at Habberd[6] . .	00 – 02 – 06

[1] An Abridgement of The Lord Coke's Commentary on Littleton: Collected by an unknown Author; yet by a late Edition pretended to be Sir *Humphrey Davenports* Kt. and In this Second Impression purged from very many gross Errors committed in the said former Edition. With a Table of the most remarkable things therein. London: Printed for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell. 1651. (Bodl. 8vo.)

[2] It would seem from an entry in D. F.'s accounts for 3 Oct., 1653 (see XXVII), that Mr. Lancashire lived at Manchester. He was perhaps the merchant in whose employ D. F.'s brother Roger was (see p. 5).

[3] This is a repetition, at the head of the second sheet of the accounts, of the last item on the first sheet.

[4] The person outlawed seems to have been Andrew Huddlestone, the writer of XXV. Delinquents and recusants seem at this time to have been specially liable to writs of this sort. See the case of Henry Mills, *Calendar of Comm. for Compounding*, 2145.

[5] *Iusticies*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriffe, for the dispatch of Iustice in some especiall cause, wherewith of his own authoritie he cannot deale in his Countie Court . . . *Kichin fol.* 74 saith, that by this writ called *Iusticies*, the Sheriffe may hold plee of a great Summe, whereas of his ordinary authoritie hee cannot hold plees but of summes under forty shillings . . . It is called a *Iusticies*, because it is a Commission to the Sheriffe *ad Iusticiandum aliquem*, to doe a man right, and requireth no returne of any certificate of what hee hath done. (*Cowell's Interpreter*, Lond., 1637, s.v.)

[6] i.e. Haberdashers' Hall, see n. 1, p. 23.

	To ye Clearke for writeing of it	00 – 01 – 00
	To ye Post for Letters	00 – 00 – 04
	Spent at ye Gray-hound[1]	00 – 01 – 00
	For Aples	00 – 00 – 01
16	For my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	Spent with Mr Whar: & Mr Pen:	00 – 00 – 06
17	For a newes-booke	00 – 00 – 02
	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	Spent with my Cosen Lampl.[2] & Kirkby[3]	00 – 00 – 04
18	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
19	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	Given to Steven	00 – 00 – 06
	For a letter	00 – 00 – 02
	Taken out more	00 – 05 – 00
	For a paire of shoes	00 – 04 – 00
	For a paire of shoe-ties	00 – 00 – 06
	Spent with Rich: Harr:[4]	00 – 00 – 03
	To ye Post	00 – 00 – 02
20	For Aples	00 – 00 – 01
	Spent	00 – 00 – 03
21	For my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	for a Boxe & a newes-booke	00 – 00 – 03
	Spent at ye parting with my Cosin Jo: Kir:[3]	00 – 00 – 06
	Spent at Wiggins[4]	00 – 00 – 06
22	Taken out more	00 – 05 – 00
	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 08
	I have now spent in all	22 – 19 – 02
	And I have taken out in all	23 – 05 – 00
	I have now	00 – 05 – 10

[1] There was a Greyhound in Fleet Street, mentioned by Pepys (ed. Wheatley, i. 75, 329; ii. 135).

[2] This may possibly be the Tom Lamplew mentioned above, Feb. 10, but is more likely to be Richard Lamplugh, only son and heir of Thomas, of Ribton, Cumberland, esq., who entered Queen's College as commoner in Easter Term, 1649, and gave a cup (calicem) 20 April, 1649. He matriculated 18 Nov., 1650, the same day as D. F., entered Gray's Inn, 21 October, 1650, was called to the bar 1657. He was M.P. for Cumberland, 1678–9, and married Frances, only daughter of Sir Christopher Lowther, of Whitehaven, bart. His sister Frances married, as his third wife, Col. John Lamplugh (see n. 9, p. 5), whose first wife was D. F.'s first cousin. Hence perhaps the cousinship. XXVIII is a letter addressed to him.

[3] i.e. his uncle John.

[4] See Additional Notes.

	Spent with my cosen Fard: Huddle:[1] . .	00 – 00 – 04
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 01
23	For ye mending of my shoes . . .	00 – 00 – 09
	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
24	For Faggotts	00 – 00 – 06
Feb. 24	Spent	00 – 00 – 02
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 08
25	{ Taken out more	00 – 05 – 00
	To ye Barber	00 – 00 – 06
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
×	for ye English dancing-master[2] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
	for Chappels use of the holy chripture[3] .	00 – 01 – 00
	for Saule's voyage to Damascus . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	for faggats	00 – 00 – 04
27	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 08
	spent	00 – 00 – 09
28	{ Taken out more	01 – 00 – 00
	for a paire of shoe-ties	00 – 00 – 06
	for a Faggott	00 – 00 – 02
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	for a Coach	00 – 01 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06

[1] Ferdinand, son of Sir William Hudleston, of Millum, belonged to the eldest branch of the family, to which the Hudlestons of Hutton John also belonged. His mother was Bridget, daughter of Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, and his only sister, Isabel, married, as his second wife, Richard Kirkby, eldest son of Roger, D. F.'s mother's eldest brother. This is perhaps why he is called cosen, though there were earlier marriages between Hudlestones and Flemings. Ferdinand had an only daughter, who married Charles West, Lord Delawarr, and had no issue. The estate was sold in 1774 to the then Sir James Lowther. Ferdinand Huddleston was an unsuccessful candidate on the Court side for Cumberland in the election of 1679. A speech of his printed on the occasion is given in Chancellor Ferguson's *Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s*, p. 38.

[2] The English Dancing Master. Lond. 1651. obl. 4to. Often reprinted. (W. C. Hazlitt's *Handbook to Early English Literature*, 1867, p. 137.)

[3] The Use of Holy Scripture Gravely and Methodically Discoursed, By William Chappel Bishop of Corke, sometimes Fellow of Christs Colledg In Cambridge. A Work of singular benefit to Divines, and all men, to establish themselves, and others in the Perfection, Perspicuity, and Efficacie of Gods Word, against Atheists, Heathens, Romanists, Enthusiasts, and all other Vnbeleevers and Misbeleevers, &c. To which Is prefixed a Preface, by a friend to the Author, as an Introduction to the Treatise. London, Printed by E. C. for Andrew Crook, at the Green Dragon in Pauls Churchyard, 1653. (8°. Bodl.)

March 1	for copies of ye Depositions	00 – 13 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	for ye sight of ye Dromidary[1]	00 – 00 – 04
	To ye Post	00 – 00 – 02
	Spent in Mr Wharton's chamber	00 – 00 – 03
2	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 02 – 00
	spent	00 – 01 – 00
3	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 08
4	for a Coach	00 – 00 – 06
	for my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	for a Letter p Post	00 – 00 – 03
	spent	00 – 00 – 02
5	To ye Barber	00 – 00 – 06
	spent	00 – 00 – 03
6	for my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
7	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	Taken out more	01 – 10 – 00
	for a Letter	00 – 00 – 03
	for our Order of ref.	00 – 02 – 06
	To ye Clearke for writeing of it	00 – 01 – 00
	for entering it	00 – 01 – 00
	for a Cop: of our Pet	00 – 01 – 00
	for writeing it	00 – 01 – 00
	spent	00 – 01 – 00
8	spent with Peter Buryate[2]	00 – 00 – 04
	Given him	00 – 02 – 00
	Given the power[3]	00 – 00 – 02
	For a letter	00 – 00 – 01
March 8	Taken out more	00 – 10 – 00
9	for a silver bottle	01 – 03 – 00
	for ye English Phisition[4]	00 – 02 – 00

[1] John Evelyn also 'went (24 Jan., 1650–1) to see a Dromedarie, a very monstrous beaste, much like the camel but larger.' This was in Paris; but as Florian Marchand, the water-spouter, whom he saw at the same time, afterwards exhibited himself in England, the Dromedarie may have come too and be the beast here mentioned.

[2] See n. 4, p. 15. [3] i.e. probably the poor.

[4] The English Physitian: or An Astrologo-Physical Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation. Being a Compleat Method of Physick, whereby a man

	for a gill of hott waters	00 – 00 – 03
	for a newes-booke	00 – 00 – 02
	spent	00 – 00 – 10
	for hot waters, a cardas-possett,[1] &c.	00 – 00 – 06
	for ye lettring of two bookes	00 – 00 – 04
	I have now taken out in all	27 – 00 – 00
	And I have spent in all	26 – 11 – 04
	I have *in*	00 – 08 – 08
	for a Camphire-ball[2]	00 – 00 – 04
	spent at ye Fleece[3] with Major Robinson[4]	00 – 02 – 00
10	spent	00 – 00 – 03
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	for strong-waters	00 – 00 – 03
	for candles	00 – 00 – 06
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
11	spent	00 – 00 – 03
12	Taken out more	04 – 00 – 00
	for 3 paire of cuffs	00 – 01 – 00
	spent	00 – 00 – 07
	for a glasse & hot waters	00 – 00 – 04
	Payd my cosin Wharton wch hee had laid out	03 – 16 – 06
13	To ye Barber	00 – 01 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 07
	spent	00 – 00 – 03
14	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06

may preserve his Body in Health: or cure himself, being sick, for three pence charge, with such things only as grow in England, they being most fit for English Bodies. Herein is also showed, 1. The way of making Plaisters, Oyntments, &c. 2. What Planet governeth every Herb or Tree (used in Physick) that groweth in England &c. &c. &c. By Nich. Culpeper, Gent. Student in Physick and Astrologie. London: Printed by Peter Cole, at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange. 1652 [with portrait of Author, eng^d. by Cross]. I owe this reference to Dr. J. F. Payne.

[1] i.e. made of carduus or thistle. Elias Ashmole writes in his diary (28 June, 1647), '7.15 p.m. fell ill, and 10.30 took my bed. I was pained in my head, reins, thighs; and taking a carduus posset at night, and sweating upon it, I mended.'

[2] Camphire, i.e. camphor.

[3] The most celebrated 'Fleece' Inn was in York Street, Covent Garden; but there were of course others, and it does not seem easy to identify this one.

[4] Major Edward Robinson was 6 Sept., 1658, appointed by the Commissioners for Sequestrations one of the Commissioners for co. Lancaster. (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 745.) He had acted in a similar capacity as early as 1654 (ib. 3179), and had had to do with sequestered estates as early as 1652 (ib. 2854).

15	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	To ye Post	00 – 00 – 04
	Spent	00 – 00 – 07
16	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 04
17	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 03
	{ Taken out more	00 – 05 – 00
18	For a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	For my Dinner	00 – 00 – 03
	Spent	00 – 00 – 04
	{ Lent unto my Cosen T. W.	01 – 00 – 00
19	{ Taken out more	01 – 00 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 09
x	Given unto Mr Latch[1] for puseing of or Report	01 – 00 – 00
March	For yt which my Vncle Jo: Kirkby writt for .	00 – 03 – 00
19	Spent	00 – 00 – 03
20	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 09
21	{ Taken out more	01 – 00 – 00
	For my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 04
22	for Valentines Devotians[2]	00 – 02 – 10
	for a paire of white gloves	00 – 01 – 04
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	for ye Philologicall Commentarie[3] . .	00 – 01 – 04

[1] Perhaps John Latch, who matriculated from Brasenose 26 Feb., 1607–8, aged 19, of Somerset, gent., barrister at law of the Middle Temple 1637 (as son of Thomas, of Langford, Somerset), 'a person of great learning in his profession,' who died Aug., 1655. (Foster, s. v.; Wood (who gives him by mistake to St. John's), *Athenae*, iii. 399.)

[2] Private Devotions, Digested into Six Letanies; I. Of Confession. II. Of Deprecation. III. Of Supplication. IV. Of Thanksgiving. V. Of Intercession. VI. For the Sick. With Directions and Prayers For the Lords Day, Sacrament, Day of Death, Judgment. And two daily Prayers, One for the Morning, Another for the Evening. The thirteenth Edition, London, Printed for H. Moseley at the Princes Arms in S. Pauls Churchyard, 1654. (Bodl. small 8°.) It is dedicated to Thomas, Lord Coventry, by Your Lop in all Duty, Henry Valentine.

[3] Philologicall commentary, or, an illustration of the most obvious and usefull words in the law. With their distinctions and diverse acceptations, as they are found as well in reports ancient and modern, as in records, and memorials never printed. Usefull for all young students of the law. By E. L. [Edward Leigh] Gentleman, sometimes of the Middle Temple. London, 1652, Duodecimo*. (Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature*, vol. 3, 1885, column 1899.

	for two copies of our Report . . .	00 – 05 – 00
	for letters	00 – 00 – 02
23	for ye mending of a paire of shooes . .	00 – 01 – 04
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
x	for the Copies of my Aunt Andertons[1] Deposi-	
.	tions	00 – 05 – 00
24	{ Taken out more	05 – 13 – 06
	Given unto Mr St nicolas[2] in gold . .	05 – 00 – 00
	Given for Gold 1^s 8^d a pound . . .	00 – 08 – 04
	for my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	spent	00 – 00 – 06
25	for my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	spent	00 – 00 – 03
26	Given unto Mr Whartons Clearke for writ:	
	ye Rep:	00 – 01 – 00
	{ Taken out more	03 – 00 – 00
	Given unto Mr Latch[3]	01 – 10 – 00
	Given unto Mr Pennington	01 – 00 – 00
	for another Cop: of ye Report . . .	00 – 02 – 06
	spent with Mr Mawson[4]	00 – 01 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
27	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
28	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	Spent	00 – 00 – 02
	for letters	00 – 00 – 06
29	for a quire of paper	00 – 00 – 06
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 02
	for my Dinner	00 – 01 – 00
	spent	00 – 02 – 00

[1] See n. 4, p. 2. Her husband, Hugh Anderton, was very obnoxious to the party in power. See S. R. Gardiner's *Commonwealth and Protectorate*, iii. 203. His case and that of his mother is set out in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, pp. 2073, 4, 5.

[2] Major Thomas St. Nicholas was one of the Counsel to the Committee for Compounding. See Mrs. Everett Green's *Calendar* of its proceedings.

[3] See n. 1, p. 49.

[4] A George Mawson of Melkinthorpe in Westmorland was fined £9 17*s.* 6*d.* as a delinquent in 1650, and William Mawson of Penrith contracted, 1651, with the County Committee of Westmorland for the sequestered lands of Thomas Blenkinsop in Helbeck.

	for letters	00 – 00 – 05
30	Taken out more	02 – 00 – 00
March: 30	Given in a fee unto ye Recorder Steele[1] .	01 – 10 – 00
	for my Dinner	00 – 07 – 00
	for wine	00 – 02 – 00
31	for my Dinner	00 – 00 – 06
	I have taken now out in all . . .	44 – 18 – 06
	And I have spent in all . . .	44 – 18 – 03
	for a pound of candles	00 – 00 – 06
	for a Letter	00 – 00 – 03

XXV.

Andrew Huddleston[2] to Daniel Fleming (240).

Good Cosin[3],

As you haue beene carefull of your friends I hope you will goe on to putt my Cosin Wharton in minde of my busines reade his letter and you will understand yor charge & when you haue doone I pray seale it and deliuer it to him. I haue recd your letts wth bookes etc. and John Bancks hath the monies you lade out for me to returne to you, I must intreate you to get me another Justicies[4] and send me wth what speed possible at my owne suite against Lancelott Sisson[5] and Anthony Watson for thirty pounds. All our friends in these pts are very well god be thanked. Sr George Fletcher[6] hunts euery day we heare noething of the Surveyors[7] as yett If theire be any thing wherin I may doe you service command

Yor truly louing Vncle
Andrew Huddleston.

Huttonjohn
7th Aprill
1653

be sure you present my
Service to my Cosin Rich:
Pennington[8] and my good
Cosin hisIster.

For
my very loueing
Nephew Mr Daniell
Fleming these.

[1] William Steele (d. 1680), recorder of London, 1649, lord chancellor of Ireland, 1656. His life by Mr. C. H. Firth is in *D. N. B.* [2] See n. 1, p. 43.

[3] i. e. nephew, as he styles him in the address below. See n. 1, p. 12. D. F. was son of Huddleston's wife's brother. [4] See n. 5, p. 44.

[5] Sisson is a name found in the Hudlestone pedigree. Joseph, this Andrew's father, was married to Ellinor, daughter of Cuthbert Sisson, of Kirkbarrow or of Dacre. [6] See n. 1, p. 5.

[7] Sir George Fletcher was still a minor, and his mother was at this time engaged in proceedings before the Commissioners for Compounding. The surveyors may have something to do with this suit. (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 1662.)

[8] Richard Pennington's great-grandfather William, married Bridget, sister of

XXVI.

John Kirkby to Daniel Fleming (242).

Non possum (charissime Nepos) quin demirer; Nos a literis omninò desiuisse: Non amoris certè, non Otij deficientia, in causa est, sed Puto potiùs Aura hæc Plagæ nostræ Borealis nobis & Athenarum; & Amicitiam obliuionem indidit, & dum Rure hoc peragramur Impolito; et Academiæ & Vrbi, imo & Vrbanitati videamur valedicere. Stupidissimus mortalium cluerem meritò si occasione hâc te Insalutatum præterirem q^d^ quidem officium quam Gratulor mihi potius Amoris Nostri ergo tibi præstare; quam ex tuarum Prouocatione; Quæ si modo tuæ sint Literæ mihi semper gratissimæ; nec minus ex vestro Montium Domicilio quam ex Musarum Missæ Sacrario; dum Animi Candor & sinceritas, Nobis æque ac Styli pergrata est concinnitas. Quod tuo se sistit nunc Epistolium conspectui; est et Amoris nostri in presenti testimonium et vestri in futuro Incitamentum. Nec te solummodò hisce salutatum velim; sed (ut omni officiorum genere deuinctum me Fateor) Patrem Matremq̃ optimam. Imo et (Si tantillo Liceat Tantum Salutare) Dominū Istum Dominantium, Seigniorem scilicet Lowickii[1] Serenissimum, Cui exoptata velim—Spumantia Pocula Vino; & Inter hæc salutem plurimam; Puellamq̃ bellam Isabellam[2]. Vale (Mi amantissime) nam hoc Charta nostra charitasq̃ jubet; tibi semper Tuisq̃ Bene Valere q^d^ sum̃a votorum est.

Tibi devotissimi

8^bris^ 8^uo^ 1653

Jo: Kirkby

Theis
For Mr Daniell Fleminge
att Conyston hall
hast.

Andrew Hudlestone's great-grandfather Andrew. This is Richard, son of William of Muncaster, not of Seaton. The sister is probably Isabel, who died unmarried in London in 1689. The three others were all married before this.

[1] For the Lord of Lowick see n. 3, p. 10.

[2] Isabella, D. F.'s only sister.

XXVII.

Excerpts from the Accounts of Daniel Fleming April to October 1653 (243[1]).

April 5	for Incke	00 – 00 – 03
	Paid unto my Cosen Wharton[2] . . .	00 – 06 – 00
9	for 3 Acts for ye Pro: of Wills . . .	00 – 00 – 03
	for ye Compleat Attorney[3]	00 – 01 – 08
×	for the Drawing of my Coat in Guilliam[4] .	00 – 02 – 00
12	Paid for my chamber	01 – 18 – 00
14	spent at Hide p^k^[5]	00 – 01 – 00
×	for a Justicies-writ[6] for And. Huddl:[7]— .	00 – 02 – 06
	for a wash-ball	00 – 00 – 02
16	for a pound of powder	00 – 02 – 00
18	for a pound of candles	00 – 00 – 07

[1] These accounts are the continuation of those printed as XXIV. Up to this point they have been printed in full. From this point such recurring items as 'Taken out more,' 'for my dinner,' 'spent,' 'for letters,' are omitted.

[2] See n. 2, p. 25.

[3] The Bodleian Copy which is the fifth impression, printed by Tho. Roycroft, for H. Twyford, and are to be sold at his Shop in Vine-Court, Middle-Temple, 1658, has for its title, The Practick Part of the Law: Shewing the Office of a Compleat Attorney, In the full prosecution of any Action, whether Reall, Personall or Mixt; (from the very Original to the Execution) in all Courts; With the exact fees of all Officers and Ministers of the Courts; Together with speciall Instructions for the Solicitation of any Cause in Chancery, or elsewhere, relating to the present Government, being usefull for all men. The Queen's College Copy, which is dated 1666, leaves out the word Compleat before Attorney, but like the earlier edition has The Compleat Attorney as headline to each page. D. F.'s, bought in 1653, must have been a still earlier impression than the Bodleian one.

[4] In the 1679 edition of Guillim's *Display of Heraldry* D. F.'s arms are exhibited among the Atchivements of Esq^rs^ with the following inscription:—The much honoured Daniel Fleming of Beckermet in Cumberland & of Rydal-hall in Westmoreland Esq. of which family & Surname there haue been 20 Lords of ye manor of Beckermet, of which 10 haue been K^ts^ & all ye rest (that then wedded) haue maried ye Daughters of Baronets, or Knights.

[5] By a curious coincidence, three days earlier, 11 April, 1653, Evelyn records, 'I went to take the air in Hide Park, when every coach was made to pay a shilling, and horse sixpence, by the sordid fellow who had purchased it of the State, as they were called.' The park had been sold, under a special resolution of 1 December, 1652, for £17,068 2*s.* 8*d.* in three lots to Richard Wilson, John Lacey, and Anthony Deane. At the Restoration the sale was treated as null and void, and the park was opened to the public as it had been before. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, iv. 380.)

[6] See n. 5, p. 44, and Huddleston's letter, p. 51.

[7] See n. 1, p. 43.

	for a newes-booke[1]	00 – 00 – 02
20	for ye colouring of my hatt	00 – 01 – 00
	spent in Coach-hire	00 – 03 – 06
21	for ye Cities Remonstrance[2] . . .	00 – 00 – 02
22	spent at Marrybone-parke[3]	00 – 01 – 06
23	for ye Armies Declarāon[4]	00 – 00 – 02
	for a paire of gloves	00 – 01 – 02
25	To Hooper[5] for ye signeing of or Order .	00 – 02 – 06
28	for ye takeing forth of or Order . . .	00 – 02 – 06
	To ye Clearkes for writeing, & entreing it .	00 – 05 – 00
30	for Littleton in English[6]	00 – 01 – 04
May 2	for Pagitts Christianography[7] . . .	00 – 04 – 00
	for The Narrative of or late troubles in Eng:[8]	00 – 01 – 00

[1] What answered to the newspapers of the present day were little quarto books generally of 16 pages, like the Diurnell described note 2, p. 32.

[2] The Remonstrance and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of London was presented to Parliament 26 May, 1646. It was attacked in two Libels, which were replied to by Colonel John Bellamie 6 July, 1646; and resulted in a controversy between Bellamie and a Mr. John Price.

[3] Marylebone Gardens were on 'the extensive piece of ground which is to-day enclosed more or less roughly by Marylebone Road, High Street, Marylebone, Weymouth Street and Harley Street.' Boulton's *Amusements of Old London*, i. 56.

[4] It appears from the Bodleian Catalogue of Pamphlets that in 1650 were published in London, 4°. (1) The Declaration of the English Army on March to Scotland. (2) The Declaration of the English Army in Scotland to the people of Scotland. (3) The Declaration of the Army to Scotland. (4) in 1648, Declaration of Army under Col. Lambert to Fairfax.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Lyttelton tenures in Englysshe [Black letter] Imprynted at London in Fletstrete at the sygne of the George next to saynt Dūstones church by Wyllyam Myddylton. In the yere of our Lorde 1544. The fourth day of May.

[7] Christianography, or The Description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the World, not *subject to the Pope*. With their unity, and how they agree with the Protestants in the principall poynts of difference betweene them and the Church of *Rome*. To which is added a Treatise of the Religion of the ancient Christians in *Brittanie*, and how they also differed from the now *Romish* Church. With certaine Letters and Concessions of the Easterne Churches and others. *The third Edition inlarged*. The chiefe Additions are in the Page following the Epistle. *After this I beheld, and loe a great multitud which no man could number, of all Nations, and Kindreds, and People, and Tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lambe*. Revel. 7. 9. London, Printed by *J. Okes*, for *Matthew Costerden*, Stationer, 1640. The dedication to King Charles is signed Ephraim Pagitt. (Bodl. fol.)

[8] A Compendious Narrative of The late Troubles in England, or, Elenchus Englished. First, written in Latin by an Anonymus, for the information of Forreners, and, Now, don into English, for the behoof and pleasure of our

3	for ye entering of o^r Order at Drury-house[1] .	00 – 12 – 00
	for 2 Declarations & sending 2 letters . .	00 – 00 – 04
May 7	spent with Mr Nicols[2]	00 – 00 – 03
	for two paire of sockes	00 – 01 – 00
8	Given to ye power in Grays-Inne Chappel .	00 – 01 – 00
9	payd my Landresse	00 – 05 – 00
	for a pound of candles	00 – 00 – 06
14	spent with Jo: Mill[3]	00 – 00 – 06
18	given unto Jo: for his roll	00 – 00 – 06
19	for bookes	00 – 00 – 03
	for Moderanie Policie[4]	00 – 00 – 09
	for my supp with Mr Richardson[5] . .	00 – 00 – 09
20	for a new booke	00 – 00 – 04
	for 2 yards of cloth	01 – 06 – 00
	for 4 doz. of silver buttons	00 – 07 – 06
	for 40 yards of Ribbin	01 – 02 – 00

Countrey-men. Posterior qui sequitur. Fabius Quinctilianus. Printed in the Yeare, 1652. (Bodl. 12°. 300 pp.) This is the English translation of the first part of Dr. George Bate's *Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia*, which was published originally in Latin at Paris in 1649, and according to Wood (*Athenæ*, iii. 828) was translated into English by an unknown hand, and printed at London, 1652, in octavo. Bate carried the narrative down to 1660 in a second part, printed in London, 1661; and a third part was added by Dr. Thomas Skinner, bringing the narrative down to 1669. The three parts were published in English in one volume in 1685 in London as *A short Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Late Troubles in England.*

[1] Drury House was where the sittings were held of the Trustees for sale of lands forfeited for Treason. They had power to sell the lands, and on certificate of their having done so, and of the payment of at least half the purchase money, the lands were discharged from sequestration by the Committee for Compounding. Their powers were given them under three Acts passed respectively on 16 July, 1651; on 4 Aug. 1652; and on 18 Nov. 1652. The last Act contained the names of all sequestered delinquents who had not compounded, or had not paid the remainder of their fines, and included among others the names of Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Gent.; William Fleming, of Riddal, co. Westmerland, Esq.; John Fleming of in the county of Cumberland; and of Andrew Huddleston, of Hutton John, co. Cumberland, Esq. Drury House was at the west end of Wych Street, and gave its name to Drury Lane. After the Restoration it was in the possession of Lord Craven and called Craven House.

[2] See n. 3, p. 41.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Modern Policies, Taken from Machiavel, Borgia, And Other choise Authors by an Eye-Witness, etc. etc. London, Printed for Thomas Dring, at the sign of the George in Fleet Street, near Cliffords Inn. The seventh Edition, which is the one in the Bodleian, is dated 1657.

[5] i.e. Matthew, for whom see n. 1, p. 18.

×	for one yard & an halfe of black fring	. .	00 – 02 – 00
×	for 12 yards of Ribbin for J. K[1]	. . .	00 – 06 – 00
21 ×	for 6 yards more of Ribbin for Jo: K	. .	00 – 03 – 00
	for Pauls-church-yard &c. for Sr G. F.[2]	.	00 – 02 – 02
	Payd the Barber	. . . . .	00 – 05 – 00
23	for a quire of paper	. . . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	for a boxe & wafers	. . . . .	00 – 00 – 02
24	Payd for a weekes commons	. . .	00 – 08 – 00
	Given Tom Tailor	. . . . .	00 – 00 – 06
25	for two paire of linnen stockins	. . .	00 – 06 – 00
×	for a paire of Topps for Jo: Kir:	. . .	00 – 03 – 06
×	for 7 play-bookes for my Vncle Da.[3]	. .	00 – 02 – 06
	for a pair of shoes	. . . . .	00 – 03 – 08
×	Payd for ye Copie of Senhouse's answer[4]	.	01 – 03 – 04
×	for the search of it	. . . . .	00 – 03 – 04
26	for ye Cobler	. . . . .	00 – 01 – 03
27	for a paire of shoe-ties	. . . .	00 – 01 – 00
29	spent in my chamber with some Ladys	.	00 – 02 – 06
30	To a scriviner[5]	. . . . .	00 – 02 – 00
31	Given unto Mr Martin[6]	. . . .	01 – 00 – 00
	Given unto Mr Graves[7]	. . . .	01 – 00 – 00
	for Prunes and Orenges	. . . .	00 – 00 – 08

[1] i. e. John Kirkby, for whom see n. 5, p. 4.

[2] i. e. Sir George Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.

[3] Daniel Fleming, 5th son of Daniel, and brother of D. F.'s father, was lieutenant of a troop of horse in the service of King Charles I, under the command of the earl of Newcastle. He died without issue. (Burns and Nicolson, i. 163.)

[4] John Senhouse, of Seascale, b. 1597, was son of John Senhouse and Mary Fleming, sister of D. F.'s grandmother. See Appendix A. The transactions between John Senhouse and the Committee for compounding are in *Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 1703, 1704.

[5] A scrivener (or scriven, Fr. *écrivain*) a writer, then especially a law-writer, or transcriber of legal documents. At one time, used for a man who drew, as well as transcribed, such documents. The professional scrivener at one time seems to have been a money-lender, or at least to have provided, as solicitors sometimes now do, for the borrowing of money by their clients. We shall find it elsewhere used in the Fleming documents for a writing-master.

[6] See n. 3, p. 42.

[7] Richard Graves, or Greaves, clerk of the peace for Middlesex and town-clerk of London, was actively employed by the Committee for compounding who e. g. 8 July, 1650, refer a question of fact and a question of law to him and Recorder Steele (*Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, 2654); 15 Aug. 1650, order him and another to certify to them the names of all recusants convicted before them from the beginning of the late King's reign (ib. 293); 27 Feb. 1655, refer a matter in difference to him and Mr. Martin (ib. 2005).

		for a Coach	00 – 01 – 06
June	1	for a newes-booke	00 – 00 – 02
		spent with Mr Gerard Lowther[1]	00 – 01 – 00
	3	for a copie of o^{r} Ord & Cert	00 – 03 – 00
		for 2 sad letters (of my Dear Fathers Death)[2]	00 – 00 – 06
	4	Given to ye Reader in Grays-Inne	00 – 01 – 00
	6	Given unto Summers at Hab.[3]	00 – 02 – 06
		for Essex Dove[4]	00 – 02 – 06
		spent with Mr Hunter[5]	00 – 02 – 06
	7	Given unto ye Recorder[6]	02 – 00 – 00
		Given unto Mr Martin[7]	00 – 10 – 00
		for a coach	00 – 01 – 06
		for candles	00 – 00 – 06
	8	for a paire of gloves	00 – 01 – 00
	9	for whitewine-vineger &c	00 – 00 – 06
		for 3 paire of gloves	00 – 03 – 04
	10	for a paire of silk band strings	00 – 02 – 04
		for a mourning hatt-band	00 – 02 – 06
		for a Raysor and a case	00 – 02 – 06
	11	My Taylors note for my Gray suite	01 – 10 – 00
		for a paire of blacke stockings	00 – 05 – 00
		for 7 yards of blacke-cloth	04 – 18 – 00
		for 4 doz. of satt. Ribben	00 – 18 – 00
		for 6 doz. of haire buttons	00 – 05 – 00
	13	for ye English-Dancing-Maister[8]	00 – 02 – 06

[1] This Gerard Lowther is probably the eldest son of Sir Richard Lowther of Ingleton, who was Governor of Pontefract Castle for King Charles I, and died 1645. Gerard's mother was Isabell, dau. of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, who was aunt of Barbara D. F.'s wife. This Gerard Lowther was living 1652 (according to a MS. pedigree in my possession), but died unmarried before 1665, as in the pedigree in Dugdale's visitation dated 31 March, 1665, his fifth brother Henry is head of the family.

[2] The words in brackets have been added later by D. F.

[3] Haberdashers' Hall, for which see n. 1, p. 23. For Summers see Additional Notes.

[4] Is this, The Earle of Essex his Loyaltie and Love to his King and Countrey; with his five propositions to his armie at his late Siege at Shrewsbury. London, 1642, 4° (Brit. Mus. E. 123. (17)); or The Dove, an Epistle of Peace to Presbyterians, &c., by Sir James Harrington, London 4°, 1645. (Bodleian MS. Catalogue of Pamphlets.)?

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] William Steele, recorder of London, see n. 1, p. 51.

[7] See n. 3, p. 42.

[8] The Dancing Master: or, plain and easie Rules for the Dancing of Country

	for colouring of a paire of gloves . . .	00 – 00 – 06
14	for coaching to Hab:[1] and backe againe .	00 – 02 – 00
	Given to one of ye Clearkes for ye passing of Con:[2] Order	00 – 02 – 06
16	for a newes-booke & 2 letters . . .	00 – 00 – 04
18	for a paire of shooes	00 – 04 – 04
	for ye lineing of a paire of stockings . .	00 – 00 – 04
21	for goeing p water to Westm. . . .	00 – 00 – 06
22	for an Elige upon Deane[3]	00 – 00 – 02
24	for Artes Prob:[4]	00 – 00 – 10
	for ye Dutch-Fortune-Teller[5] . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for a breife Repetion of o^r warrs[5] . .	00 – 00 – 04
	for a Coach	00 – 00 – 06
	for a Pound of Candles	00 – 00 – 06
	for another Elegie of G. Deane[5] . . .	00 – 00 – 02
25	for a knife	00 – 02 – 06
	for an Act for plonging of the time . .	00 – 00 – 02
26	spent in my chamber	00 – 01 – 06
	spen at Do: Bensons[6]	00 – 01 – 06
28	for a quire of paper	00 – 00 – 06
	for 3 paire of sockes	00 – 01 – 02
	for an order for further hearing . . .	00 – 02 – 06
30	The Institutes of ye Lawes of Eng. by W. G.[7]	00 – 01 – 06
July 1	for ye faceing of my Coat, coulouring ye ribbins of my suite &c.	00 – 07 – 00

Dances, with the Tune to each Dance, to be played on the Treble Violin. The second Edition, Enlarged and Corrected from many grosse Errors which were in the former Edition. London, Printed for John Playford, at his shop in the Inner Temple near the Church Door 1652. (Bibl. Bodl.) William Child or Childe also published A book of Dancing, in plain rules for country dances, with tunes to each dance, with tunes for French corants, with pleasant tunes for Treble-Violin, for beginners, 8°, which is in London's Catalogue, 1658; and may be the book referred to either here or below XXXI, 22 March, 1653–4, p. 73.

[1] Haberdashers' Hall, for which see n. 1, p. 23.

[2] i.e. Coniston, see n. 1, p. 34.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Possibly Aristotle's Problems, The Problems of Aristotle with other Philosophers and Physicians; containing divers questions and answer, touching the state of man's body, 8°. (In London's Catalogue, 1658.)

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Perhaps the same person as the one referred to p. 26 as likely to be able to give evidence as to the birth of the William Fleming who died in 1649.

[7] The institutes of the Lawes of England . . . Translated into English . . . by W. G. Esquire, 1651, 8°. (British Museum, 1379 a.)

	for ye bolling[1] of my maire	00 – 00 – 04
7	Given unto Mr Recorder	02 – 00 – 00
	Given unto Mr Martin	00 – 10 – 00
	for a Cop. of ye Yorkshire Cert[2] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
× 9	for 9 papers of pins black	00 – 01 – 06
10–11	for ye two coats in glasse[3]	00 – 11 – 00
	for a bridle & a girth	00 – 02 – 02
12	for a paire of black-tops	00 – 03 – 00
	for halfe a dozen of washing-bals . . .	00 – 00 – 04
13	Payd for my chamber	02 – 00 – 00
	for ye shoeing of my maire	00 – 01 – 04
14	for goeing p water	00 – 01 – 00
15	Payd for my horse at ye Bell[4] . . .	00 – 10 – 06
	Payd for my bootes & shooes . . .	00 – 07 – 06
	spent at ye parting with my Vncle Hud.[5] .	00 – 00 – 06
	for ye copies of ye precedents . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for mending of my shooes	00 – 01 – 02
16	Payd ye Taylor	01 – 12 – 00
× ×	for 2 Taff.[6] and 1 love hood. 2 paire cuf .	00 – 18 – 00
×	for a Justicies[7] for Andrew Huddle: . .	00 – 02 – 06
19	Given to ye Reader at Grays In[8]. . .	00 – 00 – 06
	for a newes-book	00 – 00 – 02
	for ye mending of my stockings . . .	00 – 00 – 03
20	for ye triall of ye Romish Clergies title[9] &c. .	00 – 00 – 08
× 21	for Collet's Devotions[10]	00 – 01 – 00

[1] To boll, before the seventeenth century, meant to swell. This would be a very late instance in that sense. Perhaps the word here means administering a bolus or large pill.

[2] See n. 1, p. 34.

[3] i. e. the Fleming and Kirkby coats of arms, to be put in the East Window of Grasmere Church as part of the memorial to his father, see below n. 4, p. 61.

[4] Probably the Tavern in King Street, Westminster. Pepys incidentally lets us know that horses were kept there (23 June, 1660, 4 Nov. 1660).

[5] Andrew Huddlestone, husband of Dorothy Fleming, D. F.'s father's sister, for whom see n. 1, p. 43.

[6] i. e. tassels.

[7] See n. 5, p. 44.

[8] See Additional Notes.

[9] See Additional Notes.

[10] Dr. John Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School, London, wrote 'A righte fruitfull Admonition concerning the order of a good Christian man's life,' which was first printed by John Byddell in 1534 and reprinted 1563 by Jhon Cawood, Printer to the Quenes Maiestie. 8 leaves in 12°. ('A ryght fruitfull monition, cõcernyng the ordre of a good christian mans lyfe, very profitable for all maner of

x	for 2 ounce of methridate[1]	00 – 03 – 00
	for a manual of Devotions	00 – 02 – 03
22	for ye binding of Artes	00 – 00 – 09
26	for my Seal . .. 5^s 5^d . .	00 – 10 – 00
	for Montross's booke[2]	00 – 01 – 00
27	for coach-hire	00 – 01 – 06
29	for a map of Europe	00 – 00 – 06
	for a globe and a Diall within it . . .	00 – 02 – 00
29	for ye English Traveller[3]	00 – 01 – 00
	for a paire of blacke-stockings . . .	00 – 05 – 00
30	for an order for rehearing	00 – 02 – 06
	for a paire of shooties	00 – 00 – 10
	for an ounce of Diapenthe[4]	00 – 00 – 04
31	for 1 yard ¾ of black ribband . . .	00 – 01 – 00
August 2	Given unto Mr Recorder	01 – 00 – 00
3	Given unto Mr Martin & Graves . . .	01 – 00 – 00
4	for a quire of paper	00 – 00 – 04
5	Payd for my mare's grasse & hay . .	00 – 14 – 06
6	Spent in goeing to Westm: & Jo. Tradeskins[5]	00 – 04 – 06

Estates and other to behold and loke vpon. Made by the famouse Doctour Colete, sometime Deane of Powles.) In 1577 Gabriel Cawood issued it with two other anonymous religious treatises. In later editions this book took the name of Daily Devotions, or the Christian's Morning and Evening Sacrifice... by John Colet D.D., in which Colet's book is succeeded by a number of prayers of which Mr. Lee says he is not the author. The eighteenth edition (the nineteenth dated 1684 is in the British Museum) contains Fuller's life of Colet. The 22d edition appeared in 1722. (See *D. N. B.*, s.v. Colet, John.)

[1] An antidote to or preservation against poison. From Mithridates, the king of Pontus, who was said to have first discovered them.

[2] The History of the Kings Majesties Affairs in Scotland Under the Conduct of the most Honourable James Marques of Montrose, Earl of Kincardin, &c. and Generall Governour of that Kingdome. In the year 1644, 1645, and 1646. It was originally published at the Hague. The second edition in the Bodleian has the imprint, Haghe, Printed by Samuel Browne, English Bookseller dwelling in the Achter-om at the signe of the English Printing house. But it was frequently reprinted in England, before 1652.

[3] A direction for the English Traveller, by which he shall be inabled to coast about all England and Wales, and also to know how farre any market-towne lyeth one from another, etc. London, 1635, 8°. Reprinted 1636. I take this title from Anderson's *British Topography*.

[4] A medicine composed of five ingredients διὰ πέντε. Probably here a physic for his mare, composed of Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries; also called Horse-Mitridate, and so possibly the same thing called Methridate above; though he paid much more for that. See Murray, s.v. Diapente.

[5] Close to the South of Beanfoy's Vinegar Distillery in South Lambeth, on the

+ 8	For a *Quo minus*[1] for my Co: Ambrosse[2] .	00 – 04 – 00
+ 9	for a search & a copie in ye Exigentes[3] office	00 – 00 – 08
10	for an Epitaph in Glasse[4]	00 – 05 – 06
☞	Payd for an Epitaph in Brasse[4] . . .	01 – 15 – 00
12	for ye rideing of my Mare	00 – 00 – 06
13	Payd ye Barber . 2s 6d 1s 6d 6d . .	00
Aug. 15	for ye reading of Grand Cyrus[5] . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	for a letter	00 – 00 – 03
	for another sent to Oxoñ	00 – 00 – 02

south of Fentiman Road, was the residence of John Tradescant, the botanist, with a physic garden and museum attached. As to Tradescant's Museum, the remains of which are now incorporated in the Ashmolean Museum, see Isaak Walton (*Complete Angler*, Pt. I, ch. i). There were three John Tradescants of three generations, the second of the three and his wife, after the death of their son, gave by deed their Museum to Elias Ashmole, 15 Dec. 1659. There is an elaborate monument to the family, which has been twice repaired, in Lambeth parish Church.

[1] *Quo minus* is a writ, that lyeth for him which hath a graunt of housebote and heybote in another man's woods against the graunter making such waste as the grauntee cannot enjoy his graunt. Housebote and heybote are estovers or allowances of wood to be taken out of another man's woods. (Cowell's *Interpreter*.)

[2] See n. 6, p. 16.

[3] There were four Exigentes or Exigendaries, officers in the Court of Common pleas, whose duties were to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all actions where processe of outlawrie doth lie. An Exigent was a writ that lyeth where the defendant in an action personall cannot be found, nor anything in the County whereby to be attached or distrained, and is directed to the Sheriff to proclaim and call five County daies one after another, charging him to appear under the pain of Outlawrie. (Cowell's *Interpreter*.)

[4] William Fleming, D. F.'s father, died at Coningston-hall in the year 1653, in the 44th year of his age; and was buried in the chancel of the church of Grasmere, in the same place where his grandmother Agnes (Bindlosse) had been buried about 20 years before. His epitaph is on a square piece of brass fixed in the wall near his grave in the east end of the church. And on an oblong piece of glass in the east window was put up this inscription: Deo trino et uni | Sacrum | Secundum Christi Redemptoris | Adventum hoc templo expectat | Gulielmus Fleming | Armiger. | Qui pie in Christo expiravit | Conistoniæ, et quicquid mortale | habuit hic deposuit, | 25° Maii, | Anno Epochae Christianæ | MDCLIII. And underneath, the paternal arms of Fleming and Kirkby impaled. And above, in the same window, the several coats in colours quartered by the family of Fleming. (Nicolson and Burn, i. 164.) The Bishop of Barrow has been kind enough to inform me that now (1901) the Elegy on Brass is still in its place, while the one on glass with the impaled arms and the larger collection of coats have disappeared.

[5] Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus, an excellent new Romance. Written by that famous Wit of France, Monsieur de Scudery Governour of Nostre-Dame. And now Englished by F. G. Gent. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley at the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Church-yard, and Thomas Dring at the George in Fleetstreet, 1653. (Bodl. fol.)

	16	for ye Cop. of Mr Breretons[1] Report . .	00 – 04 – 06
		for Coaching	00 – 01 – 00
	18	Given unto Mr Latch[2]	01 – 00 – 00
	20	spent at the Musicke-house with M. A.[3] .	00 – 01 – 06
	22	for the search in ye Fine office[4] . . .	00 – 08 – 00
×	24	for a yard of cloth for Elz: Banckes[5] . .	00 – 13 – 00
		for silver lace	00 – 07 – 00
	28	for my Hatt	01 – 05 – 00
	29	for verses	00 – 00 – 03
		for an Act for marriages[6]	00 – 00 – 03
	31	for a whip	00 – 01 – 06
		for a puffe	00 – 00 – 06
Sept.	1	for waxe	00 – 00 – 03
	2	for an oyle-coat[7] & hatt-case . . .	00 – 16 – 00
Sept.	3	for *All a mode*[8] for my mother . . .	00 – 06 – 03
		spent at ye departure of my Aunt And.[9] .	00 – 02 – 00

[1] Peter Brereton was Counsel at Law to the Committee for compounding.

[2] See n. 1, p. 49.

[3] The first Music-House in London was the 'Mitre' in London House Yard at the north-western end of St. Paul's Cathedral. Robert Herbert, *alias* Farges, the master, was also a Collector of natural Curiosities which were to be seen 'at the place called the Music-house, at the Mitre, near the west end of St. Paul's church.' The greater part of this Collection was bought by Sir Hans Sloane. The arms of the Company of Musicians were a Swan with his wings expanded within a double tressure, counter, flory, argent. When it ceased to be a music-house the landlord adopted as his sign 'The Goose and Gridiron.' (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, i. 272.) M. A. is possibly a member of the Ambrose or of the Anderton family.

[4] To obtain the King's Licence to agree, a fine was due to the Crown, which was assessed in the Alienation office, and paid at the King's Silver office, and the particulars, i. e. Parties, Parcels and Fines were entered in the books of the King's Silver office. (F. S. Thomas' Handbook to the Public Records, p. 128.) In 1806 the Alienation office was in the King's Bench Walk, Temple; and the King's Silver office in the Middle Temple (ib. 429). Mr. Hubert Hall in reply to an inquiry kindly addressed to him by Mr. C. H. Firth suggests that the Fine office in that period might be either the King's Silver office, or the Office of the Clerk of Fines and Recoveries in the Court of Common Pleas, i. e. the chirographer.

[5] See n. 1, p. 27.

[6] An Act touching Marriages and the Registering thereof; And also touching Births and Burials, ordered to be printed 24 August, 1653.

[7] Doubtless, an oil-skin or waterproof coat.

[8] A thin, light, glossy, black silk. (Murray, s.v.) This is an early instance of the word. Dr. Murray has none earlier than 1676. By that time however it had become one word 'Alamode.'

[9] See n. 4, p. 2, and n. 1, p. 50.

6	Given unto Mr Morgan[1]	01 – 00 – 00
	for ye Copyes of 3 Depositions . . .	00 – 04 – 00
	Paid Mr Brereton's[2] man for ye Report & Cop.	00 – 27 – 00
	for a coach	00 – 01 – 06
	for ye deposeing of ye 3 Depos: at Habberd .	00 – 03 – 00
	Given unto Mr Cary[3]	01 – 00 – 00
	for two pare of blacke-shooes . . .	00 – 07 – 00
7	Given unto Mr Martin[4]	01 – 00 – 00
	Given unto Mr Graves[5]	01 – 00 – 00
	for a Coach	00 – 02 – 00
	for a quart of sacke at T. W.[6] takeing his Jour.	00 – 02 – 00
	for a side-saddle	02 – 15 – 00
* 8	for a Hamper	00 – 02 – 06
	for a horse-cloth	00 – 03 – 06
	for ye abridgemt of Cokes Reports[7] . .	00 – 02 – 02

[1] Isaac Morgan seems to have been an agent employed for the purchase from the Treason Trustees at Drury House of sequestered estates. He was so employed (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 3286) to purchase 'Rydal Manor and fishing, Meller Brigg House, Grasmere, and a House in Kendal parish Westmorland forfeited by William Fleming.' In the *Cal. of Comm. for Comp.* we find him more than once employed in the same work.

[2] See n. 1, p. 62.

[3] Edward Carey or Cary, of the Middle Temple, was examiner to the Committee for compounding, appointed 9 May, 1650 (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 215); 10 Feb. 1653-4 he was appointed one of the members of the Commission for disposing of the sequestered estates, which virtually superseded the Committee for Compounding (ib. part I, p. xx).

[4] See n. 3, p. 42.

[5] See n. 4, p. 42, and n. 7, p. 56.

[6] Probably Thomas Wharton, for whom see n. 2, p. 25.

[7] This may be either: An exact Abridgment in English of the Eleven Books of Reports of the Learned Sir Edward Coke, Knight, late Lord Chiefe Justice of England, and of the Councel of Estate to His Majestie, King James. Composed by the Judicious, Sir Thomas Ireland, Knight, late of Grayes Inne, and an Ancient Reader of that Honourable Societie, etc. etc. London, Printed by M. Simmons, for Matthew Walbancke, at Grayes Inne Gate, and H. Twyford in Vine-court in the Middle Temple, 1650. or:—A perfect Abridgment of the Eleaven Bookes of Reports of the Reverend, and Learned Kt. Sr. Edw. Cook, Sometimes Chiefe Justice of the Upper Bench. Originally Written in French, by Sr John Davis, sometimes Atturney-Generall in Ireland. Done into English. etc. etc. London, Printed by I. G. for W. Lee D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell, are to be sold at their shops in Fleete-Streete, 1651. or:—Hæc Epitome Undecim Librorum Relationum Honoratissimi et Docti Viri Edvardi Coke Mil. defuncti, quondam capital' Justic' placitor' coram ipso Rege tenend', & Regiae Majestati à sanctioribus consiliis, cum venia Reverendorum & Honoratissimorum Judicum prœlo commissa fuit: et Hoc opusculum *Edvardus Trotman* Armig' Interioris Templi Socius, in lege

9	for Howels Dodona's Grove[1]	00 – 01 – 00
Sep. 11	for ye shooeing of my mare	00 – 02 – 00
10	Lent unto Kelly[2]	00 – 02 – 00
13	for soleing a paire of showes . . .	00 – 01 – 02
	for Swinburn's Wills & Testam^ts[3] . .	00 – 04 – 00
14	for my Order of Discharge for Co: & Beck.[4]	00 – 15 – 06
	for a Currle Hatt-band	00 – 04 – 06
17	for a glasse-standish	00 – 00 – 02
19	for ye Act of the 16 of July –51[5] . . .	00 – 00 – 09
20	for two paire of gloves	00 – 02 – 00
	for a linnen-bagg	00 – 01 – 00
21	for a Dale-boxe	00 – 01 – 01
	for a cord	00 – 00 – 03
	for half a quire of guild-pap:[6] . . .	00 – 00 – 03

Apprenticius, Honorabili Societati ejusdem Hospitii (cujus voto idem editum fuit) Merito Dedicat, et optat quod Hoc Compendium non sit alicui Lectori dispendium. Londini excus. per assignat. J. More Armigeri, 1640.

[1] Δωδρολογια, Dodona's Grove, or, The Vocall Forrest. By I. H. Esqr. Nec erubuit siluas habitare camænæ. Virg. *Ecl.* By T. B. for H. Mosley at the Princes Armes in St Paules Church-yard, 1640. (Bodl. fol.)

[2] From the entry below under Sept. 23 Kelly seems to have been the keeper of the livery stable where D. F. kept his mare.

[3] A Briefe Treatise of Testaments and Last Willes, Very profitable to be vnderstoode of all the Subiects of this Realme of England, (desirous to know, *Whether*, *Whereof*, and *How*, they may make their Testaments: and by what meanes the same may be *effected* or *hindered*,) and no lesse delightful, aswell for the rarenes of the worke, as for the easines of the stile, and method: *Compiled of such lawes Ecclesiasticall and Ciuill, as be not repugnant to the lawes, customes, or statutes of this Realme, nor derogatorie to the Prerogatiue Royall.* In which Treatise also are inserted diuers Statutes of this land, together with mention of sundrie customes, aswell General as Particular, not impertinent thereunto: Besides diuers Marginall notes, and Quotations not to be neglected, especially of Iustinianists or young Students of the Ciuil Law: *With two Tables, the one* Analyticall, *describing the generall Order of the Whole Treatise: The other* Alphabeticall, *disclosing the particular contents thereof: That in the beginning, this in the end of the booke.* By the Industrie of Henry Swinburn, Bachelar of the Ciuill Lawe. 2 Kings c. 20. *Put thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not liue.* London Printed by Iohn Windet. 1590.

[4] i. e. for Coniston and Beckermet, the Lancashire and Cumberland properties. See n. 1, p. 34.

[5] This is the first of the three Royalist Confiscation Acts (see n. 1, p. 55). It is printed in full from H. Scobell's Acts and Ordinances of the Parliament, London, 1658, 2d part, by Miss Mabel G. W. Peacock in her *Index of the Royalists whose estates were confiscated*, published by the Index Society, 1879.

[6] It appears to have been a mark of respect to write on gilt-edged paper. The Archbishop of Canterbury was always so addressed. See *Transactions of Cumb. and Westm. Antiq. and Archaeol. Soc.* New Series, vol. i. p. 40.

	22	for a pound of powder	00 – 01 – 00
		for a paire of black-fringed-searg-stockings .	00 – 03 – 09
		for 4 Holland bands	00 – 03 – 04
		for 2 paire of single Holland-cuffs . .	00 – 02 – 00
		for 2 lawnebands, & 2 paire of cuffs single & doub.	00 – 05 – 06
Sep.	23	for ye carriying of ye Hamp & boxe . .	00 – 01 – 00
		for my mares 2 weekes hay, granes, shoeing, trieing, rideing &c at Kellies[1] . .	01 – 02 – 00
		spent at or meeting at ye fleice[2] . . .	00 – 03 – 00
×	24	for 4 doz of white-thred-buttons . . .	00 – 00 – 10
		for ye entring of my Order with yo Aud[3] .	00 – 01 – 06
	25	to ye Barber	00 – 00 – 06
		Payd my Landresse	00 – 15 – 00
	26	for ye Ingrossing of a pet. to ye Lords Com.	00 – 00 – 06
		for a paire of Inkehornes & ye Scotch Act .	00 – 00 – 07
		Spen with my she-cosen Wharton at parting	00 – 00 – 08
	27	paid for my mares grass & hay acc. to a note	01 – 09 – 08
		for halfe a peck of oates & mending my saddle	00 – 01 – 00
		Given to ye Oastler at ye Kings-head London[4]	00 – 00 – 06
		Given to ye 2 Chamberlaines . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	+	Left with my Cosen Wharton to fee counsell for my co: Jo: Ambrose . . .	00 – 10 – 00
		for a newesbooke	00 – 00 – 02
Sept.	27	Given a Porter for carrying my Trunk unto my Co: Rishtons[5]	00 – 00 – 10
	28	for my selfe at Dunstable[6]	00 – 05 – 00

[1] See n. 2, p. 64.

[2] See n. 3, p. 48.

[3] The Auditor, Richard Sherwin, see n. 4, p. 36.

[4] There were many King's Heads. If London is emphatic it may be the one on Fish Street Hill where Pepys 'eat a barrel of very fine oysters' after the Lord Mayor's show on 29 Oct. 1664. With his 'tips' to the ostler and chamberlains (waiters or chambermaids) compare Mr. F. James' in 1587 (O. H. S., V. 200) 'Given the ostler and chamberlayne . . . 2d.'

[5] William Rishton, of Pontalgh near Clithero in Lancashire, would be at this time about 20 years of age. He was son of William, who married Dorothy, sister of Hugh Anderton of Euxton, the husband of Margaret Kirkby, D. F.'s maternal aunt.

[6] He followed the Holyhead road by Dunstable (34 miles), Towcester (27 miles), Daventry (12 miles), Coventry (19 miles), Lichfield (27 miles) to Darleston Bridge (23 miles) when he left it for the Carlisle road along which he proceeded by Brewerton Green (21 miles) and Holmes-Chappell (1 mile), a mile beyond

	for my horse	00 – 01 – 08
	for driveing in some nailes	00 – 00 – 02
	for my horse at Toceter	00 – 00 – 06
29	for my selfe at Daventry	00 – 02 – 06
	for my horse at Daventry	00 – 01 – 06
	for my horse at Coventry	00 – 00 – 06
30	for 2 new shoes & 2 removes . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for my selfe at Litchfeild	00 – 02 – 06
	for my horse there	00 – 01 – 04
8ber 1.	for my horse at Brereton-greene[1] . .	00 – 01 – 00
	Spent at homes-chappell[2]	00 – 00 – 08
	To a Barber at Manchester. . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for my dinner there	00 – 00 – 08
	for my horse there	00 – 00 – 03
2	for powdering at Manchester . . .	00 – 00 – 04
3	for my horse	00 – 00 – 03
	Given to ye 3 servants at Mr Lancashires[3] .	00 – 03 – 00
4	for my dinner at Ormeskirke . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for my horse there	00 – 00 – 06
5	for halfe a quarteren of powder . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	Given to my brother Roger	00 – 05 – 00
6	Given to ye midwife[4]	00 – 05 – 00
	Given to ye Nurse	00 – 02 – 00
7. 8.	Given to Jack[5]	00 – 00 – 06
9. 10	Given unto ye 2 maides & 1 man at Euxton[6]	00 – 01 – 06
11	paid for ye shoeing of my Mare . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	spent in Preston	00 – 00 – 06
12	spent at Lancaster	00 – 04 – 00

which he struck off to the left to Manchester, his destination, where he wanted to see his brother Roger, who was apprenticed to Mr. Lancashire. The road from Brewerton Green to Manchester goes by Alderley, Cheadle and Stockport.

[1] Brereton is in Cheshire, three miles north-east by north from Sandbach.

[2] Holmes Chapel or Hulmes Chapel is two miles north of Brereton and eight miles south of Knutsford, where the road via Chelford, to Cheadle, Stockport, and Manchester, leaves the road from Lichfield to Knutsford and Warrington.

[3] See n. 2, p. 44.

[4] This was at Heskin, where (see p. 5) he was God-Father to Mrs. Agnes Dicconson.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Euxton was the home of his aunt Anderton, see n. 4, p. 2.

XXVIII.

Daniel Fleming to Richard Lamplugh (250[1]).

Honest Mr Dick,

Non sum domi, as yet I am on my journey, but hopes in due time to reach home. Charitie begins at home, g° I desire you to looke well unto my Trunck, Writ & Hervey's[2] Acquittance; & if you meet with Neevicheekes[3] to gett what you can for my Cloak and five shillings; Now haveing reminded you of those things wh are nearly related unto my selfe, I pray you present my humblest service unto each of my Fellow Drunckards, and acquaint them, that tho' I was very sick when I parted with them, yet what with a sight of that transcendant shee at my comeing out of th' Towne, & with ye breathing in an open Aire, I am now perfectly cured; & as Jolly, as may bee expected for One who hath undertaken ye Taske to be not only theire but alsoe

Your most humble
Servant
D: Fleming

From Hey, How, Hum,
Hay-wood[4] in
Staffordshire July
30. 54

Pray remember to gett
my booke from Mr Spelman[5].

For Mr Richard
Lamplugh at his
Chamber in
Grays-Inne-
these London.

[1] This letter is sealed in red wax with the Fleming crest, 'A serpent nowed pp. holding a wreath of olive and vine leaves vert.' To the letter is appended a transcript of Montrose's 'My love & only Deare I pray,' probably written from memory. It has eight stanzas with an alternative for the eighth which does not scan. For the person to whom it is addressed see n. 2, p. 45.

[2] This reference is not made much clearer by an entry in D. F.'s accounts: 1654, July 28, Paid unto Mr Hervey for Mr Harrison..01 — 02 — 00. This seems to be the Mr Heruey referred to in X, p. 20, as the intermediary between D. F.'s father and a Mr Harrison who was to pay D. F. ten pounds at Oxford. This may be a final settlement of Oxford claims.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Little Haywood and Great Haywood are consecutive villages on the London to Holyhead Road between Lichfield and Stone. The latter extended in Ogilby's days for four furlongs along the road and had two or three good inns. On this journey D. F. had company, as at St. Albans he put ten shillings into a common purse, and five more at Newcastle. His journey also took him through Stonistratford, Euxton, Preston and Heskin, then back to Euxton, and by Pendle, Gigglewick, and Kirkby Lonsdale to Windermere and Kirkby Ireleth.

[5] Possibly, one of two brothers Spelman, Henry and Ralph, sons of Clement,

XXIX.

Rev. Thomas Lowgh[1] to Daniel Fleming (254).

Sr

I hope yt there shall noe contest in law arise twixt you and mee, for I now acknowledg you my land:lord, & that there is a fine due to you for my Tenement in Kirkland[2] wch paies 18s per annum, other land I haue there (wherof I haue but the moity) & yt paies a quit rent of 10s p annum, but not fineable, as ye conveyence cleeres it, nor did your predecessors question it. I did not heare till ye last terme, yt you were fining your Tenants, nor did I know yt you were in London, & therfore writ to my brother Denison[3] to know what were your lowest demand, that I might prouide to doe you right, but since I have not heard from him.

Now Sr I shall desire to know what you will take, & giuing me some time to provide (for a long sicknes & lamenes has much drained mee) I shall readily list to what is reasonable. And to incline you to moderation, I have besides ye common arguments wch your tenants may plead as ye low rate of lands, the heauy burthens & rates upon their lands wth the vnstable condition of things in bordering quarters

afterwards Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, who entered Gray's Inn on the same day, 4 Feb. 1647–8.

[1] Thomas Loughe, born in Westmorland, entered Queen's College in Easter Term, 1617, as a batler, and matriculated as pleb. fil. 11 April of that year aged 15. He was admitted Dudley Exhibitioner of Oriel College (without however leaving Queen's) 24 May, 1617, on the presentation of Edmund Dudley, of Yanwath, esq., and held it till the 9th March, 1620–1, when he resigned his exhibition. On the 26th Oct., 1620, he was elected 'in pauperem puerum' (as Lough) and was admitted B.A. 22 Jan., 1620–1; he proceeded M.A. 5 July, 1624; was elected 'in perpetuum scholarem' 17 June 1626, and immediately on the same day admitted 'in perpetuum socium.' He was magister puerorum 1629–30, camerarius (Junior Bursar) 1631–2, was admitted B.D. 9 May, 1632; held the office of Thesaurarius (Senior Bursar) 1635–6, and 1637–8, and vacated his fellowship at the end of 1646 or the beginning of 1647 on his presentation to the vicarage of Bramley, near Basingstoke in Hampshire. He was probably son of Thomas Lough, of Blencarn, in the parish of Kirkland in Cumberland, and Elizabeth daughter of Richard Nevinson of Newby Stones, in the parish of Morland, Westmorland. The Loughs were at this time owners of the manor of Blencarn, which adjoined Skirwith, the Fleming manor in the same parish. For convenience of cultivation and holding, the lord of one manor was often a tenant in an adjoining manor. The fine under discussion was probably of the nature of a heriot, due on D. F.'s succession to his father's estate. The Rev. T. H. Belcher, now (1901) Vicar of Bramley, informs me that from the parish Register it appears that on 'June 13th 1666, There was buried Mr. Thomas Lough, B.D. Vicar.'

[2] See n. 2, p. 2, and n. 8, p. 10.

[3] Possibly the husband of the sister Elizabeth mentioned in the following letter.

and such like I haue some other consideration to tender as y^{t} your father & mine were in a friendly suit at law at York, wch contest old Sr John Lowther[1] then one of the councell at York thus in his chamber determined, y^{t} my Father should pay vnto your Father 16^{l} for your Fathers entrance into his estate & ye admission of my brother for ye reuersion after my Fathers decease, & this euidence I haue by mee. Your Father did not deale altogether soe kindly with mee, but pressed too hard vpon my ignorance hauing none to aduise mee, & I yealded for peace to my disadvantage; but then he gaue me liberty to set tenant any one of my name within fiue years space after my admission wth out any fine at all: & for this I haue his bond, as also another bond to keep me indemnified from ye claime of Hodgson[2] or his heires, who still p^{r}tend to a 3^{d} part of y^{t} Lordship.

Hauing giuen this short account & desiring you to consider y^{t} I fined but about 7 yeares since[3], I shall then desire to know the lowest fine yo^{u} will set mee, wth some time of payment, & if I find yo^{u} not too pressing, I doubt not but we shall friendly accord & conclude. If I could but haue heard out of ye north or you had staied in London, I had writ to Mr Fallowfield[4] who honours yo^{u} and whom I honour alsoe to haue treated with you in my behalf, for I am not yet able to travaile soe far, and indeed this sharp weather deales hardly wth my feeble hands, y^{t} I can scarce write. Soe wth my harty thankes for

[1] Sir John Lowther, knight, one of his Majesties Counsell at York in ordinarie for the Northern Parts of this Realme, died 15 Sept. 1637. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, the 'ould Lady Lowther' of p. 27 where see note 2. He had two sons baronets, John and Christopher.

[2] It would seem that the Flemings did not get so free from the Hodgsons as the Loughs did, as Jan. 30 (probably 1655) D. F. paid Rowland Hodgston and his mother for Kirkland (see above, p. 10).

[3] This may have been when Lough came in as tenant, or, sometime after the proper date, when the William Fleming who died in 1649 succeeded to his father's estate.

[4] Richard Fallowfield of Great Strickland in Westmorland was married to Eleanor Lowther sister of Sir John (see above, n. 1), who was married to Eleanor daughter of William Fleming of Rydal (D. F.'s great-grandfather), the 'ould Lady Lowther' (referred to in the same note). No. 252 of the Rydal MSS. is a letter from Fallowfield to John Fleming, D. F.'s father's brother, in which he says 'You ar and will be a father and mother to those poor children my cozen Browghams,' i.e. Thomas Browham, of Scale, called by mistake John in the Brougham pedigree, of whose son Henry, and grandson Henry, we shall hear much further on. Thomas Brougham's wife was a sister of D. F.'s father. Fallowfield was one of the arbitrators (1659) between Sir Charles Howard's tenants who had compounded with the Commonwealth and their landlord when he regained his property at the Restoration (Noble's *History of Bampton*, p. 47), and was one of the original governors of Bampton School, (ib. p. 97).

your kind letter, I wish you a healthful & safe journey to your own home, & remaine

Your Freind & Tenant
desirous to serve you
THO: LOWGH

Bramleigh[1]
in Hamps.
Dec. 25th
1654.

For my much honoured freind
Daniell Fleming Esq
at Graies Inne
prsent this.

XXX.

REV. THOMAS LOWGH TO DANIEL FLEMING (255).

Sr

I must first craue your pardon yt I returned not timelier an answere to your kind letter in regard it lay concealed from mee til a neighbour of mine casually met wth it & brought it late at night yesterday.

Now worthy Sr concerning your demand, I should willingly assent if it were not grounded upon yt supposition yt I stand finable for a rent of 1l. 8s. 4d. per annum. I acknowledg only 18s per annum finable, and according to your proportion set, defalking[2] for the 10s. 4d. soe much proportionably wch answers to a 13 penny[3] fine in ye northern phrase, I will upon the daies appointed by you faithfully make payment & in ye Interim giue bond to you or your Atturney for you; altho' I hold a parcell of land low rented for wch I paid to the Ld Dacres[4] but a 4 peny fine. There are few in our countrey that take less of their Tenants, many yt exceed; in this you giue an excellent testimony of a good conscience & your thankfulnes to your good God, who has devolued upon you a larg endowment and out of this consideration I perswade my self you are mercifull to your poor exhausted Tenants. This I speak as a Diuine; who vpon yt

[1] Bramley, a parish in Hampshire, near Basingstoke. The Rectory came to the College with the Priory of Monk Sherborne in the reign of Edward IV.

[2] i.e. cutting off, or deducting, from falx, a reaping-hook.

[3] i.e. as we should say a fine equal to thirteen years' rent.

[4] This would be Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of the south, who on the death in 1634 of the last Lord Dacre of the north claimed the estates awarded in 1473 to the first Lord Dacre of the north. He had however to compromise matters with the Howard family (who then held them) receiving the Manor of Dacre and other considerable lands in Cumberland &c. See Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*, s.v.

short acquaintance I had wth you espied so much ingenuity[1] in yo^u^, y^t^ I doubt not but y^t^ yo^u^ will truly fear God & hate couetousnes.

As for ye 10^s^. 4^d^. p annum w^h^ I admit noe further of then a dry[2] Rent. This you absolutely deny & question whether I haue only the moity. For ye question I doe seriously profess y^t^ it was by will conveyed from my Father to my self & sister Elizabeth[3] as Coexecutor for the payment of debts & that wee redeemed the morgage from Mr Barton[4] wth more mony than the Fee Simple is worth. If this should proue finable the estate would be clearly mine, but I belieue my Sister will not soe easily part wth it nor shall I doe her wrong. This upon your enquiry will be easily knowen; Mr Dalston[4] who made my Fathers will, will satisfy you.

Since it is soe (for I haue deliberately pervsed my euidence) I cannot compound by my self for it. nor should I if it were entirely mine, for as you look after your right soe must I after mine, and if you pleased to stand to Mr Fallowfeild[5] or Sr Tho. Tempests[6] determination (able & honest counsailors both) I will produce my euidence & abide their award. It suits neither my age, disposition nor profession to contend in law: an amicable compromise I prefer before tedious & chargeable suites. as yet I neuer sued or was sued, & shall

[1] We should say ingenuousness. Both these words were used in the seventeenth century for the quality belonging to the ingenuous man. We have transferred ingenuity to the quality belonging to the ingenious man.

[2] There are two more or less technical senses for dry rent given by Dr. Murray, (1) paid in hard cash, (2) a Rent-seck or barren rent, i.e. one reserved without clause of distress. Of the latter he quotes no instance. The writer here seems to use it in the sense of a complete rent or quit rent without any fine.

[3] See n. 3, p. 68.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 4, p. 69.

[6] Thomas Tempest entered Queen's College in Vacation Term, 1610, and matriculated from Queen's 23 November, 1610, as generosi filius, from Northumberland, aged 16. He was youngest son of Rowland, a merchant of Newcastle, brother of Sir Nicholas, first baronet of Stella. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 1613, called to the bar 1620, made a bencher 1636. He was appointed attorney-general of Ireland 20 July 1640 and knighted 30 Dec. in the same year; and was superseded after the King's death. He was fined as a delinquent in 1649. He married twice. A son John, born in Oxford, entered Queen's as Upper Commoner 20 Oct., 1637, and was afterwards M.P. for co. Durham. John's son William, entered Queen's as Upper Commoner 29 June, 1670, and as Colonel Tempest was M.P. for the city of Durham; a younger son John was of Lincoln College. Sir Thomas was an ancestor of the present Marquess of Londonderry. A descendant Frances, married a Rev. Henry Vane, who was made a baronet in 1782; and her granddaughter married Charles William Stewart, the third Marquess, and brought him the name of Vane Tempest, and the valuable Wynyard estates.

not wth out extreme necessity (least I desert my right) any way engage.

Leauing these things to your consideration; I craue leaue to say, y^t^ I mentioned[1] Sr J. Lowthers award to prepare yo^u^ to moderation because he perfectly vnderstood the whole context and if he had not been very iust (as I am confident he was very iust) proximity of blood & alliance might haue put a grain in your Fathers balance to make it preponderate.

It is the Tenement for wch I am responsable only & vpon your ground proposed I shall agree with you, soe y^t^ my name shall not need a writ; and for *the*[2] other, when tis thorowly considered, I doubt not the firmenes of the Tenure. *It* is some trouble y^t^ I cannot wait vpon yo^u^ for I am lame both in hands & *feet* soe desiring your answer, I shall hartily wish & pray for yo^u^ & remain

Your freind & Tenant to honour & serve yo^u^

THO: *LOWGH*

Bramleigh in Hamps Jan. 9th 54.

To his much honoured Freind
Daniell Fleming Esq
at Graies Inne or
els where present
this.

XXXI.

ACCOUNTS OF DANIEL FLEMING (1653–5). (260)[3].

A selection of the most interesting items.

1653		
March 8	Paid for ye carryage of a pie[4]	00 – 12 – 06
11	for Evan's Bloody Vision[5]	00 – 00 – 06

[1] i.e. in XXIX.

[2] The words in Italics are lost from the fraying of the edge of the letter.

[3] It appears from p. 7 that D. F. reached London 3 March, 1653–4, and left 29 July, 1654. He returned to London 6 Nov. of the same year and returned home on the 25th of the following January. Most of the items are of expenses in London.

[4] See Appendix B.

[5] The Bloudy Vision of John Farly, Interpreted by Arise Evans. With Another Vision signifying peace and happiness, Both which Shew remarkable Alterations speedily to come to pass here in England: Shewing A Refutation of a Pamphlet, lately published by one Aspinwell, called A Brief discription of the fifth Monarchy; Shewing that the late Parliament was the Beast mentioned Rev. 13. that this Representative is the Image thereof, and that the fifth Monarchie will shortly be established in the Person of Charles Stewart. Printed in the year. 1653. Small 8vo. 72 pages with Title and 14 pages of Preface signed, Arise Evans, from Long-Ally in Black-Friers Sep. the 13. 1653. (Bodl.)

13	Paid for a cop. of my Pedigree . . .	01 – 00 – 00
14	for Herberts Hen: 8[1]	00 – 05 – 00
	for Daniel's Hist[2]	00 – 03 – 00
15	spent with my Co. Lowth[3]	00 – 01 – 00
22	for a whissle with ye abatem^t of 1^s 6 . .	00 – 12 – 06
	for a Dancing-booke[4]	00 – 02 – 06
	for Hayward's Hen: 4th[5]	00 – 02 – 00
	for 2 harden-baggs[6]	00 – 00 – 06
29	Given in whole for ye Cop. of Rydall Survey[7] .	00 – 06 – 00
Apr. 3	spent with Mr Houghton[8]	00 – 00 – 04
4	for Mounmouth's Baron-warres 1 & 2 vol.[9] .	00 – 08 – 00

[1] The life and reigne of King Henry the Eighth by Edward Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, was published Lond. fol. 1649. It was eventually incorporated in the complete History of England, published in 1706, under the editorship of John Hughes, which generally goes by the name of Bp. White Kennett, who wrote the third volume.

[2] The Collection of the History of England: by S. D. London, Printed for Simon Waterson, 1626, otherwise, The Collection of the Historie of England, containing briefly the epeciall affaires of the Government: compiled by Samvel Daniel, one of the Groomes of the Queenes Maiestie's most Honourable Priuie Chamber. The Bodleian copy which is in folio ends with the Life and Raigne of Edward the third. Bound up with it is The Continuation by John Trussell 'ending where the honourable Vicount Saint Albones began with the Life of Henry the seventh.' London 1636. Mr. Lee in his life of Daniel in *D. N. B.* says the first part bringing the work down to the end of Stephen's reign was issued by Nicholas Okes in 1612, and republished in 1613; and was continued to the end of Edward III and published by Nicholas Okes in 1617. The British Museum has no copy earlier than 1702, when with Herbert's Henry VIII and Bacon's Henry VII it was incorporated by John Hughes in White Kennett's Complete History of England.

[3] This would probably be the second baronet of Lowther, John, grandson of the knight who was one of the Councell at Yorke in ordinarie for the Northern parts of the realm and of Eleanor, the 'ould Lady Lowther' of p. 27 where see n. 2. He would be D. F.'s second cousin, and at this time about 26 years of age.

[4] See n. 8, p. 57.

[5] The first part of the Life and raigne of Henrie the IIII, extending to the first yeare of his raigne. Written by I. H. London 4to, 1599. Imprinted at London by John Wolfe, and are to be sold at his shop in Popeshead Alley, neere to the Exchange. The dedication to Robert Earl of Essex is signed I. Haywarde.

[6] Bags made of harden, a coarse fabric made from the hards or coarser parts of flax or hemp.

[7] See Appendix A.

[8] The Houghtons or Hoghtons as a recusant family had a good deal to do with the Committee for Compounding (see *Cal.* passim). The only family mentioned in the Rydal papers with whom they seem to have had affinity are the Bradshaws, for whom see n. 4, p. 7.

[9] An History of the Civill Warres of England Betweene the two Houses of

	for Sr Tho: Moore's Edw: 5 & Rich. 3[1]	. 00 – 01 – 06
10	for Selden's Titles of Honour[2] . .	. 00 – 03 – 00
	for Camden's Eliz. in English in 2 vol:[3] .	. 00 – 06 – 00
	for a Bible for my Brother Ro: Fle:[4] .	. 00 – 05 – 00
13	for Shepheard's Court-keepers guid[5] .	. 00 – 01 – 04
14	for Godwins Hen. 8, Edw 6. & Q. Ma.[6]	. 00 – 02 – 00

Lancaster and Yorke. Written in Italian in three Volumes by Sir Francis Biondi, Knight, Gentleman of the Privie Chamber to his Majesty of Great Britaine. Englished by the Right Honourable Henry Earle of Mounmouth, in two Volumes. Imprinted at London by T. H. and I. D. for John Benson, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstans Churchyard, 1641. (The second volume in 1646.)

[1] Sir Thomas More. The Historie of the Pittiful Life and unfortunate death of Edward the fifth and the then Duke of Yorke his brother; with the troublesome and tyrannical government of usurping Richard the third, and his miserable end. T. Payne and sold by M. Young: London, 1641. 12°. pp. 461. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

[2] Titles of Honor by John Selden. London by William Stansby for John Helme, and are to be sold at his shop in S. Dunstans Churchyard, 1614. 4°. The second edition was published in folio, 1631.

[3] Annales, the true and royall History of . . . Elizabeth Queene of England, *etc.* (1558 to 1588 inclusive, being the first three parts of Camden's Annales rerum Anglicarum, *etc.* translated from the French version of P. D[e] B[elligent] by A. Darcie.) (Tomus alter et idem . . . containing a memoriall of the affaires of state . . . since the Spanish invasion to her dissolution [1589–1603. Being the fourth part of Camden's Annales, etc. translated by T. Browne] Whereunto is annexed an appendix.) 2 tom. London, 1625–29. 4°. (British Mus. Cat.) There is another translation, William Camden. Annals; or the historie of . . . Elizabeth, late Queen of England . . . Translated into English by R. N[orton?] Gent. Together with divers Additions of the Authors never before published. The third edition. London, 1635, fol. [Brit. Mus. Cat.] The 'in 2 vol.:' shows that the former work was the one bought by D. F.

[4] See n. 5, p. 5.

[5] The Court-Keepers Guide: or, A plaine and familiar Treatise, needfull and usefull for the helpe of many that are imployed in the Keeping of Law-dayes, or Courts Baron. Wherein is largely and plainly opened the Jurisdiction of these Courts, with the learning of Mannors, Copyholds, Rents, Harriots and other Services and advantages belonging unto Mannors, to the great profit of Lords of Mannors, and owners of these Courts. The *fourth* Edition with Additions by the Author William Sheppard, Esq.; sometimes of the Middle-Temple. London. Printed by J. G. for M. M. Gabriel Bedel, and Thomas Collins, and are to be sold at the Middle-Temple-gate, in Fleet Street. 1656. Small 8°. 254 pp. With Title. Dedication 2 pp. and Index 4 pp. (Bodl.). Brit. Mus. has no earlier edition.

[6] Francis Godwin successively Bishop of Llandaff and of Hereford, the author of De Præsulibus Angliæ. Annales of England; containing the Reignes of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixt, Queen Mary. Written in Latin by . . . Francis, Lord Bishop of Hereford. Thus Englished, corrected and inlarged . . . by M. Godwyn. London, A. Islip and W. Stansby; London, 1650, fol. [Brit. Mus. Cat.]

	for Bacon's Hen. 7.[1]	00 – 04 – 08
17	Lost at Bowles	00 – 01 – 00
20	for a Justicies[2]	00 – 02 – 06
	for ye Practice of Chancery[3] & ye Min. Ancl[4]	00 – 00 – 10
21	for Shepheards Countrey Justice[5] . .	00 – 02 – 04
	for ye young Clearkes Guide[6] . . .	00 – 02 – 02
22	spent with Will. Mawson[7]	00 – 00 – 04
	Lent unto Mr Salkeld[8]	00 – 05 – 00
26	Given to ye two Dore-keepers at White-hall .	00 – 02 – 00
27	for Willsons K. James[9]	00 – 05 – 06

[1] The Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh. Written by the Right Honourable, Francis, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. London. Printed by W. Stansby for Matthew Lownes, and William Barret, 1622. folio. 248 pp. A second edition was published in 1629, and a third in 1641, both in folio. It was also included in the complete history of England, published 1706, and associated with the name of Bishop White Kennett.

[2] See n. 5, p. 44.

[3] The Practice of the High Court of Chancery, with the Nature of the several offices belonging to that Court, and The Reports of many Cases wherein Relief hath been there had, and where denyed. London. Printed for Abel Roper at the Sign of the Sun in Fleet Street against St. Dunstans Church. The Bodleian Copy is dated 1672, but the British Museum has one dated 1652.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The Whole Office of the Country Justice of Peace. Wherein is plainly set down all their Power and Duty both in, and out of the Quarter Sessions. With the Ordinances and Acts of this present Parliament abridged, that any way concerneth their Power. In two Books. The *third* edition corrected, and with many practicall Additions Enlarged. By William Shepherd Esq.; Sometime of the Middle-Temple. London. Printed for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, G. Bedell. And are to be sold at their shops in Fleetstreet. 1656. Small 8°. The two parts have separate titles and pagination, 3 titles. Dedication 2 pages. To the Reader 10 pages. 268 pages. Index to first part 11 pages. Contents of second part 2 pages. 212 pages. Index to second part 8 pages. (Bodl.) The Brit. Mus. has second edition, 1652.

[6] There is a Complete Clerk and Scrivener's Guide, 4°, 1655; and a Young Clerk's Companion, London 12°, 1677, in the British Museum Catalogue. This book might have been an earlier edition of one of these. In any case it was probably a manual of drafts and precedents of the commonest legal instruments.

[7] See n. 4, p. 50.

[8] John Salkeld entd Queen's Coll. as commoner Ter. Pas. 7 May, 1655, subscribed 7 Nov. 1655; entered Gray's Inn 4 Mar. 1655–6 as son and heir of John of Threpland, Cumberland, esq. He died unmarried before 1665. He was connected with D. F. through the Fletchers, his wife's family.

[9] The History of Great Britain, being the Life and Reign of King James the First, relating what passed from his first Accesse to the Crown, till his Death. By Arthur Wilson, Esq. London, Printed for Richard Lownds, and are to be sold at the Sign of the White Lion near Saint Paul's little North dore. 1653. Small folio. (Bodl.)

		for Wilkinsons office of a Sherife[1] . .	00 – 02 – 06
		for the Laymans lawyer[2]	00 – 01 – 06
		spent with Sr Wil. Lawsons man[3] . .	00 – 01 – 00
	29	Payd for a Weekes Commons . . .	00 – 08 – 00
	30	for ye Academie of Eloquence[4] . . .	00 – 01 – 04
May	6	Given unto Mr Povey[5] for ye draws of my Bill of Rev[6] who lives in Church yard alley[7]	01 – 00 – 00
	8	for ye changeing of 2 peices of gold . .	00 – 01 – 00
		for ye Dictrine of ye Bible[8]	00 – 01 – 00
		Given unto Mr Churchill[9] for ye puseing of my Bill of Revivour[6]	01 – 00 – 00

[1] A Treatise collected out of the Statutes of this Kingdom, and according to common experience of the Lawes, concerning the office and Authoritie of Coroners and Sherifes: Together With an easie and plain method for the Keeping of a Court Leet, Court Baron, and Hundred Court, &c. By John Wilkinson of Barnards Inne, Gent. London, Printed for the Companie of Stationers. 1618. Cum Priuilegio. (8° Bodl.) [2] See Additional Notes.

[3] The associations of D. F. with Sir Wilfred Lawson must have been rather painful (see n. 6, p. 7), but he seems to have visited Isel in November, 1653, and was connected with the Lawsons through the Hudlestones (see n. 8, p. 5).

[4] The Academie of Eloquence, containing a complete English Rhetorique exemplified with *Common places* and *Formes* digested into an easie and methodical way to speak and write fluently, according to the *mode* of the present times, together with Letters, both Amorous and Moral, upon emergent occasions, 1654, (? 29 Jan. 1653) often reprinted; a book 'specially intended' for the youth of both sexes by Thomas Blount, the author of Ancient Tenures. (*D. N. B.*, s.v.)

[5] Perhaps Thomas Povey who entered Gray's Inn, 1 Nov., 1633, as gent., second son of Justinian P., one of the Auditors of the King's Exchequer. He had a brother John of the Middle Temple, for whom see *Cal. of Comm. for Comp.* 2481, and there was another John Povey son and h. of John of Woodnesse, Salop, gent., who entered Gray's Inn 12 Feb., 1637-8. This seems however to have been a scrivener, rather than a barrister, as Mr. Churchill revises his work.

[6] Reviving is a word metaphorically applied to rents and actions, and signifieth a renewing of them, after they be extinguished: no lesse than if a man, or other living creature should be dead, and restored to life. (Cowel, *Interpreter*, s.v.) See Appendix A.

[7] Church Yard Alley, Upper Thames Street, close by London Bridge. Pepys (15 Aug., 1665) met there 'to my great trouble,' 'a dead corps of the plague,' having landed at the stairs close by.

[8] The Doctrine of the Bible; or Rules of Discipline, Brieflie gathered through the whole course of the scripture, by way of questions and answers. Printed by R. Braddocke, for T. Pavier: London, 1606. 8°. There are 23 editions mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue. The 34th edition was published in 1726 and there are two mentioned as appearing in the 19th century. It appeared in 8°, 12mo, 24mo.

[9] Probably Winston, afterwards Sir Winston, of St. John's College, Oxford, matriculated 8 April, 1636, aged 16; bar. at law Lincoln's Inn, 1652, father of John, first duke of Marlborough.

9	Tothills chancery transactions[1]	00 – 01 – 00
10	for a black lead-pen	00 – 00 – 02
12	for two Rowles of Diapalma[2] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
20	for Helvicus Chronology[3]	00 – 05 – 00
	for Curia Politiae[4]	00 – 05 – 00
24	for ye Parishioners of Gresmire their Caveat[5]	00 – 01 – 00
27	for a Bible	00 – 05 – 00
	for Culpeppers English-phisition[6] . .	00 – 04 – 00
	for my Lady Kents booke[7]	00 – 02 – 00
	for Verstegan[8]	00 – 01 – 06

[1] Tothill's Transactions of the High Court of Chancery, both by practice and precedent; with the Fees thereunto belonging, and all special orders in extraordinary cases. London, 1649. 12mo. (Watts, *Bibl. Britt.*, s.v.)

[2] A desiccating or detersive plaster, composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc. (Murray, s.v.)

[3] Theatrum Historicum, sive Chronologiæ Systema Novum . . . à Reverendo et Excellentissimo Viro Dn. Christophoro Helvico, SS. Theol. D. 1629. Marpurgi Cattorum, Typis et Sumptibus Nicolai Hampelii. (folio Bodl.) The first edition was published at Giessen in 1609. It does not seem to have been translated into English before 1687.

[4] Curia Politiæ: or the Apologies of several Princes justifying to the World their Most Eminent Actions: by the Strength of Reason, and the most Exact Rules of Policy. Written in French by the Acurate Pen of Monsieur de Scudery, Governor of Nostre-Dame. And now faithfully Render'd into English. With the Figures of many Emperors and Kings. The Queen's College Copy is—London, Printed for Robert Boulter at the Turk's Head in Cornhil against the Royal Exchange, 1673. The British Museum Catalogue has however two copies of an edition published by H. Moseley in 1654, and gives the name of the translator as E. Wolley.

[5] Gresmere or Grasmere, as we now call it, the lake of the Grise, or wild swine, was a chapel of Kendal and since 16 Eliz. the patronage belonged to the Flemings. This may have been an ecclesiastical move on the part of the parishioners, or possibly, though less likely, a question of manorial rights. In 1645 Henry Wilson the then minister of Gresmere is stigmatised as 'a notorious malign^t, and articled ag^t at Parl^t,' and in 1647–8 William Kempe was nominated to Gersmore. (Shaw's *Church under the Commonwealth*, ii. 370, 349.) A Caveat is a process in court (originally in ecclesiastical courts) to suspend proceedings; a notice given by some party to the proper officer not to take a certain step until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition. (Murray, s.v.)

[6] An earlier copy of Culpepper's Book had been bought by D. F. 9 March, 1652–3, see p. 47 and n. 4 there. Perhaps he had left it in the north, or wanted to give it as a present to some one. He paid 2*s.* for it then.

[7] The Lady of Kent; A choice manuall of all rare and select secrets in Physick and Chyrurgery, with the rare virtues of the Gascoin powder, and Lapis contra Yarvam, with exquisite waies of preserving, conserving, candying, &c. 24°. (In London's Catalogue, 1658.)

[8] The Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the English

	Given unto my Lord Bramston[1]	01 – 00 – 00
29	for my Mothers resignation[2]	00 – 07 – 00
	for Mr Watsons warrant[3]	00 – 01 – 00
	for ye helpe to English historie[4]	00 – 02 – 00
30	Lost at Bowles	00 – 01 – 00
31	for a peice of blacke ribband	00 – 15 – 00
	for watering[5] thereof	00 – 00 – 06
June 2	For ye carrying of a Boxe unto th' Kendal car:[6]	00 – 00 – 08
	Payd unto Mr Fleming[7] in ye Chancery in full of all due unto him vid: note . .	01 – 06 – 00

Nation, by Richard Rowlands, *alias* Verstegen, published at Antwerp, 1605, 4to, dedicated to James I; a summary of the early invasions of Great Britain, the formation of its languages, surnames, and other matters. He was of Ch. Ch. Richard Rowlands, servant to Mr. Barnard, and dropped his English name on proceeding to Antwerp, where he set up a printing-press, and assumed that of his maternal grandfather. (See *D.N.B.*, s.v.)

[1] There does not seem to have been ever a Lord Bramston. The person here referred to may be Sir John Bramston (1577–1654), knighted 24 Nov., 1634, chief justice of the King's Bench 1635, one of the judges who decided in favour of the lawfulness of ship-money. His patent was revoked 1642. Attempts were made to the end of his life to induce him to declare in favour of the parliament, and he was voted a commissioner of the great seal and a judge of the Common Pleas, but he does not appear to have acted in any of these capacities.

[2] See Appendix A.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] A help to English history containing A succession of all the Kings of England, the English Saxons, and the Britans; the Kings and Princes of Wales, the Kings and Lords of Man, the Isle of Wight, as also Of all the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, and Bishops thereof, with The Description of the places from whence they had their titles; continued with a supplement, and enlarged with the names and ranks of the Viscounts and Barons to the year, 1652. London, Printed for Abel Roper at the Sun over against S. Dunstans Church in Fleet-Street, 1652. The first edition published in 1641 is said by Halkett and Laing (col. 1083) to be by Robt. Hall, Gent. It was really by Peter Heylyn, whose name Halkett and Laing say is in the second edition published 1652, but I cannot find it nor Hall's in the copy of that edition in Queen's College Library. Wood (*Ath.*, iii. 560) says Heylyn's name was first put by Wilkinson to the 1670 edition. It is certainly in a 1709 edition also in the college library.

[5] To water, in this sense, is given in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* as 'to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light; to diversify as if with waves.' The process is described in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Ninth Edition, vol. iv. s.v. Calender.

[6] The Kendal carrier, i.e. Peter Burnyeat, see n. 4, p. 15.

[7] Mr. Fleming, probably John, see below, July 3, and above, note 4, p. 69. He was next brother to D. F.'s father and died unmarried. We shall have letters addressed to him further on.

6	Lent unto Patricke[1]	00 – 05 – 00
8	for a paire of wosted stockings . . .	00 – 05 – 06
10	for sweet powther	00 – 00 – 06
14	lost at Bilyards	00 – 00 – 08
16	spent with my Co: Collingwood[2] etc . .	00 – 01 – 04
17	Given to D. L.[3] upon a barg for sledgeing[4] .	00 – 00 – 06
23	for a silver issue plate[5] for my mother . .	00 – 04 – 00
	For 2 of my Lady Kents Bookes[6] . .	00 – 04 – 00
	for ye Cop. of Fra. Bindlosse Allowance[7] .	00 – 03 – 06
26	for Cookes Copiholder[8]	00 – 02 – 04
27	for a cop. of ye Refferees names concerning Wallas[9]	00 – 01 – 06
28	for Shepheards Common Assurances[10] . .	00 – 06 – 00
30	Given unto Mr Booth[11] at Whitehall . .	00 – 02 – 06

[1] From below, 13 July, it appears that this was the name of D. F.'s tailor.

[2] i. e. George, for whom see n. 9, p. 10.

[3] Probably Dick Lamplugh, for whom see n. 2, p. 45.

[4] Probably hammering with a sledge (hammer). The sense of riding in a sleigh or sledge is precluded by the time of year.

[5] See Additional Notes. [6] See n. 7, p. 77.

[7] See Appendix A. This is Francis, of Wherwell, Hants, second son of Sir Francis, Bart., and grandson of the Sir Robert, of Borwick Hall in Lancashire, whose sister Agnes was second wife of William Fleming of Rydal (died 1601), and mother of John Fleming of Rydal, high sheriff of Lanc. 8° Jac. Regis, who died 27 Feb., 1642, and grandmother of William Fleming, who died 12 May, 1649, on whose death Rydal came to D. F.'s father, and of Lady Crosland and Mrs. Collingwood, see n. 3, p. 6.

[8] The Compleate Copy-Holder. Wherein is contained a Learned Discourse of the Antiquity and Nature of Manors and Copy-Holds. With all things thereto incident, As Surrenders, Presentments, Admittances, Forfeitures, Customes, &c. Necessary, both for the Lord and Tenant. Together, with the forme of Keeping a Copy-hold Court, and Court Baron. By Sir Edward Coke, Knight. London, Printed by T. Cotes, for W. Cooke, and are to be sold at his Shop, at Furnivalls-Inne Gate in Holborne. 1641.

[9] James Wallas, of Knaresdale, Northumberland, was a petitioner before the Committee for Compounding between 1652 and 1654 (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 3027). There may have been some resemblance between his case and D. F.'s which made some enquiry into it useful.

[10] There are three books of William Sheppard, Serjeant at law, with Common Assurances in the title. This is probably The Touchstone of Common Assurances; or, a plain and familiar treatise, opening the learning of the common assurances or conveyances of the Kingdome. By W. Sheppard [or Sir J. Doddridge?] London 1648. 4°. It ran to several editions. The eighth was edited by E. G. Atherley in 1826. His Law of Common Assurances, and The President of Presidents, seem both to have been published later.

[11] Perhaps one of the two doorkeepers referred to above 26 April.

	Given unto Mr Hollowwell[1]	00 – 01 – 00
	for two holland halfe-shirts	01 – 04 – 06
	for a paire of lane-stockings[2] . . .	00 – 05 – 00
July 3	Spent at ye meeting at Mr Jo: Flemings[3] lodg	00 – 02 – 00
6	for Sheppard's faithfull Counsellor[4] 1 & 2 pt	00 – 07 – 06
	for Gods Arrow agt Atheists[5] . . .	00 – 01 – 00
8	for Balzaks letters[6]	00 – 03 – 06
	spent in goeing unto Tradeskins[7] . .	00 – 04 – 06
11	for a belt for an Hanger[8] for Mr J. K.[9] .	00 – 03 – 06
13	Paid unto Patricke[10] for my blacke suite, my Coate &c. And allowed unto him what he above borrowed 5s 6d . . .	03 – 12 – 00
	for 8 yards of stuffe for a Gowne for my Sister Issabel Fle:[11]	01 – 05 – 00
	for a hatch'd[12] sword	00 – 18 – 06
	for a fowling-peice	01 – 06 – 06
17	Spent with Mrs F. D. & Sr G. F.[13] . .	00 – 01 – 06
18	for a paire of Boddyes for my mother . .	00 – 12 – 00

[1] Perhaps the other doorkeeper.

[2] i.e. lawn or linen. Dr. H. Bradley has not seen lane for lawn so late as this date, but it was certainly so used in the sixteenth century. There is no evidence that lane was ever used in English for lana, or laine, wool.

[3] See n. 7, p. 78.

[4] The Faithful Councellor, or the Marrow of the Law in English; shewing how any action may be warrantably laid in the Common Law, for relief in most cases; in 2 parts Lond. 1651–4 2 vols 4to. (Watts' *Bibl. Brit.*, s.v. Sheppard, William, Serjeant at Law.)

[5] God's Arrow against Atheists, by Henry Smith, 'silver-tongued Smith,' lecturer at St. Clement Danes, first published 1593; often reprinted, and with his Sermons so lately as 1866.

[6] The letters of Jean Louis Guez, sieur de Balzac, were translated in four parts, the first by W. T. (Tirwhyt or Tyrwhitt) Lond. 1634; the second and third by Sir R. Baker, London, 1638; the fourth by F. B., Oxford, 1639. The four parts were collected into one volume, London, 1654.

[7] See n. 5, p. 60.

[8] A kind of short sword, originally hung on the belt. (Murray, s.v.)

[9] i.e. John Kirkby, see n. 5, p. 4.

[10] See n. 1, p. 79.

[11] See n. 1, p. 38.

[12] To hatch is according to Murray, s. v., to 'inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance; to lay strips or plates of gold or silver in or on a substance by way of ornament.'

[13] Mrs. F. D. is probably Frances, daughter of Sir George Dalston of Dalston, knt., and sister of Sir George Fletcher's mother. Sr G. F. is of course Sir George Fletcher, D. F.'s brother-in-law, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.

	for a silver Cawl & Rowl[1] for my sister .	00 – 03 – 03
	For a black Cawl & Rowl Mary Rygby[2] .	00 – 03 – 03
	for a yard of All a mode[3]	00 – 05 – 00
	for 2 taffaty-capps[4]	00 – 09 – 06
	for a Ring ennamell'd at ye cover'd cup in Holburne[5]	00 – 08 – 00
19	for a pocket brass-pistoll & mowlds . .	00 – 06 – 06
20	for a paire of shoes & golosses[6] . . .	00 – 08 – 00
21	spent in smith-feill[7]	00 – 01 – 00
July 22	Paid unto Mr Kid[8] for ye makeing of my sisters gowne	00 – 05 – 00
	for a suite of linnen for my sister. . .	00 – 05 – 00
24	spent with Sr G. F. at Shelsey[9] &c. . .	00 – 02 – 06
	spent at ye Tower	00 – 01 – 00
26	for 1 pt of Brownlows Reports[10] . . .	00 – 03 – 00
	for my Ryding Hatt & band . . .	00 – 15 – 00

[1] A caul was a kind of close-fitting cap, worn by women; a net for the hair; a netted cap or head-dress, often richly ornamented. (Murray, s. v.) Dr. Murray also informs me that a roll was part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass usually laid above the forehead, especially in the seventeenth century. He also kindly refers me to Halliwell, who quotes from Sir T. Elyot (1559), 'the heare of a woman that is layed over her forehead, gentilwomen did lately call them their rolles' as a rendering for *antiæ*, which Du Cange explains from Festus as Muliebres capilli demissi in frontem and from old Greek glosses as *τρίχες αἱ μεταξὺ τῶν κεράτων τῶν βοῶν*.

[2] Probably Mary, eldest sister of the Alexander Rigby who married Anna Birch, and for whom see n. 4, p. 35. She would be at this time about 21 years of age.

[3] See n. 7, p. 62.

[4] Taffeta is a fine, smooth, glossy stuff of silk.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Goloshes in the sense of overshoes is found quite early in the seventeenth century (see Murray, s. v.). James Master, of Scadbury, in Chislehurst, paid, 16 January, 1646–7, 'For a pa. of boots with goloshooes 00 – 16 – 00.' (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xv. p. 162.) His expenses resemble D. F.'s in many particulars. See Appendix C.

[7] Smithfield as the site of a market, of Bartholomew fair, and of a place of execution was much resorted to and had many inns. Evelyn (10 May, 1652) 'passing by Smithfield, saw a miserable creature burning who had murder'd her husband'; and Pepys (11 Dec. 1668) went there to buy his coach-horses.

[8] See Additional Notes.

[9] i. e. Chelsea.

[10] This is probably Reports, of diverse choice cases in law, taken by R. B[rownlow] and J. G[ouldsborough] with directions how to proceed in many intricate actions, &c. Matthew Walbancke: London, 1651. 4° (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) D. F. buys the second part later, p. 90, n. 4.

	for a St Martins hat band[1]	00 – 01 – 08
	Given unto Mr Latch[2] concerning Gratmer .	00 – 01 – 00
27	Spent with Mr Morgan[3]	00 – 01 – 00
28	Paid unto Mr Hervey for Mr Harrison[4] .	01 – 02 – 00
29	Put into a common purse at St Albans[5] .	00 – 10 – 00
	Paid at Stonistratford for ye mending of a pistoll	00 – 00 – 06
Aug. 6	Given at Heskin[6]	00 – 02 – 06
	Paid my Co: Dicconson[6] for a Mair . .	13 – 00 – 00
7	Paid unto Heddack[7] ye carrier for his horse .	01 – 00 – 00
	paid for ye carryage of a Truncke and a boxe beeing both of them 166 pounds weight	01 – 00 – 00
8	Given at Euxton[8]	00 – 02 – 06
10	Given at Pendle[9]	00 – 01 – 06
	for our dinners at Gigglewick[10] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
11	For ourselves & horses Kirkby lownsdale[11] .	00 – 03 – 06
	At Kendall for ourselves	00 – 01 – 04
11	To ye Boateman at Winendermeer[12] . .	00 – 00 – 06
17	Paid my Vncle Jo: Kirkby to may stright some reckonings betwixt us vid: note .	00 – 01 – 06
18	for a pound of tobacco for Snap[13] . .	00 – 01 – 08
27	Given unto my Brother Roger at Yan[14] in Gold	01 – 00 – 00

[1] There were hatbands of various kinds with special names. The cable hat-band, the Rome hat-band, the Cypresse hat-band are all mentioned in Fairholt's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, s. v., but he can only conjecture their nature. Above, p. 57, D. F. had bought 10 June, 1653, a mourning hatt-band, and p. 64, 14 Sept. of same year, a Currle Hatt-band.

[2] See n. 1, p. 49.

[3] See n. 1, p. 63.

[4] See n. 2, p. 67.

[5] Here begin the accounts of the journey described in n. 4, p. 67.

[6] See n. 6, p. 5.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] See n. 4, p. 2.

[9] See Additional Notes.

[10] Giggleswick, three quarters of a mile west by north of Settle, in West Yorkshire. There is a grammar school here of the foundation of Edward VI. It is on the direct road from York to Lancaster.

[11] Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland on the borders of Lancashire. Here is a grammar school of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth. It is reached from Giggleswick by quitting the road from York to Lancaster near Hornby Castle and striking northwards, or more directly by Ingleton.

[12] This was probably at the ferry just south of Bowness, the way from Kendal to Hawkshead and Coniston. At this place forty-eight men and women and nine horses were drowned 19 October, 1635, by the upsetting of the ferry boat.

[13] See Additional Notes.

[14] i. e. Yanwith, see n. 7, p. 4.

31	Spent in my journey into Cumberland . .	00 – 15 – 06
8ber 28	Given unto a man for ye showing of Yorke-Minster	00 – 01 – 06
30	for Wharton's Almanacke[1], the maximes of ye Lawe[2]: Compleat Lawyer.[3] . .	00 – 03 – 00
Nov. 8	for Daltons Countrey Justice[4] . . .	00 – 04 – 06
9	for 3 yards of blew Tabbie[5] . . .	01 – 07 – 00
10	for a quart of sacke at Tho: Whartons[6] .	00 – 02 – 00
	Lost at Cards there	00 – 05 – 00
	for a paire of blew silke-slopps[7] . . .	00 – 08 – 00
	for a paire of white wosted-hose . . .	00 – 07 – 06
	for a paire of white wosted-stirreps[8] . .	00 – 02 – 06

[1] Sir George Wharton (1617-81), first baronet, issued under the anagram of George Naworth an almanac for 1641. The little volume proved the first of a series which Wharton published year by year under various titles until 1666, excepting only 1646.

[2] A collection of some principall Rules and Maximes of the Common Lawes of England, with their Latitude and Extent, Explicated for the more facile Introduction of such as are studiously addicted to that noble Profession. By Sir Francis Bacon, then Sollicitor generall to the late renowned Queene Elizabeth, and since Lord Chancellor of England. Orbe paruo sed non occiduo. London, Printed by the Assignes of John Moore Esq, Anno mdcxxx. Cum Privilegio. It is a small 4° and is included with The Use of the Law also ascribed to Bacon in a volume to which a third title is prefixed The Elements of the Common Lawes of England. The two treatises are however separately paged, and D.F. may have purchased the first by itself. The Half title at the beginning of the text is The Maximes of the Law. It is in Queen's College Library.

[3] This may be either Charles George Cocke's England's Complete Lawyer and Law Judge, of which the British Museum has no copy published earlier than 1656, or Edward Paxton's England's compleat Law Judge and Lawyer to which Watt and Allibone both give the date 1655. If the purchase was too early to be either of these, the Book may be Sir John Doddridge's English Lawyer, London, 1631, 4°, for which see below, n. 11, p. 94.

[4] The Countrey Justice: Containing the Practice of the Justices of the Peace out of their Sessions. Gathered for the better help of Such Justices of Peace, as have not been much conversant in the Study of the Laws of this Realm. By Michael Dalton of Lincolns-Inn, Esq.; and one of the Masters in Chancery. It was first published in folio in London 1618, other editions following in 1619, 1630 and 1655, and was thereafter often reprinted with additions. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[5] Tabby is according to Webster a kind of waved silk, usually watered. It is manufactured like taffeta (see n. 4, p. 81), but is thicker and stronger. The watering is given to it by the calender (see n. 5, p. 78).

[6] See n. 2, p. 25.

[7] Slops according to Webster are trowsers, or drawers; loose lower garments.

[8] i. e. stirrup hose or stockings, high stockings turned over above the knee, worn in the reign of Charles II. Dr. Murray kindly refers me for description and pictures to Fairholt's *Costume in England* (1861), p. 255. Halliwell quotes from

	for a paire of pfum'd cordovant gloves[1] .	00 – 02 – 06
	for a bodie-belt besides ye allowance of 4s for a black-fringed-belt	00 – 19 – 00
11	for a peice of silver & gold Ribband . .	01 – 13 – 00
	For my morning draught	00 – 00 – 06
	for a graine of sivet[2]	00 – 00 – 04
13	spent with Mr Blencow[3]	00 – 00 – 10
15	Spent with George Johnston[4] . . .	00 – 01 – 03
16	For a silver Hatband weighing 2 ounces .	00 – 15 – 00
20	Spent with Sr W. D.[5] & Sr G. F. at ye Playhouse	00 – 15 – 00
21	Given unto the Musicke at Sr W. D. . .	00 – 06 – 00
23	Spent with Mr Cunstable[6]	00 – 01 – 02
	Given unto Revellers	00 – 02 - 06
27	For Diers Abridgment[7]	00 – 01 – 06
29	For Evans new booke[8]	00 – 00 – 03

Holme 'large stirop hose, or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several i-let holes, by which they were made fast to the petticoat-breeches by a single row of pointed ribbons hanging at the bottom.' I owe this quotation to Mr. C. L. Stainer.

[1] Cordovant or cordovan, made of Spanish leather, prepared originally at Cordova, of goat skins tanned and dressed, but afterwards frequently of split horse hides. (Murray, s.v., cf. Cordwain.)

[2] More usually civet, a precious grease or humour derived from the civet-cat (Viverra civetta), with a strong musky smell, used in perfumery. (Murray, s. v.)

[3] Christopher Blencow, of Blencow, Esq., must at this time have been between 50 and 60 years of age. His eldest son was less than 10 years of age. They were connected with the Sandfords of Howgill Castle, where D. F. and his wife spent the first day after their marriage, see p. 9, and note 5 there. Blencow's mother was sister to Sir Thomas Sandford's father.

[4] Sir George Fletcher's servant, see n. 1, p. 5.

[5] Sir William Dalston, created Baronet by Charles I, brother of Sir George Fletcher's (Sr G. F.) mother, son of Sir George Dalston of Dalston, for whom see n. 2, p. 29.

[6] D. F.'s connexion with the Constable family would be through the Dalstons of Acornbank. Bridget, his wife's sister, married Christopher Dalston, whose father, John, had a sister Barbara married to James Bellingham of Levens, whose mother was Susan daughter of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, in Holderness, co. York.

[7] An exact abridgement in English of all the reports of . . . Sir James Dyer (Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas) . . . composed by Sir T. Ireland . . . with a perfect table to the same, being a perfect abstract of every particular case. London, 1651, 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[8] This would be either Brief Description of the Fifth Monarchy, published in 1653, or The Voice of Michael the Archangel to his Highness the Lord Protector,

	30	For Perkins[1] in English	00 – 01 – 08
		for ye lettering of Taylors Ho: Liveing[2] .	00 – 00 – 02
Dec.	1	Spent with Sr Tho. Dacres[3] . . .	00 – 02 – 04
	2	for a civett boxe	00 – 01 – 06
		for sheapheards parsons guide[4] . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	4	for Hobarts Reports[5]	00 – 02 – 06
	5	spent in goeing unto a Play . . .	00 – 01 – 04
	6	for a little truncke	00 – 02 – 06
		for a Dr Taylors Golden Grove[6] for my selfe	00 – 01 – 00

published in 1654. The Author was Rhys or Rice or, as he called himself, Arise Evans, whose Bloody Vision of John Farley D. F. had purchased earlier; see n. 5, p. 72.

[1] A popular text-book written for law students by John Perkins or Parkins. Its title is, as given by Wood, 'Perutilis Tractatus sive explanatio quorundam capitulorum valde necessaria,' but the first edition probably had no title-page. It was printed in 1530 in Norman-French. An English translation appeared in 1642. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[2] The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, by Jeremy Taylor, afterwards bishop of Down and Connor, was published in 12mo, 1650. It reached a fourteenth edition in 1686, and has been many times issued since both in England and in America.

[3] Sir Thomas Dacres or Dacre belonged to an illegitimate branch of the Dacres of the North, which failed two generations later. He was great-grandson of the first of the branch, Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, which at the dissolution of the religious houses was granted to him by Henry VIII. He was connected with the Flemings through the Brathwaytes. Dorothy his wife was daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwayte of Warcop who was first cousin to Isabell, D. F.'s grandmother. Sir Thomas Dacres may have been in London in connexion with the admission to Gray's Inn of Henry, his second son and heir, which took place 22 December, 1654.

[4] The Parson's Guide or the Law of Tithes, London, 1654, 4° by William Sheppard, several other of whose books D. F. purchased. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages.

[5] The Reports of that Reverend and Learned Judge, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hobart Knight and Baronet, (d. 1625) Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties Court of Common Pleas; and Chancellor to both Their Highnesses Henry and Charles, Princes of Wales. It was published in quarto in 1641, and subsequent editions appeared in 1650, 1671, 1678 (folio, Queen's College Library) and 1724. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[6] The Golden Grove, by Jeremy Taylor, afterwards bishop of Down and Connor, was published in 8vo. 1655, and republished enlarged with the title 'A Choice Manual' in 12mo. 1677. It is a manual of devotional prose and verse, and derives its name from the seat of Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery, in the parish of Llanfihangel-Aberbythich, in Carmarthenshire, where Taylor lived as chaplain, from about 1645 to about 1654, keeping at the same time a school in conjunction with William Nicholson and William Wyatt, at Newton Hall in the same parish.

	for another for my Aunt Dudley[1] in Turkey-gilt[2]	00 – 02 – 10
7	for Dr Ridley, vew of ye Civill Law[3] . .	00 – 01 – 10
8	To Mr Smith for his order for ye vacateing of Mr Morgan's Contract for Rydall &c.[4]	00 – 04 – 06
	for ye Mirror of Justice[5]	00 – 01 – 04
	for two pounds of Spanish Tobacco . .	00 – 16 – 00
9	for ye Hist. of Indep.[6]	00 – 09 – 00
11	for Windgates Abridgemt of ye Statutes[7] .	00 – 05 – 00
13	for 2 bushell of Coales &c.	00 – 03 – 00
17	Spent with Tom. Whar.[8] & Lee[9] & Spelman[10]	00 – 02 – 02

[1] See n. 7, p. 4.

[2] Mr. Frowde kindly informs me that 'in Turkey-gilt' unquestionably means bound in red morocco with gilt tooling on the outside of the cover. The Turkey morocco used at present has been treated rather differently in preparation from that used in earlier times. The use of Turkey red morocco, he was informed by Mr. Pollard of the British Museum, was 'common in France from about 1560, but did not come into general use in England for nearly a century after that.'

[3] A View of the Civile and Ecclesiasticall Law. And wherein the Practice of them is streitned, and may be releeved within this Land. Written by Sr. Thomas Ridley knight, Doctor of the Civile Law. The Third Edition. London. Printed by John Dawson, 1639. (Small 4°. Queen's College Library.) Dedicated to King James I and seems to have been published originally in 1607.

[4] See Appendix A, and n. 1, p. 63.

[5] The Booke called the Mirrour of Justices . . . with the book called the Diversity of Courts and their Jurisdictions. Both translated out of the old French . . . by W. H[ughes] of Grays Inne, Esquire, 1646 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[6] The History of Independency with The Rise, Growth, and Practices of that powerfull and restlesse Faction. London, Printed in the year 1648. A second Part under the Title of 'Anarchia Anglicana, or the History of Independency the Second Part, by Theodorus Verax,' was printed in the year 1649. The two parts were published together with a Preface and called 'Relations and Observations, Historical and Politick, upon the Parliament begun Anno Dom. 1640.' A third Part was published in 1660, and a Fourth Part by T. M. Esq. in the same year.

[7] An exact abridgement of all Statutes in force and use: upon the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 164⅓. Faithfully extracted out of the said Statutes, from the beginning of Magna Carta: to the said time, and Alphabetically digested under apt Titles. Whereunto is also annexed, a perfect Table, which may serve as a Concordance, for the ready discovery of any materiall clause throughout the said Statutes. By Edm. Wingate, of Grayes Inne, Esq. London: Printed by R. & W. Leybourn, and are to be sold by Henry Twiford in Vine Court, Middle Temple, and Roger Wingate at the Golden Hinde in Chancery Lane neer Lincolns Inne, MDCLV. (Sm. 8°. Queen's College Library.)

[8] See n. 2, p. 25.

[9] There was a Thomas Lee, third son of Richard Lee, of Langley, Salop, Bart., who entered Grays Inn 23 June, 1648, in the same year as Wharton; or this may be William Lee, eldest son of William, late of Oswestry, Salop, gent. deceased, who entered Gray's Inn 23 December, 1651.

[10] See n. 5, p. 67.

18	for two poak-mantos	00 – 13 – 06
23	for ye topickes of ye Law[1]	00 – 01 – 10
	Paid unto Mr Rich: Lamplugh[2] for my Aunt Kirkby[3] in Lumbard street . . .	00 – 13 – 00
10ber 23–54	for Cooke upon Magna-Charta[4] . .	00 – 11 – 00
	For Finches Law[5]	00 – 02 – 06
	for ye returne of Collingwood's Attack[6] .	00 – 01 – 00
	Given unto Wiggens[7] boyes for their boxe	00 – 01 – 00
24	to a Torch boye	00 – 00 – 02
26	for ye seeing of ye Lion & ye Lamb[8] . .	00 – 00 – 04
	for Godbolts Reports[9]	00 – 04 – 06

[1] Probably, Topicks in the laws of England, containing media, apt for argument and resolution of law cases: also an exposition of severall words, not touched by former glossaries. London: 1646. 8°. The Dedication is signed J. C. and it is ascribed by Halkett and Laing and the British Museum Catalogue to John Clayton, of the Inner Temple.

[2] Probably to be distinguished from Dick Lamplugh, for whom see n. 2, p. 45, and in that case most likely Richard, third son of John Lamplugh of Lamplugh and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, knight. He was connected with the Kirkbys through a sister in law, Jane, daughter of Roger Kirkby and first wife of Lamplugh's eldest brother John (for whom see n. 9, p. 5).

[3] Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, married Roger Kirkby of Kirkby, brother of D. F.'s mother. Her eldest daughter was first wife of Col. John Lamplugh of Lamplugh. The connexion between the two may be thus shown —

Roger Kirkby = Agnes Lowther (my Aunt Kirkby) — John Lamplugh = Elizabeth Musgrave of Lamplugh

(1 Jane Kirkby = Col. John Lamplugh = (2) Frances, Lady Lowther; = (3) Frances Lamplugh of Ribton — Richard (Mr [illegible] Lamplugh)

[4] Judges judged out of their own mouthes: or the Question resolved by Magna Charta . . . who have been Englands Enemies, Kings Seducers, and Peoples Destroyers from Hen. III to Hen. VIII; and before and since. Stated by sir E. Coke expostulated and put to the vote by J. Jones, gent. Whereunto is added eight observable Points of Law, executable by Justices of the Peace. London 16[illegible]. 12°. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

[5] Law, or a Discourse thereof in Four Books, written in French by Sir Henry Finch, Knight, His Majesty's Serjeant-at-law, done into English by the same author, appeared in London in 1627, 8vo. As an exposition of the common law Finch's Law, as it was called, was only superseded by Blackstone's Commentaries, as far as it dealt with jurisprudence only by the great work of Austin. (*D. N. B.* s. v.

[6] This may perhaps have reference to the proceedings which resulted in John Kirkby's impeachment. See Appendix A.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] See Additional Notes.

[9] Reports of certain Cases, arising in the several Courts of Record at Westminster

	for Marshs Slanders[1]	00 – 01 – 06
	for Plowdens Abridg[2].	00 – 01 – 06
	Lost at Tables[3] unto Mrs Ja. M.. . .	00 – 05 – 00
27	for Cookes Pleas o' th' Crowne[4] . . .	00 – 05 – 00
	for Docter & Student[5]	00 – 01 – 06
29	for Cookes Jurisd. of Courts[6] . . .	00 – 07 – 00
	for Marshes Abridgment of Brooke[7] . .	00 – 01 – 06

minster . . . re-viewed . . . by . . . Justice Godbolt, etc. 1652. 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[1] Actions for Slander, or a Methodical Collection under certain Grounds and Heads of what Words are Actionable in the Law and what not, &c. . . . to which is added Awards or Arbitrements Methodised under several Grounds and Heads collected out of our Year-Books and other Private Authentic Authorities, wherein is principally showed what Arbitrements are good in Law, and what not, London, 1648, 8vo. By John March of Grayes Inn, Barrister.

[2] Abridgment de touts les cases reportez alarge per Monsieur Plowden, ouesq̃ les Exceptions al pleadings & leurs Responses, les Resolutions des matters in Ley, & touts auters principal matters surdants sur les arguments de mesmes, *Composee & digest* p̃ *T. A.* Londini, In ædibus Ianæ Yetsweirt, *Cum Priuilegio.* T. A. is Thomas Ashe, for whom see n. 8, p. 89. There is no date to the Copy in the Queen's College library, which is 12mo. and the text in black letter. It is dated by Mr. Thompson Cooper in *D. N. B.* 1607; and he says it was translated into English by Fabian Hicks, of the Inner Temple, London, 1650, 1659, 12mo. Mr. Lee gives 1607 as the date for the second edition of Ashe's Abridgment and dates the first edition doubtfully 1600.

[3] The old name for a backgammon-board.

[4] The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England: concerning High Treason, and other Pleas of the Crown, and Criminall causes . . . Authore Edw. Coke Milite, I. C. 1648. Printed at London by M. Flesher, for W. Lee, and D. Pakeman. (Queen's College Library, folio.) There would seem to have been an earlier edition in 1644. This and the fourth part, for which see n. 6, were ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 12 May, 1641.

[5] The Dialogue in English, betweene a Doctor of Diuinitie, and a Student in the Lawes of England. A handbook for legal students, not superseded until the appearance of Blackstone's Commentaries. It was by Christopher Saint German (1460?–1540), and first issued by Rastell in 1523 in Latin. The English translation was brought out in 1531 and there were numerous editions afterwards. Queen's College Library has editions of 1604 and 1623. It was reprinted as late as 1874 in Cincinnati. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[6] The Fourth Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England: concerning the Jurisdiction of Courts. Authore Edw. Coke Milite, I. C. 1644. Printed at London by M. Flesher, for W. Lee, and D. Pakeman. (Queen's College Library, folio.) See n. 4.

[7] Some New Cases of the Years and Time of Hy. VIII, Ed. VI, and Queen Mary, written out of the Great Abridgment, composed by Sir Robert Brook, Knight, there dispersed in the Titles, but here collected under Years, and now translated into English by John March of Gray's Inn, Barrister, London, 1651, 8vo.

	for Zouch's Cases in ye Civill-Law[1] . .	00 – 01 – 00
30	for ye Posey of Godly-prayers for Mrs A. D.[2]	00 – 01 – 00
Ja: $1\frac{54}{55}$	for 4 yards of Drap-de-berry[3] for a cloake .	02 – 11 – 00
2	for 2 yards of broad cloath for a coat . .	01 – 16 – 00
	for 13 yards of black Italiana[4] . . .	02 – 05 – 06
	for a pound of Rosepowther[5] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
Ja: $3\frac{54}{55}$	for Hughes Com: of Originall Writs[6] . .	00 – 03 – 09
	for Goldsborough Reports[7]	00 – 03 – 00
	for Ashes-Table unto Cookes Reports[8] .	00 – 03 – 00
	for Cowels Interpreter[9]	00 – 04 – 00

[1] Cases and Questions Resolved in the Civil-Law. Collected by R. Zouch, Professor of the Civil-Law in Oxford. Oxford, Printed by Leon. Lichfield for Tho. Robinson A.D. 1652, 12mo. (Queen's College Library.)

[2] The Posie of Godlie Prayers. With a devote Epistle before the Booke, a perfect Table, to finde prayers for everie purpose and person. By Nicolas Themylthorpe, Esquyre of England. Watch and pray, Matth. 26. 41. Imprinted in Aberdene, By Edward Roban, 1636. (12°. In Bodleian.) The 41st edition was issued in 1684 according to Bohn's edition of Lowndes, and the compiler is described as one of the Queenes majesties Gentlemen servers.

[3] Drap-de-Berry. A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France. (Murray, s. v. He quotes from Congreve's Way of the World, 'Fools never wear out—they are such drap de Berri things!')

[4] Probably a kind of linen jean with satin face, largely employed for linings. (See Murray, s. v. Italian.)

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] The Commentaries upon Original Writs (in Mr. Fitzharberts 'Natura Brevium') where most of the cases in Bracton, Book of Entries, the Year or Term-Books, from King Edward the Second to these times . . . are reduced to the original writs . . . Collected, abridged and taken out of the Books themselves. The first part. London, 1655, 4°. No more published. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) By William Hughes, of Gray's Inn.

[7] Reports of that learned and Judicious Clerk John Gouldsborough or his collection of choice cases . . . agitated in all the Courts at Westminster in the latter yeares of . . . Queen Elizabeth. With learned arguments at the barr, and on the bench, and the grave resolutions and judgments thereupon . . . With short notes in the margent of the chief matters therein contained etc. . . . by W. S. of the Inner Temple. W. W. for C. Adams. London, 1653, 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[8] Mr. Lee (*D. N. B.*, s. v. Thomas Ashe) says: 'A Generall Table' to Coke's reports, issued in 1652, has been attributed to Ashe; but if that be so, its late date shows it to have been published posthumously.

[9] The Interpreter: or Booke containing the Signification of Words. Wherein is set foorth the true meaning of all, or the most part of such Words and Termes, as are mentioned in the Law Writers, or Statutes of this victorious and renowned Kingdome, requiring any Exposition or Interpretation. A Worke not onely profitable, but necessary for such as desire thoroughly to be instructed in the Knowledge of our Lawes, Statutes, or other Antiquities. Collected by John Cowell, Doctor, sometime the Kings Majesties Professour of the Civill Law in the Universitie of Cambridge. In Legum obscuritate captio. London, Printed

5	for ye washing of my Silver-Hatt-band . .	00 – 00 – 06
6	for Dr Ushers Body of Divinitie[1] . . .	00 – 06 – 06
10	for ye cutting of my Coat of Armes in a Tankard	00 – 03 – 00
12	for Dr Taylors Exemplar[2]	00 – 14 – 00
	for Burton's Map[3]	00 – 10 – 00
	for Brownlowes 2^d pt of his Reports[4] . .	00 – 04 – 00
	for Browlowes Declarations &c[5] . . .	00 – 08 – 00
14 15	to ye Belman of St Andrews parish[6] . .	00 – 01 – 00
	To ye Belman of St Giles[6]	00 – 00 – 06

for William Sheares, 1637, 4°. The address to the Readers is dated November 3, 1607, and it is dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1607 was Bancroft, and in 1637 Laud. The first edition (Bibl. Coll. Reg.) was published at Cambridge, Printed by John Legate, Anno 1607.

[1] A Body of Divinitie, 1645, fol., published by John Downham or Downame in the name of James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, and often reprinted as his, was part of a manuscript 'lent abroad to divers in scattered sheets,' and described by Ussher (letter of 13 May, 1645) as 'a kinde of common place book . . . in divers places dissonant from my own judgment.' (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[2] The Great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life according to the Christian Institution: Described in the History of the Life and Death of the ever Blessed Jesus Christ The Saviour of the World. With Considerations and Discourses upon the several parts of the Story; and Prayers fitted to the several Mysteries. By Jer. Taylor, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinarie to his late Majestie. The first edition was published in 4°. 1649. The Third Edition In three Parts was printed in folio at London, 1657, by R. Norton for Richard Royston, at the signe of the Angel in Ivie-Lane. It is in Queen's College Library.

[3] Perhaps The Corrected Copy of Saxton's Map of the County of Leicester, printed at Antwerp, and issued in 1602 by William Burton, author of the 'Description of Leicestershire.' (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[4] Reports (a second part) of diverse famous Cases in Law, as they were argued, as well upon the bench, by the revered and learned judges . . . as also at the barr, by the then judicious serjeants and barristers of speciall note. Collected by Richard Brownlow. [Edited by R. M.], London, 1652, 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[5] Declarations and pleadings in English; being the most authentique forme of Proceeding in Courts of Law; in actions reall, personall and mixt . . . Collected by Richard Brownlow. Whereto are added choice presidents in the Upper Bench, etc. H. Twyford: London, 1652, 4°. A second part was published 4°. 1654 under the Title, Declarations, Counts and Pleadings in English. The second part: being the authentique forme of presidents in the court of common pleas, etc.

[6] In London, and probably in other English cities in the seventeenth century, the bellman was the recognized term for what we would now call a night watchman, being derived from the handbell which the man carried in order to give alarm in case of fire (Robert Chambers, quoted in Thornbury's *London*, ii. 541). The bellman of each parish seems to have issued poetical broadsides, and distributed copies through the district of which he had the charge, expecting his masters to favour him in return with some small gratuity (ibid. 542). Gray's Inn was in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. St. Giles' in the fields was close by.

	Spent with Mr James Browne[1] . . .	00 – 00 – 06
	For Finches law[2]	00 – 03 – 06
March 14	Sent unto Roger Woodburne[3] . . .	01 – 00 – 00
	Payd for a Tacke for Conistone[4] . . .	00 – 11 – 00

XXXII.

Accounts of Daniel Fleming, 1655[5] (265).

May 5·55	for a paire of Spanish Shooes . . .	00 – 04 – 06
7	for Markhams Horsman[6]	00 – 01 – 04
8	for Steophania[7]	00 – 03 – 06
	for Gusman[8]	00 – 02 – 00
9	Given for ye search of an Outlarie for my Lady F.[9]	00 – 01 – 00
10	spent for goeing into Hide p^k[10] . . .	00 – 01 – 00
11	For ye search & takeing forth of another outlarie against Brackenbury[11] . .	00 – 06 – 00

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] See n. 5, p. 87. He pays a shilling more for this copy than he had paid on the 23rd December.

[3] In D. F.'s accounts there appears under date Aprill 5, 1658 Paid unto Roger Woodburne his bill for ye same triall 02 – 15 – 00, whence we may infer that he was probably an attorney at some neighbouring market town.

[4] Tack, in Scottish law, means a lease. The use of the word in this sense extends southwards, Dr. Murray informs me, as far as Lancashire and Lincolnshire. Dr. Holland tells me it is to be found in Stamp Acts, e. g. in the Act of 1891.

[5] These are a few entries from the last separate bundle of D. F.'s accounts. In the course of 1656 he began to keep his receipts and disbursements in a large account book from which some extracts are given in Appendix E. The entries here given are all of payments made during the visit to London described in his autobiography, pp. 8, 9, the last visit paid before his marriage.

[6] The Perfect Horsman; or the experienc'd Secrets of Mr. (Gervase) Markham's fifty years practice; shewing the knowledge of a breeder, feeder, ambler, rider, keeper, and buyer, now published by L. Thetford. Printed for H. Moseley; London, 1655. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Markham's life is in *D. N. B.* The book is also in London's Catalogue, 1658.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] The Rogue; or the excellence of History displayed in the notorious life of that incomparable thief Guzman de Alfarache. Epitomiz'd into English by A. S. Gent. London, 1655. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[9] See Appendix D.

[10] See n. 5, p. 53.

[11] On the previous day he had 'Payd for Brack: Outlarie at Favers suite for my Lady Fletcher, 00 – 01 – 00.' See Appendix D.

12	Rules for ye Upper Bench & Common pleas [1]	00 – 01 – 00
	for Walsinghams Manual [2]	00 – 01 – 00
	Spent at Hatton's Garden [3]	00 – 01 – 08
14	for ye Conveyancers Light [4]	00 – 07 – 04
	for N.S. choice declarations [5] . . .	00 – 03 – 06
	for ye Womans Lawyer [6]	00 – 03 – 00
	for a booke of Judgmts [7]	00 – 02 – 06
	for ye office of Executors [8]	00 – 02 – 00

[1] These seem to be two books:—1. Rules and orders for the Court of the Upper Bench at Westminster, Made and Published by the Judges of the said Court, in the Terme of St. Michael in the year 1654. London, Printed for Abel Roper, at the Sunne against St. Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet. 1655. 2. Rules and Orders for the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. Made and published by the Judges of the said Court, in the Term of S. Michael, in the year one thousand six hundred fifty foure. London, Printed for Richard Marriot, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstans Churchyard Fleetstreet, 1654. They are both in the Bodleian, 4°, and could easily be bound together, the former having 40, and the latter 56 pages.

[2] Arcana Aulica; or Walsingham's Manual of prudential maxims, for the statesman and the courtier. London, 1652. 12°. The *British Museum Catalogue* ascribes it to Sir Francis Walsingham. Watt ascribes it to Edward Walsingham, Secretary to Lord Digby, saying it was said to be a translation from the Spanish, and that it had been attributed, but on doubtful authority, to Sir Francis. Mr. Lee (*D. N. B.*, s. v.) says that there is no ground for the association of Sir Francis Walsingham's name with this book, and that it was a translation from the French.

[3] Hatton Garden may have been then still partly a garden, as Evelyn, 7 June, 1659, and so later than this, writes: 'To London to take leave of my brother, and see the foundations now laying for a long streete and buildings in Hatton Garden, designed for a little towne, lately an ample garden.' Strype however (1720-37) described it 'as a large tract of ground, was a garden, and belonged to Hatton House, now pulled down, and built into houses.' It belonged to Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor in Elizabeth's reign.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] The Lawes Resolutions of Womens Rights: or, The Lawes Provision for Woemen. A Methodicall Collection of such Statutes and Customes, with the Cases, Opinions, Arguments and points of Learning in the Law, as doe properly concerne Women. Together with a compendious Table, whereby the chiefe matters in this Booke contained, may be the more readily found. London; Printed by the Assignes of John More Esq. and are to be sold by John Grove, at his shop neere the Rowles in Chancery-Lane, over against the Sixe-Clerkes Office, 1632. The Preface is signed I. L., an Epistle to the Reader is signed T. E. The Head Line at the beginning of the Text is The Womans Lawier, and the heading at the top of each opening The Womans Lawyer. Sm. 4°. in Queen's College Library.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] The office and dutie of Executors, or a Treatise of Wils and Executors, Directed to Testators in the choise of their Executors and Contrivance of their

	for ye Collection of Acts of Parliament[1] .	00 – 06 – 00
15	for 3 coats of Armes & a boxe[2] . . .	00 – 16 – 06
	for Steavesons Poems[3]	00 – 01 – 00
16	for goeing into th' Cocke-pitt Westm[4] . .	00 – 02 – 00
17	Prideaux's Euchologia[5]	00 – 01 – 06
May 19	$\overline{55}$ for Birkbeck's 4^{or} Novissima[6]. . .	00 – 01 – 04
	Brooke upon the Sta: of Limitations[7] . .	00 – 01 – 00
	Collin's Justice[8]	00 – 01 – 00
21	Lost to Sir Ed Manson at Steavenidge[9] .	00 – 05 – 00

Wills. With direction for Executors in the execution of their office, according to the Law, and for Creditors in the recovery of their debts. Expressing the Duty, Right, Interest, Power and Authority of Executors, and how they may behave themselves in the office of Executorship. With divers other particulars very usefull, profitable, and behovefull for all persons, be they either Executors, Creditors or Debtors. Compiled out of the Body of the Common-Law, with mention of such Statutes as are incident hereunto. London, Printed by T. C. for Andrew Crooke, Laurence Chapman, William Cooke, and Richard Best. 1641. Sm. 4°, in Queen's College Library.

[1] A Collection of severall Acts of Parliament, published in the years 1648, 1649, 1650 and 1651, very usefull especially for Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in execution of their duties, and administration of Justice; with some Ordinances of Parliament of like concernment: Also severall Acts of Parliament, made in the 17 and 18 years Reign of the late King, and Ordinances touching Adventerers for Ireland: by H. Scobell Esq; folio. (In London's Catalogue, 1658.) Scobell was Clerk of the Protector's Council, see below, n. 9, p. 94.

[2] See n. 2, p. 39.

[3] Occasion's offspring, or poems upon severall occasions by Matthew Stevenson. London, 1654, 8°.

[4] There were several Cock-pits in Westminster. The most notable was in Birdcage Walk, for which see Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, iv. 44.

[5] Euchologia: or, the doctrine of practical praying. By the Rt. Rev. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, being a legacy left to his daughters in private, directing them to such manifold uses of our Common Prayer-Book, as may satisfie upon all occasions without looking after new lights from extemporal flashes. London, 1655. 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[6] A treatise of the four last things, Death, Judgement, Hell and Heaven; commonly called the Quatuor Novissima. London, [May 10] 1655. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) By Simon Birckbeck (1584–1656), who had been a Fellow of Queen's College, and was now Vicar of Gilling, with the chapelry of Forcet, near Richmond in Yorkshire.

[7] The Reading of Sir Robert Brook upon the Statute of Limitations. London, 1647. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) He was speaker of the House of Commons and chief justice of the common pleas, died 1558. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[8] Probably Nicholas Collins' Summary of the Statutes concerning Justices of the Peace, of which, according to Watt (*Bibl. Brit.*), the 4th edition was published in 12mo in 1663.

[9] For Sir Edward Mansel, as he should have spelt the name, see n. 6, p. 8, and

	to Mr. Mountegue's Coachman [1] . . .	00 – 02 – 06
23	Paid for Kings-silver y^e^ præ-fine for Rydall [2].	04 – 00 – 00
	Pultons Statutes printed in $\overline{50}$ [3] . . .	01 – 17 – 00
	B. Spotswood's Hist. of Scotland [4] . .	00 – 11 – 00
	Carters booke of Honor & Heraldry [5] . .	00 – 02 – 00
	for y^e^ Inrollm^t^ of Rydall-Deed [6] . . .	01 – 11 – 00
	for a little booke concerning mainprise [7] .	00 – 00 – 02
24	for a search in y^e^ Statute office [8] . . .	00 – 01 – 00
	for ye Ord. for ejecting of scanda: min: [9] .	00 – 01 – 00
28	to ye Post for my Lady Fletcher's Statute [10] .	00 – 01 – 00
	for ye English Lawyer [11]	00 – 01 – 04

for Steavenidge, ib. n. 4. These accounts refer to the visit he paid to Stevenage with Sir 'George Fletcher &c.' By &c. there he probably means his future wife, see n. 2, p. 4.

[1] For Sidney Montague see n. 5, p. 8.

[2] See n. 4, p. 62. This was probably in connexion with the purchase of Rydal by, or its repurchase from, Mr. Isaac Morgan, as to whom see n. 1, p. 63.

[3] A Kalender, or Table, comprehending the effect of all the Statutes that have been made and put in print, beginning with Magna Charta, enacted anno 9 H. 3, and proceeding one by one until the end of the Session of Parliament 3 R. Jacobi . . . Whereunto is annexed an Abridgment of all the Statutes whereof the whole or any part is general in force and use. First published in 1606. There were many subsequent editions. Pulton died in 1618. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[4] The History of the Church of Scotland, beginning the year of our Lord 203, and continued to the end of the reign of King James VI, published posthumously in folio at London in 1655, with a life of the author supposed to be by Bishop Duppa. The author was John Spottiswood, Spottiswoode, Spotiswood or Spotswood (1565–1637), archbishop of St. Andrews. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[5] Honor Redivivus; or an Analysis of Honor and Armory, by Matthew Carter, 12mo. London, 1655, for many years the most popular text-book with all who studied heraldry. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[6] See Appendix A.

[7] A little treatise of Baile and mainprize, &c. by Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief of the Court of King's Bench. 1635, 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[8] The Statute Rolls were at this time kept at the Tower. I do not find the term Statute Office used in any definite technical sense.

[9] An Ordinance For the ejecting of Scandalous, Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers and School-Masters, Tuesday August 29, 1654. Ordered by his Highness the Lord Protector, and His Council, That this ordinance be forthwith Printed and Published. Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council. London, Printed by William du-Gard and Henry Hills, Printers to His Highness the Lord Protector, 1654.

[10] See n. 8, p. 8.

[11] The English Lawyer. Describing a Method for the managing of the Lawes of this Land. And expressing the best qualities requisite in the Student, Practizer, Judges and Fathers of the same. Written by the Reverend and Learned Sir John Doderidge Knight, one of the Iustices of the Kings Bench, lately deceased. London, Printed by the Assignes of I. More Esq. 1631. Small 4°, in Queen's College Library.

	for ye Justice Clearkes Cabinet[1] . . .	00 – 00 – 10
	for Sheppard's Veiw of All ye Statutes[2] .	00 – 00 – 08
	Amicus Reipublicæ[3]	00 – 00 – 08
29	Spent with my Aunt Dudley[4] and Mrs Loe[5] in goeing to see y^e Turke at Durham House[6]	00 – 07 – 00
30	For Tozers Directions[7]	00 – 01 – 00
	Spent in goeing upon y^e water to swim[8] .	00 – 01 – 00
May 31	$\overline{55}$ Given to a Poetaster[8]	00 – 02 – 06
June 2	Compleat embassador[9]	00 – 09 – 00
	Hooker's Politie[10]	00 – 09 – 00

[1] The Justice of Peace, his Clarkes Cabinet, or a Book of Presidents or Warrants fitted and made ready to his hand, for every case that may happen within the compast of his Masters office, for the ease of the Justice of Peace, and more speedy dispatch of Justice. 8°. (In London's Catalogue, 1658.)

[2] View of the Laws and Statutes of this Nation concerning Religion, by William Sheppard, Serjeant at Law. Lond. 1655, 8°.

[3] Amicus Reipublicæ, the Commonwealths friend, or an exact and speedy way to Justice, for prevention of Law-suits, 8°, ascribed to John Marsh of Gray's Inn, Barrister. It was published in 1651. (London's Catalogue, 1658.)

[4] See n. 7, p. 4.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Durham House, in the Strand, included the present site of Coutts' Bank. In James I's reign the stables fronting the Strand were pulled down and the 'New Exchange' erected in their place. It became a fashionable resort after the Restoration. (Thornbury's *London*, iii. 104.) 15 Aug. 1657, Evelyn 'going to London with some company, we stept in to see a famous Rope-dauncer call'd *The Turk*. I saw even to astonishment ye agilitie with which he perform'd; he walk'd barefooted taking hold by his toes only of a rope almost perpendicular, and without so much as touching it with his hands; he daunc'd blindfold on ye high rope and with a boy of 12 yeares old tied to one of his feete about 20 foote beneath him, dangling as he daunc'd, yet he mov'd as nimbly as if it had been but a feather. Lastly he stood on his head on ye top of a very high mast, daunc'd on a small rope that was very slack, and finally flew downe ye perpendicular, on his breast, his head foremost, his legs and arms extended, with divers other activities.'

[7] Directions for a Godly Life, especially for communicating at the Lord's Table, by Henry Tozer, a Puritan Divine (1602–50), Oxon. 1628. 8vo. Often republished. The 10th edition was published in 1680.

[8] He thought these events worth recording in his autobiography, p. 8.

[9] The compleat Ambassador: or two treaties of the intended marriage of Qu: Elizabeth comprised in letters of negotiation of Sir F. Walsingham . . . together with the answers of the Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Sir T. Smith and others . . . Faithfully collected by . . . Sir Dudley Digges. [Edited by A. H.] pp. 441. T. Newcomb, for G. Bedell and T. Collins: London, 1655. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[10] The celebrated treatise of Richard Hooker (died 1600) of the Lawes of

	Cabala 1st & 2d pt [1]	00 – 08 – 00
	Swadlin's Manuall of Devotion [2] . . .	00 – 02 – 00
	Hu: Grotius's Politicke Maximes [3] . .	00 – 00 – 08
	Stepps of Ascension [4]	00 – 02 – 00
	Shillinworth's booke [5]	00 – 09 – 00
4	Spent with Mr. Clapam [6]	00 – 01 – 04
	Given unto George Braithwaite [7] . . .	00 – 05 – 00
6	for ArchBp Laud agst Fisher [8] . . .	00 – 08 – 00
8	to Mr Smith in Fleetstreet a Herald-paynter for an eschotion [9]	00 – 10 – 00
	for a quart of strawberries	00 – 00 – 06
	for Hine's Parsons Guide [10]	00 – 01 – 06

Ecclesiastical Politie, Eyght Bookes, first issued by Windet, without a date 1592 or 1594 in folio, containing only four books; the fifth book appearing in 1597, and no more during Hooker's lifetime. The sixth and eighth books appeared in 1648 and the seventh not before 1662.

[1] Cabala: sive Scrinia Sacra. Mysteries of state and government: in letters of illustrious persons and great agents; in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, K. James, and the late King Charles. In two parts in which the secrets of empire, and publique manage of affairs are contained. With many remarkable passages no where else published. 2 pt. London, 1654. 4°. The title-page of the second part reads thus: 'Scrinia sacra; secrets of empire, in letters of illustrious persons. A supplement of the Cabala, in which business of the same quality and grandeur is contained: with many famous passages of the late reigns of K. Henry 8, Q. Elizabeth, K. James and K. Charles. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[2] A Manuall of Devotions suiting each Day; with Prayers and Meditations answerable to the Work of the Day. London, 1643, 12mo. The author was Thomas Swadlin D.D. (1600–70) D.D. of St. John's College, Oxford. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[3] Politick maxims and observations, written by the most learned H. Grotius. Translated for the ease and benefit of English statesmen, by H. C. S. F. B. pp. 142. H. Moseley: London, 1654. 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way of Salvation; or an answer to a book entitled Mercy and Truth, or charity maintained by Catholiques, by William Chillingworth (1602–44) published at Oxford in 1637. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[6] Luke Clapham, son and heir of John, late of Willenhall, co. Warwick, gent., deceased, entered Gray's Inn 16 August, 1633. His son of the same name entered 12 Feb. 1655–6.

[7] The Brathwayts were connected by marriage both with the Flemings and the Fletchers. This may have been some poor relation. See n. 4, p. 26.

[8] A Relation of the Conference between William Laud and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite, by the Command of King James, of ever-blessed Memory. The first complete edition was in 1639 fol.

[9] i.e. escutcheon, a shield with armorial bearings, or representation thereof (Murray). See n. 2, p. 39.

[10] Perhaps, The Parsons Guide: or the Law of Tithes. Wherein is shewed,

	for Cleopatra[1]	00 – 06 – 00
	Spent with Dick Lamplugh[2] . . .	00 – 00 – 06
9	for a Roll of Issue-salve	00 – 02 – 00
	Moderne Policie[3]	00 – 00 – 10
	for ye tiping of my Pistol rammerwand[4] .	00 – 01 – 00
	Spent with D. L & Will. P[5]. . . .	00 – 01 – 02
	for 2 pound of cherries	00 – 01 – 00
10	Given for a seat at Little St Gregories[6]. .	00 – 00 – 06
12	for sixe yards more Searge de Rohan[7] for a suite and coate	01 – 01 – 00
	for 14 yards½ of black Moheare[8] at 5s 7d for a Gowne to my mother . . .	04 – 01 – 00

Who must pay Tythes, and to whom, and of what things, When, and How they must be paid, and how they may be recovered at this day, and how a man may be discharged of payment thereof. By W. S. Esq; London, Printed for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell, at their Shops in Fleet-Street, 1654.

[2] Robert Loveday translated into English the first three parts of La Calprenède's author of *Cassandra*, see n. 2, p. 28) romance of Cleopatra, under the title of 'Hymen's Praeludia, or Love's Master-Piece,' which appeared respectively in 1652, 1654, and 1655. In the complete version of the romance issued in 1665 and 1666 (folio, 2 volumes, in Queen's College Library) Loveday is credited with the translation of the whole twelve parts (not six as stated in *D. N. B.*, s. v.).

[3] See n. 2, p. 45.

[4] See n. 4, p. 55. He paid 9d for the copy he bought 19 May, 1653.

[5] Presumably, what we should call a ramrod.

[6] D. L. is of course Dick Lamplugh, W. P. is William Pennington, perhaps a younger brother of Richard, son of William, of Muncaster, for whom see n. 4, p. 31, who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 16 Nov. 1652, or possibly a son of Sir Isaac, the lord mayor of 1643, afterwards a merchant of London, and a Quaker, who died of palsy 1659, aged 67.

[7] There seems to have been only one St. Gregory's Church in London, that immediately at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral. It may have been called 'little' in comparison with the cathedral. It was dedicated to St. Gregory the Great.

[8] He had paid on the 9th 'For 6 yards of searge de Roan 01 – 01 – 00. Dr. Murray kindly informs me:—Serge was apparently originally a stuff of silk, or silk and fine wool, then made of silky wool, and is now a twilled worsted stuff. The name, like others originally of costly fabrics, came to be used for cheaper imitations. Serges were formerly imported from many foreign parts; serges of Athens, Florence, Smyrna are mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries. Black serge was manufactured at Caen and brought to England, and Rouen which was not far off perhaps shared in the work. The sort bought by D. F. was not of a very costly kind. Some ran to nine shillings or even twelve shillings the yard. Pepys had liveries made of serge.

[9] Moniar was originally the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor, and was also used for cloth made thereof. It was at this time a new importation. Later the word was used of a similar material made of silk. It must always have been of various qualities unless D. F. was here grossly overcharged, as in 1633

	for 13 coloured mapps	00 – 12 – 00
16	for ye Compleat Parson [1]	00 – 01 – 00
	Europæ speculum [2]	00 – 02 – 00
20	Spent at Dick Lamplugh's goeing out o' th' Towne	00 – 02 – 00
21	for a paire of silke stirrops [3]	00 – 16 – 06
	for a pair of Farthingalls [4]	00 – 01 – 09
22	for a little Tortoys-shell Truncke . .	00 – 15 – 00
	for ye cutting of 14 Coates in a steel . .	02 – 00 – 00
	for a seale in silver for Mr Jo. Fleming [5] .	00 – 03 – 00
23	for Wests Presidents [6]	00 – 06 – 06
	Spent in goeing to th' water with my Cosen Rich. Kirk. & Mr. Tildsley [7] . . .	00 – 03 – 00

'18^d a yearde' was paid 'for 27 yeardes of mowhayre' in Lord William Howard's accounts (Surtees Society, lxviii. p. 301). I am here as usual indebted for information to Dr. Murray and his staff.

[1] A Compleat Parson: or, A Description of Advowsons, or Church-liuing. Wherein Is set forth, the intrests of the Parson, Patron, and Ordinarie, &c. with Many other things concerning the same matter, as they were deliuered at severall Readings at New-Inne, By I. Doderidge, Anno 1602, 1603. And now Published for a common good, by W. J. London. Printed by B. A. and T. F. for John Groue, and are to bee sold at his Shop at Furnivals Inne gate. 1630. Small 4°. In Queen's College Library.

[2] Europæ Speculum. Or, A View or Survey of the State of Religion in the Westerne parts of the World. Wherein the Romane Religion, and the pregnant policies of the Church of Rome to support the same, are notably displayed: with some other memorable discoveries and Commemorations. Published according to the Authors originall Copie, and acknowledged by him for a true Copie. It was written by Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of Archbishop Edwin Sandys and pupil of Hooker, in 1599, and printed from a stolen copy in 1605. This edition was ordered to be burnt, and the book was not again printed till after the author's death. The Queen's College copy is dated 1638, 12mo. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[3] See n. 8, p. 83.

[4] A farthingale is a framework of hoops, usually of whalebone, worked into some kind of cloth, formerly used for extending the skirts of women's dresses. (Murray, s. v.) The thing and the name came from Spain, verdugo being a rod or stick. The 'pair of' need not necessarily mean two, cf. pair of trowsers, pair of compasses, and perhaps pair of ink-horns, above p. 39.

[5] See n. 7, p. 78.

[6] This is probably some edition of Symbolæography, which may be termed the Art, Description or Image of Instruments, Extraiudicial, as Couenants, Contracts, Obligations, Conditions, Feffements, Graunts, Wills &c. Or The paterne of Præsidents, Or The Notarie or Scriuener, by William West of the Inner Temple, Gentleman. The first edition was published in 1590; the first part of the second edition (in Queen's College Library) in 1592, and the second part in 1594. It was often reprinted. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[7] See p. 9 and notes 1 and 2 there.

25	for ye Reigne of K. C.[1]	00 – 06 – 06
27	for 3 Phisicke Bookes for Mr. Jo: Kirkby[2] .	00 – 10 – 06
	for Witts Interpreter[3]	00 – 04 – 00
	for ye History of Philosophy[4] . . .	00 – 06 – 06
28	for my dinner at Cumberland Feast[5] . .	00 – 02 – 06
29	for ye Ordinance for Duelling[6] . . .	00 – 00 – 02
30	for ye Reigne of K Cha:[7]	00 – 06 – 00
July 4	for a quart of maskadine[8]	00 – 02 – 00

XXXIII.

Rev. Thomas Smith[9] to Daniel Fleming (292).

Sr

Your letter to Scott[10] was sent him on Wednesday, by him who went with ye Postletters; and the same day I receiued from him this

[1] The Reign of King Charles, an History faithfully and impartially delivered and disposed into Annals, London. 1655. The Author was Hamon L'Estrange (1605–60), brother of the more famous Sir Roger. It ends with the execution of Strafford, and being written in an impartial spirit was attacked by Peter Heylyn and became the subject of a lengthy controversy. See *D. N. B.*, s. v. D. F. buys a second copy below, 30 June, for sixpence less.

[2] See n. 5, p. 4.

[3] Wit's Interpreter: the English Parnassus, by J. C. Lond. 1655. The author is John Cotgrave, who also wrote the English Treasury of Literature and Language. Mr. Lee in *D. N. B.*, s. v., describes the book D. F. bought as of singular interest, and gives an account of its contents.

[4] This must be the first volume of the History of Philosophy by Thomas Stanley (1625–78), of which the first volume appeared in 1655, dedicated to Sir John Marsham the chronologer, his maternal uncle, who suggested the book. The second volume appeared in 1656, the third in 1660, and the fourth, 'Chaldaick Philosophy,' in 1662. It long ranked as a standard authority. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] An Ordinance against Challenges, Duells, and all Provocations thereunto. Thursday June 29. 1654. Ordered by his Highness the Lord Protector, and His Council, That this Ordinance be forthwith Printed and Published. Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council. London, Printed by William du-Gard and Henry Hills, Printers to His Highness the Lord Protector, 1654. In Queen's College Library in *Collection of the Orders in Council of Oliver Cromwell*, folio.

[7] He pays sixpence less for this copy than he had paid five days before.

[8] Muscadine, a name, according to Ogilvie (*Imperial Dict.*, s.v.), given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red.

[9] See n. 5, p. 3, and n. 2, p. 4.

[10] Richard Scott was a Carlisle bookseller, with whom, as appears from his accounts, D. F. had considerable transactions, see Appendix E.

inclosed. By letter frō Hum: Robinson[1] I understand, yt Hugh Peters[2] (who, it seemes, fell lately into a Præmunire) was so scooled for it by ye Protector, yt it put him into a high fever, wch soone after turned to a downeright frenzy: ye Physitions tooke about 30 ounces of blood frō him, yet would not all do; till ye Protector sent to see how he did, wch hath set him pretty right againe: hee continues yet in Whitehall, but intends shortly to take ye fresh aire; & to publish something in print in ye nature of a Recantāon. The Protector (hee saith) having been somewt indisposed of late, is advised to the Bath, but his councell are against it, fearing his absence might be dangerous. This Col: Lockart[3] who is gone for France, to reside there as a publike minister, hath married ye Protectors neece; hee is a Scotch man, & one of ye Councell of Scotland. The Pope, it seemes, is very active; he hath already reconciled Spaine & Portugall, & most of ye Princes of Italy; by wch meanes hee hopes in time to incline ye French (per force) to accomodate wth ye Spaniard. No fruits yet of the Clergy-

[1] Humphrey Robinson appears from the Rydal letters to have been a frequent correspondent of Thomas Smith's between 1656 and 1666. The quotations Smith gives from his letters are generally on matters of public interest. He may have been a sender of news-letters. In 1674 Smith, who was then Dean of Carlisle, used to receive three news-letters a week from the State Paper Office, which was then in Sir Joseph Williamson's keeping. (See Appendix to the Camden Society's *Letters addressed from London to Sir Joseph Williamson.*)

[2] George Mabbott in a news-letter, dated 5 April, 1656, writes:—Mr. Peter is now againe growne soe distracted that hee had severall persons watching with him night and day, who are sometimes necessitated to use all the strength they have to keep him in bed; hee raves much of the devill, his lookes are very wild, and his discourse ends many times with half sentences. (*Clarke Papers*, Camden Society, iii. 66.) Mr. Firth, who kindly gave me this reference, adds:—'From the use of the word "Præmunire" it seems likely that he had been taking too much upon himself in some way, perhaps in connection with the disputes about the readmission of the Jews.' See *D. N. B.*, xlv. 74. Peters had before (1652) been reprimanded by Cromwell for interfering as to the war with the Dutch (ib. p. 73). The celebrated independent divine, put to death at the Restoration, was of Trinity College, Cambridge. His contemporaries generally called him 'Peters,' but he signs himself 'Peter,' as Mabbott above spells the name.

[3] William Lockhart, of Lee, a Scotch soldier of fortune, knighted at Newark, 1646, by Charles I, on a rebuff by Charles II, 1650, joined the other side, and was appointed 1652 one of Cromwell's commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland. In 1654 he married, as his second wife, Robina Sewster, a niece by her mother of Cromwell. From 1655 till Cromwell's death he was ambassador in Paris, negotiated with Mazarin the treaty which eventually secured Dunkirk to England, and was made governor of that town. He was made ambassador in Paris again in 1673, and died there 20 March, 1675–6. His life is in *D. N. B.* See also Gardiner's *Commonwealth and Protectorate*, vol. iii. sub fin. The pope at this time was Alexander VII (Chigi), (1655–67).

peticon[1], nor any to be hoped for (for ought I can perceiue) unles they wil absolutely renounce the old interest. From Oxford I am informed, yt Dr Wilkins of Wadham[2] is like to prove ye man of men there, having very lately married ye Protectors sister, Dr French's widow, wch troubles Dr Owen[3] and others of ye Grandees there, who foresee yt hee will overtop them all. It is very observable, yt whereas by ye Statutes of Wadham-Colledge ye Warden cannot marry[4], Dr French (through his interest in ye Protector) procured a dispensaon long since for Dr Wilkins, yt hee might marry if hee pleased: & now you see wt it is come to. But enough of such matters. I pray, informe mee in wt yeare yor *Pulton*[5] is printed, & by whom, for this wch Scott hath pcured for mee was printed in 1640, and (if my memory faile not) you told mee there was a later & better edition of it in 1650, or thereabouts. I desire likewise to know wt it is ordinarily sold for in London. With my humble service to yor whole selfe & to Mris Frances[6], I remaine

Yours, Tho: Smith.

Hutton, May 2o 1656.

[1] In January, 1656, Archbishop Ussher presented a petition on behalf of 'the poor outed clergy,' whom a declaration of the previous November had forbidden any Royalist to maintain as chaplains or schoolmasters. No answer was returned to the petition, nor was the Declaration modified or withdrawn, but it was seldom, if ever, put in practice against the clergy. (Gardiner, *Commonwealth and Protectorate*, chap. xl. vol. iii. pp. 190 sqq.)

[2] For Wilkins see Wells' *History of Wadham College*, chap. vi, and his life in *D.N.B.* His wife was Robina, sister of Cromwell, and widow of Peter French, canon of Christ Church, who was brought in from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1650, by the parliamentary visitors, and died 1655. French, according to Pope, Wilkins' half-brother (*Life of Seth Ward*, p. 44), was a pious, learned, humble person, and an excellent preacher, the best of all that party.

[3] John Owen, the celebrated dean of Christ Church, a native of Southampton, entered Queen's College 1630, matriculated 1631, proceeded B.A. 1632 and M.A. 1635. His life is in *D.N.B.* See also Thompson's *History of Christ Church*, pp. 69 sqq.

[4] It was not till the nineteenth century that an Act (46 Geo. III, cap. cxlvii) was passed 'for enabling a married person to hold and enjoy the Office of Warden of Wadham College in the University of Oxford.' The dispensation for Wilkins' marriage was obtained, 20 Jan. 1651, from the Parliamentary Visitors, of whom Dr. French was one, and not from Cromwell. See T. G. Jackson's *History of Wadham College*, p. 116.

[5] See n. 3, p. 94.

[6] Second daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, and younger sister of D. F.'s wife.

XXXIV.

Rev. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (293).

Sr

I send you by this Bearer a parcell of Bookes wch El: Allinson[1] brought from Scott[2] ye last Satturday; wth a Note inclosed, of their names and prices, wch came in my letter. I am glad my Poulton[3] proves right, for I was a litle fearfull of it: but I perceiue ye price wch hee puts it at (viz. 2li. 4s. 6d) is farre wide; hee protests to mee it cost him 38s. 6d in London. I perceiue hee will prove a dear merchant, if hee be not lookt to. Let mee intreat you to spare mee a second sight of yor Catalogue of Nobility, Bishops, &c.[4] onely for a weeke. With my service to Mrs Fleming, Mrs Frances, and to your selfe, in hast I rest

Yor very loving friend

Hutton, May 3.
1656.

Tho: Smith.

XXXV.

Rev. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (297).

Sr

I acquainted you in my last, yt I had sent your letter to Scott[2], & I haue since received one from him, wherein hee desires mee to let you haue these two bookes, wch I lately sent to you for, promising to furnish mee with ym very speedily: wch I am very willing to, if it may be any pleasure to you (as phaps it may, in regard you were already fallen upon the reading of them) & accordingly I here send you them by this honest bearer, who very willingly undertooke the carraige of them. Those Observāons upon ye Hist: of ye late K.[5] (wch I mentioned to you in my last) are already answerd by L'Estrange[6], authour of yt History: & this answer of his already refuted,

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] See n. 10, p. 99.

[3] See preceding letter.

[4] Perhaps, A Catalogue of The Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, that sit in this Parliament, Begun at Westminster the 3. of November, 1640. London, Printed for Tho: Walkley, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the signe of the flying Horse, betweene Brittains Bursce, and Yorke House. 1640. The fifth Impression corrected and much amended was published in 1644. Both are in the Bodleian, 4°.

[5] See n. 1, p. 99.

[6] L'Estrange's answer was called The Observator observed, or Animadversions

& ye Observator vindicated, by Dr. Heylyn[1], who likewise hath a fling at yor Gray's Inne—Dr. Bernard[2]. I imagine this may be in reference to Bp Usher, wm Dr Bernard denies to haue counselled the K. to signe ye Bill of Attainder agst ye E. of Strafford but ye Observator maintaines hee did; & more then so, yt he was not over well affected (at that time at least) to ye Earle. This Answer & Reply I am iust now a sending for to Scott, and shall long most impatiently till I get them, for indeed ye Observaons please mee hugely. My humble service, I pray, to your good lady, (to whom I heartily wish a happy houre,) and to Mris Bridgit[3] (for whom I as heartily wish a good husband) with all happinesse to yourselfe and to

Yor very loving friend Tho: Smith

For Daniel Fleming Esqr
at Rydall these.

upon the Observations on the History of King Charles, wherein that History is vindicated, partly illustrated, and several things tending to the rectification of some public mistakes are answered. London, 1656.

[1] Peter Heylyn of Magdalen College, D.D. 1633, published in 1656 anonymously Observations on Mr. Hamon L'Estrange's Life of King Charles I, in which he dissented from L'Estrange's views of the legality of the proceedings of the Laudian clergy. To this L'Estrange, who easily guessed the authorship, replied by a savage attack on Heylyn, who answered in 'Extraneus Vapulans,' the smartest and most telling of Heylyn's controversial writings, abounding in sarcasm, and clothing a good deal of learning with a light garb of witty repartee. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.) Its full title is Extraneus Vapulans: or the Observator rescued from The violent but Vaine Assaults of Hamon L'Estrange, Esq. and The Back-blows of Dr. Bernard, an Irish-Deane. By a Well willer to the Author of the Observations on the History of the Reign of King Charles. Amicus Socrates, Amicus Plato, Magis amica veritas. London, Printed by J. G. for Richard Lowndes at the White Lyon, neere the little North-door of St. Paul's Church, 1656. The address to the Reader is dated Lacies Court in Abingdon, June 7. 1656, and signed P. Heylyn.

[2] For Dr. Nicholas Bernard see n. 3, p. 43, and his life in *D. N. B.* The book which brought down upon him Heylyn's wrath was The Judgment of the late Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, of the Extent of Christ's Death and Satisfaction, of the Sabbath and Observation of the Lord's Day and of Ordination in other Reformed Churches, with a Vindication of him from a pretended change of Opinion in the First, some Advertisements upon the Latter, and in Prevention of Further Injuries, a Declaration of his Judgment on several other Subjects.

[3] Bridget, third daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, afterwards wife of Christopher Dalston, son and heir of John Dalston esq. of Acornbank. See n. 9, p. 4. The happy hour probably refers to the approaching birth of D. F.'s eldest son, William.

XXXVI.

REV. TIMOTHY HALTON[1] TO JOHN FLEMING[2] (311).

Sr

I would have inclosed a bill of yr Nephews[3] accompts, but being prvented by some busines, I must defer it till ye Carriers next returne; there will then be thre quarters expired, soe yt wee must intreat a new suply. I canot certainly know wt will defray ye expences, I suppose 15t will get us before hand with ye world. Yr nephew continues very studious still; & I hope he may approue hīselfe an honour to his family. Sr I have noe more at prsent, onely requesting you to prsent my respects where you know them due.

Q. C. March
14.–56

Yr assured freind
and seruant
TIM: HALTON.

For his much honoured
freind John Flem-
ming Esq these.

[1] Timothy Halton entered Queen's College as batler, 9 March, 1648–9, became fellow in succession to Thomas Smith, February, 1656–7 (see n. 2, p. 24), not long before the date of this letter. He was brother of Immanuel Halton, the astronomer, son of Miles Halton of Greenthwaite Hall, Cumberland, high sheriff of Cumberland 1654, by his wife Dorothy, dau. of Sir Jeffery Wibergh of Clifton and born about 1633. He proceeded B.D. 30 April, 1672, D.D. 27 June, 1674. He was made archdeacon of Brecknock in the diocese and cathedral of St. David's 8 Feb., 1671–2, and succeeded Bishop Thomas Barlow as Archdeacon of Oxford 10 July, 1675, and as Provost of Queen's 7 April, 1677, holding all three preferments till his death 21 July, 1704. He also held the College living of Charlton on Otmoor from 29 Dec., 1685. He built the present College Library, and the parsonage at Charlton. A brother John was Fellow, Proctor, and eventually Rector of Sulhamstead.

[2] For John, who was D. F.'s eldest uncle, and his relations with the Brougham family, see n. 4, p. 69.

[3] This nephew was Henry Brougham, son of John Fleming's third sister Mary, who was married to Thomas Brougham, of Skale or Scales, in Skelton parish a few miles north-west of Penrith. Henry was the eldest son and heir, and certified the family pedigree (which erroneously gives his father's name as John). He was sheriff of Cumberland 6 William III. He left Oxford without taking a degree, and married Mary, daughter of William Slee, merchant of Carlisle. His second son Henry was later Fellow of Queen's and further on will appear as Tutor to some of D. F.'s sons. He was lineal ancestor of the Lord Chancellor and the present Lord Brougham. He entered Queen's College as a Commoner 27 November, 1656, and matriculated the following 10 March, as 'generosi filius.' Letters from him to his uncle follow immediately.

XXXVII.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (316).

Loueing Unckle

I rec^d y^r ire, and least I should not haue got y^r request accomplished, I tooke all deligence to send to my cozen Hudleston[1] as soone as I could, for seing y^t Peter Burnyeats[2] did not goe to London I was not a litle afraide to haue fallen short of my expectation and ye accomplishment of y^r desire, yet ye one I'me sure is satisfide and ye other I hope will be accordingly perform'd; for I sent my Cozen Hudleston a catologue of those things which he left me and he sent it me backe againe together with ye price of them, wch here I send inclos'd. I desire y^u (good Unckle) to let me know what my fathers Armes[3] were, and if possibly y^u could to procure a Scutchion[4] of them, and send it me vp by Peter Burn: for I would gladly haue a seale with his armes on. I heard from my Brothers[5] wherein they certifie me y^t all our friends are well at London. My Tutour[6] presents his respects to y^u, remember me I intreate y^u to all my friends, and remember him with y^r blessing who is

Y^r obedient Nephew
HEN: BROWHAM

Queens Coll: Oxon
May ye 5th 1657

These
For his honourd Unckle
Mr John Fleminge
at Hutton John[7] in
Cumberld

[1] This may be the Andrew Huddleston, who wrote XXV to D. F., for whom see n. 1, p. 43, in which case 'cozen' is used generally for a near relative, as elsewhere (see n. 1, p. 12), as that Andrew was his uncle, husband of his mother's sister Dorothy; but more likely the person here referred to is that Andrew's son, Andrew, the first Protestant of the family, and with Sir John Lowther one of the first who moved actively against James II. He was at this time under twenty years of age, but had already left Queen's College, which he entered as a commoner 26 June, 1655, subscribing the University Register the following 7 November, and entering Gray's Inn 28 June, 1655, as son and heir of Andrew, of Hutton John, Cumberland, esq.

[2] The carrier from Kendal to Oxford, see n. 4, p. 15. He seems sometimes to have gone on from Oxford to London, and sometimes to have gone no further than Oxford.

[3] At Dugdale's visitation, 1665, respite was given to this Henry Browham for exhibiting the Armes and proofe. Nicolson and Burn (i. 397) give the arms of Brougham as: Gules, a chevron between three luces argent.

[4] See n. 9, p. 96.

[5] His brothers were Toby, Thomas, Christopher, William, and John (Nicolson and Burn, i. 396).

[6] Timothy Halton, for whom see n. 1, p. 104.

[7] See n. 7, p. 5.

XXXVIII.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (320).

Loueing Unckle

I rēcd a lre from yu, wherein yu mentioned 15 pds sent to my Tutor, wch he rēc'd, and that yu haue pd my Cozen Andrew[1] for such things as were left me by him. I shall (god willing) performe all things yu enjoyne me in yr lre as well because they are my duty, as your commands; all ye recompence yt I can giue yu for ye care as well ouer my Brothers as my selfe, is but thankes, seeing yt not any restitution wch I can make will be æquiualent to them. I desire yu to excuse me for not writeing to mine Unckle Huddleston and mine Aunt, entreating yu likewise to remember my duty to them both, and remember me alsoe I entreat yu to my Brothers, my sister[2] and to my Cozens[3]: Furthermore lett me require yu when tyme can giue yu soe much leisure yt yu would be pleas'd to write 2 or 3 lines to Mr Provost[4], who showes more fauour to me than I can expresse. Mine Aunt Dudley[5] gaue me counsell to sell mine horse, seeing he could doe me noe profitt as now, I desire yu therefore to get any to sell him, and to send vp ye moneys to

Yr ever dutifull Nephew

Queens Coll: Oxōn
August 3d -57

These Henry Browham

To his deare and loueing
Unckle Mr John Fleming
at Hutton-John in
Cumberld pr sent

XXXIX.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (321).

Sr

I send you here inclosed yr Nephew's Accompts, wch are ye higher, by reason yt he was utterly unprouided of necessaries at his entrance. I think but the next returne of ye carrier we shall stand

[1] Hudlestone, see n. 1, p. 105.

[2] Anne or Agnes. She afterwards married Anthony, seventh son of Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton near Penrith and of St. Bees. His other sister, Mary, was dead before this.

[3] Andrew Hudleston the elder had four sons and five daughters, so though Andrew the eldest son was in London, there might have been several at home.

[4] The Provost at this time was Gerard Langbaine, from whom there are some letters to Christopher Dudley in the Supplement.

[5] Agnes, eldest sister of Henry Browham's mother, was married to Christopher Dudley, of Yanewath. See n. 7, p. 4.

in need of a fresh supply. 10ˢ will doe yᵉ businesse. Yʳ Nephew continues very studious & ciuill in his deportment. Pardon my abruptnes, some businesse will not suffer me to expresse wᵗ seruice is due to yʳ selfe from

Q. C. Aug. 4th -57.

Yʳ assured freind
TIM: HALTON

For his much honor'd
frend John
Flemming Esq
these.

XL.

COLLEGE ACCOUNTS OF HENRY BROUGHAM, 1656–7 (365).

Enclosure in (321).

An Accompt of Mʳ Henry Brougham's expences since his Entrance.

	£	s	d
Fees of Admission	0	10	6
Candlestick Candles & tinder box	0	1	5 ob[1]
Candles	0	0	6
For mending his chamber windows	0	2	0
Wood	0	2	6
Chamber pᵗ of yᵉ first quarter	0	3	0
Battles[2] yᵉ Quarter ending at Sᵗ Thomas day	1	16	3
Shoomaker	0	4	0
Matriculāon	0	7	0
Caution-Money	5	0	0
Bookseller	0	3	9
Bedmaker	0	2	6
Landresse	0	5	0
Tvition	1	0	0
Chamber yᵉ Qʳ ending at Lady-Day 1657	0	6	8
Battles for yᵗ Quarter	5	7	10
Taylor	0	6	6
Seruitor[3]	0	7	0
In all	16	6	5 ob

[1] i.e. obolus, half-penny.

[2] The word seems to be used here for all the payments made to the College for victuals. As a commoner he would pay for his commons as well as the payments for extras which were originally meant by batells, the only payments for victuals made by batellers. H. B.'s 'battles' in subsequent quarters are so much higher that it is to be inferred he was not in residence for the whole quarter.

[3] A brother undergraduate who rendered some services to his richer mate. In

The Quarter ending at Midsum̃er 1657

	£	s	d
Candles	0	1	1 ob
It[1]	0	0	6
Glouer	0	3	0
Lent hĩ for his iourney to London	2	0	0
Shoomaker	0	4	0
Landresse	0	4	0
Glouer more	0	4	0
Candles	0	0	9
Battles	2	18	0
Mercer for a suite &c	5	10	3
Chamber	0	6	8
Taylor	0	12	6
Tuition	1	0	0
Seruitor	0	5	0
Bookseller	0	0	3
Barber 2 quarters	0	8	0
Bedmaker	0	2	6
In all	14	0	6 ob
Laid out for both the Quarters	30	7	0
Receued at his entrance	15	0	0
It[2] by Burnyate July 4th	15	0	0
Soe y^{t} there remains due to mee	0	7	0

Tim: Halton
Hen: Browham

a letter of George Fothergill's (afterwards Principal of St. Edmund Hall), of which I have been allowed to take a copy, he writes, 13 July, 1723, 'The Provost has admitted me Servitor on this day seven night, by the intercession I suppose of my kind Tutor. He has also brought on one who is Junior to me which has prevented my being Junior Servitor, and thereby freed me from a slav'ry wch I always dreaded, and which I could not well have undergone. I believe it will save me above 8 pounds a year one way or another. My Tutor likewise has given me a Gentleman Commoner last night, wch I call'd up this morning, wch perhaps was the effect of your letter, but I don't know. So that for calling up I have about 5 Pounds per year, viz. 5^{s} a quarter of each of the 3 Com̃oners wch I had before, wch comes to 3 pounds a year, & 10^{s} a quarter for this Gent: Com: wch makes up 5 pounds.'

[1] i.e. Item, i.e. more candles.

[2] i.e. Item, i.e. Received.

XLI.

Henry Brougham to Daniel Fleming (325).

Charissime Consobrine[1],

Beneficium tuum[2] Index fuit amoris veri voluminis. Dum præsens fui, amicum te expertus sum; verum perfectumq3 ex quo absens. Quòd amicum, gaudeo; quòd verum et perfectum, glorior. Amore me prosecutus es præsentem, et hoc amici est; sed beneficiis absenti amorem cõmonstrasti, et hoc veri perfectiq3. Ego amorem et simul beneficia pondero: et hoc jam doleo, quòd debeam, non rependam. Sed non invitus obstrictum me tibi patieris, quem amas; imò quem amasti, ut obstringeres. Donum quod misisti, recolit memoriâ, gratissimâ accipit manu, sed in pignus amoris,

Benignitati tuæ devinctissimus

Hen: Browham

E Coll Reg: Oxõn Nov. 18
an: dom: 1657.

These
To his much honor'd
and kind Cousin
Daniell Fleming Esq3
at Rydall in
Cumbd

XLII.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (326).

Sr

According to yr directions I receaued the 10l. I hope you will find nothing excessiue in this Accompt. I was lately at London where I found diuers of his frends, among the rest Mr Dudley[3] & his wife who were very importunate for his company this Xtmas, to whose requests I consented. There will be two more Quarters expired when the carrier returns, soe yt we must strech yr purse-

[1] Consobrinus, which properly describes the relationship between the sons of two sisters, is here, as often, used more loosely for the relationship between the sons of a brother and of a sister. D. F.'s father was brother to Brougham's mother.

[2] In D. F.'s accounts appears the item :—1657, Oct. 16. Sent by Peter Burngate unto my Cosen Henry Broham at Oxford . . . . . 00 – 05 – 00.

[3] Christopher, the last of the Dudleys of Yanwath, sold the manor to Sir John Lowther about 1654. His papers came to D. F. after his second wife's death, and occur among the earlier Rydal papers. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop Snowden, of Carlisle; the second, Agnes Fleming, who often appears as Aunt Dudley in these letters.

strings higher then usuall. If you can furnish us with 20[t] question not but y[t] it will be very acceptable. Y[r] Nephew continues very studious & ciuill I hope his good indeuours here may ballance his expense. My service to all at Hutton-John I rest

Y[r] assured frend
to serve you
TIMOTHY HALTON

Qu: Coll: Oxõn
Nov. 19th -57.

For his much honoured
frend John
Flemminge Esq[3]
at Brougham[1]
these.

XLIII.

COLLEGE ACCOUNTS OF HENRY BROUGHAM, 1657 (365).
Enclosure in (326).

An accompt of Mr Henry Broughams expences for ye Quarter ending at Michaelmas 1657

	£	s	d
Shoomaker p[t] of ye last Quarter	0	8	0
Cobler	0	2	8
Dressing his hatt	0	1	4
Seamstresse	0	0	6
Mercer	0	14	5
Candles	0	0	6
Barber	0	4	0
Shoomaker	0	4	0
Bookseller	2	2	9
Glouer	0	3	8
Taylor	0	3	8
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Landresse	0	5	0

[1] Brougham, except the castle and perhaps a third part of the manor which belonged to Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, belonged at this time to Emanuel Bird whose ancestor had bought it from the Broughams in the days of Henry VII. His son James bought the Countess of Pembroke's share in 1676, and James's grandchildren sold the whole manor to John Brougham, fifth son of John Fleming's nephew. Since then it has remained in the Brougham family. John Fleming may have been staying at the Hall with the Birds, or at the Castle. The Countess of Pembroke entertained D. F. and his wife on their honeymoon at Appleby, another of her castles. (See p. 9 and note 6 there.)

Chamber	0	6	8
Battles[1]	5	1	11
Tuition	1	0	0
Servitor[2]	0	5	0
In all	11	6	1
Remaining due to mee since the last Accompt	0	7	0
Receaued from Peter Burnyate[3] Nov. 9th	10	0	0
Soe there now remains due to mee	1	13	1

Timothy Halton
Henry Browham

XLIV.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (327).

Kind Unckle

I rēcd yr letter and the 20s shillings yu sent me, my Tutor likewise the ten pounds, for which I hope, yu expect noe other recompence then dutifull obedience, and a gratefull mind, which I haue had, haue, and will (god willing) retaine to the end. I haue præsum'd to send yu a small parcell of Spanish Tobacco, not as a recompence, but a pledge of my duty and affection. I haue sent likewise a Bible to my Sister, wishing that she may make that vse of it, for which god hath appointed. I rēcd ye Coate of Armes[4] at London, but there the Crest wanted, wherefore I left them with my Cousin And. Hudleston[5] who promised to get the crest, and then send me them, but as yet I haue not recd them from him. I recd ĩres lately from my Brothers[6], whereby I understand that they, and the rest of or freinds are very well. I haue noe more at present to say, but to put vp my prayers to god for yu, desireing yr blessing upon the studies & endeavours of

yr Dutifull Nephew
till death Hen: Browham

Nov. 22 -57
Qu: Coll.

These
To his deare and
kind Unckle Mr John
Fleming at Skirwith[7] in
Cumbd.

[1] See n. 2, p. 107. [2] See n. 3, p. 107. [3] See n. 4, p. 15.
[4] See XXXVII, p. 105. The crest of the Broughams, according to Lysons (*Cumberland*, p. lxx), is A sinister arm embowed, in armour, issuing out of a wreath, holding a fish. Foster (*Peerage*) adds charged on the elbow with a rose gules. [5] See n. 1, p. 105. [6] See n. 5, p. 105. [7] See n. 2, p. 2.

XLV.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (328).

Sr

I send you an usuall inclose a tutors token[1]; I hope you will find noe cause to complane; if you doe, pray signify, yt it may be amended by ye next. we find here perpetuall urgencys for money, & therefore must desire some more supplies, ten pound by ye next I hope will goe neare to serue the turne. Yr Nephew studies hard, 'tis yt for wch he came here, & you expect at our hands. Pray prsent my seruice to my frends at Hutton John[2], & soe I rest

Q. C. Mar.
23-57.

Yr assured frend
to serue you
Tim: Halton

For the much honoured
John Flemming Esq
these.

XLVI.

College Accounts of Henry Brougham, 1657 (365).

Enclosure in (328).

An Accompt of Mr Henry Brougham's expences for the Quarter ending at St Thomas Day 1657.

	£	s	d
Cutting his wood[3]	0	1	4
Cobler	0	1	6
Wood	0	13	0
Glazier	0	2	6
Taylor	0	9	8
Mercer	0	7	9
Bookseller	0	15	6
Shoomaker	0	11	6
Landresse	0	5	0
Barber	0	4	0

[1] A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind. (Webster, s. v.) It is here used facetiously. The red seal to this letter shews Halton's arms, a lion rampant.

[2] See n. 7, p. 5.

[3] The wood was brought in in large blocks, and had to be cut for use. We get below an alternative charge for faggots, i. e. wood ready for burning.

	£	s	d
Glouer	0	2	0
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Tuition	1	0	0
Battles	5	15	4
Chamber	0	6	8
Servitor	0	5	0
In all	11	2	7[1]
Remaining due to mee since the last Accompt . .	1	13	1
	£	s	d
Receaued from Burnyate March 9 -57 . . .	20	0	0
	£	s	d
Soe there now remains due to him	7	4	4

Timothy Hálton
Henry Browham

XLVII.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (333).

Deare Unckle

I rēcd y^r letter which I could better answere with my teares then with my pen, but there is some consolation, nay greate consolation that the will of god (whose prerogatiue it is to giue and to take away) hath beene fulfilled in dissolueing the earthly tabernackle of mine Unckle[2] and placeing him in a glorious house in heauen not made with hands. My Tutor rēcd 20^pds which you sent by Peter Burnyeats. I desire you to add one fauour more, to those many not small ones, which I haue rēcd from you, that, if y^u thinke it conuenient, or if you can without any p^rjudice to y^rselfe, you would send me 3 shirts the next returne by Peter, for here indede they are exceeding deare, for I cannot by 3 under 3^0 shillings. I desire y^u to rememb^r my duty to all my relations, and rememb^r, which I need not doubt, in y^r prayers

Queens Coll Oxōn
March the 23 -57

y^r dutifull Nephew
Henry Browham

These
To his much respected
Unckle Mr John Flēming
at Skirwith[3] in
Cumb^rland.

[1] A mistake, should be 11 . 2 . 9.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] See n. 2, p. 2. When William, D. F.'s father, succeeded to Rydall, John, who was Daniel's second son, naturally made Skirwith his head quarters.

XLVIII.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (342).

Loueing Unckle

I rēcd yor letter, 3 shirts, and 2^s shillings, which you sent me by Peter Burneyeats, which if thankes can any way countervaile, they shall never be wanting, and I hope that you will expect as yet litle more, for your patronage and care over me and my Brothers. I haue intelligence of one thing which does not a litle trouble me, to wit, that you exclame against me for a prodigall, which I am soe far from, y^t if I should offend, it would be in ye defect, rather then excesse, but I hope I haue kept ye midle. I thinke my Tutur can say noe otherwise, I will not say y^t others spend more then me because I know comparisons to be odious, but as I am Commoner it behoues me for my credits sake to liue like a Gentleman. I borrowed of Peter 20^s which may giue y^u more reason to thinke me extravigant, but pray pardon it, for indeede it being ye Act[1] time, it gaue me occasion to spend more than I willingly would haue done, for their came some alliance of my Brothers Masters[2], whom, enquireing after me, I could not but in ciuilitie entertaine as became y^m. y^u writt to me yor letter, y^t I should præpare for goeing to ye Inns of Court at Candlemas, S^r y^u shall noe redier command any thing then I to obey. Soe desireing y^r blessing I rest

Queens Coll Oxōn
August 3 -58

Y^r lou: Nephew
Hen: Bro:

these
For my loueing and
kind Unckle Mr
John Fleming at
Skirwith in
Cumb^d.

[1] The Act was held on the Monday next after the seventh day of July. For the proceedings see Griffiths' *Laudian Statutes*, edited by C. L. Shadwell, pp. 67 foll., and Andrew Clark's *Register of the University* (O. H. S., x), Part II, pp. 82 foll.

[2] i.e. those to whom the younger brothers in London were apprenticed. No. 344 of the Rydal documents is a letter from Tobias Browhame (the Toby of n. 5, p. 105), dated 'frō ye Woolsacke in Bucklersberry ye 10th of 10^ber 1658 in London,' to John Fleming, from which it appears that he was an apprentice at that address.

XLIX.

College Accounts of Henry Brougham, 1658 (365).

An Accompt of Mr Henry Brohams expences ye Q^r ending at Lady-day-1658.

	£	s	d
Cobler	0	1	6
Lent him	0	5	0
Mercer for a gowne &c	5	10	0
Taylor	0	7	8
Landresse	0	5	0
Cobler	0	1	0
Letters	0	0	6
Lent him	0	5	0
Letters	0	2	0
Cobler	0	2	2
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Battles	5	15	10
Barber	0	4	0
Bookseller	0	18	7
Chamber	0	6	8
Tuition	1	0	0
Servitor	0	5	0
In all	16	0	11[1]

The Q^r ending at Midsum̃er 1658.

	£	s	d
Bedmaker	0	4	0
Battles	6	8	0
Glover	0	6	6
Bookseller	0	10	2
Shoomaker	0	8	6
Mercer for a suite &c	9	10	5
Landresse	0	5	0
Barber	0	4	0
Chamber	0	6	8
Tuition	1	0	0
Taylor	0	15	1
	19	18	4

[1] A mistake, should be 15 . 11 . 11.

	£	s	d
Remaining due to mee for Both ye Qrs .	35	19	3

July 13th 58

	£	s	d
Rēcd by Peter Burnayle[1] from Mr Flemīng . .	10	0	
Remaining due to mee[2] since ye Last accompt . .	7	4	4
So there now remains due to mee	18	14	11
It^e paid to ye Seamstresse	0	7	0
	£	s	d
Remains due to mee in all	19	2	5

Aug: 28, 1658

	£	s	d
Receaued from Mr John Flemming in full discharge of this bill nineteene pound two shillings fiue pence I say receaued	19	2	5

By mee
Timo: Halton

L.

Rev. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (345).

Sr

I am disappointed this weeke of my Pol[3]: but I had a letter from H. R.[4] wherin he tells me (from a merchant) that Brandenburg is now in Holstein with 18000 of his owne, 12000 Imperialists, and 10000 Poles[5]; (halfe of these numbers would do well.) Its supposed the great Funerall[6] will be about All Saints; Henry 7ths vault is a cleansing: after wch, its said, a Parliamt will be called, to sitt about February next. One thing, hee saith, hee wonders at (but so do not I) viz: that Sr Wm Davenant[7] (Poet-laureat) hath obtained a per-

[1] Or rather Burnyeat, see n. 4, p. 15.

[2] Really 'Remaining due from me.' The sum paid to the Sempstress also should be 7s. 6d. to make the account correct.

[3] Probably the Mercurius Politicus, a Diurnall, published by T. Newcomb, 1655–60 in London 'comprising the sum of foreine intelligence with the affairs now on foot in the three nations of England, Scotland and Ireland.' As there were many other Mercuries, Pol. would be its distinguishing name.

[4] Humphrey Robinson, see n. 1, p. 100.

[5] In conjunction with the imperial General Montecuculi, Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg, 'the great Elector,' successfully attacked the Swedes, and conquered Holstein at the end of 1658, and Swedish Pomerania at the beginning of 1659. (Pfister's *History of Germany*, v. 32.)

[6] Cromwell died 3 September, 1658, and 'was privately buried in the chapel of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey, on September 26th, but the public funeral took place with extraordinary pomp on November 23rd . . . The funeral ceremonies cost sixty thousand pounds.' (C. H. Firth's *Cromwell*, p. 444.)

[7] Sir William Davenant (1606–68), poet and dramatist, according to some

mission for Stage-plaies, and the Fortune-playhouse[1] is now trimming up against the Terme. It was rightly obserued by you, that new Patents and Commissions would be necessary for such as are in Office: for this very weeke the Justices have receiued a new Comission; and a new Patent likewise is come for ye High Sheriffe[2], with a Dedimus potestatem[3] to certaine of ye Justices to giue him his Oath (a copy of ye Oath being likewise sent inclosed) wch oath being taken by him they are comanded to deliver him ye said Patent. Now what (thinke you) is to be done in this case, hee not being in the County to take his Oath? w^t^ authority or warrant hath his Undersheriffe, or any of his other officers to act upon? It is (methinkes) a pretty odd case: pray, consult your bookes about it, and let us have yor opinion of it at our next meeting, wch now (I hope) will be ere long. In ye interim, with my humble service to yor good lady & Mrs Bridget[4], I rest

Cockermouth,
Oct. 15. 1658.

Yo^r^ very affectionate friend
THO: SMITH

For his much honourd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
at Rydall these.

accounts a son of Shakspere, was appointed (1638) poet laureate by Charles I after the death of Ben Jonson. Having been despatched from France on a mission to Virginia, he was captured at sea, and imprisoned for two years in the Tower. In the later years of the Commonwealth he obtained permission to recommence a species of quasi-dramatic entertainments. He called his entertainment an opera. Lawes, Lock and Purcell took part in the performances; and a Mrs. Coleman who appeared in his 'Siege of Rhodes' is said to have been the first Englishwoman who ever appeared upon the stage in an English drama. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[1] The Fortune Theatre was built or rebuilt in 1599 by Edward Alleyn, the actor and founder of Dulwich College, when the Lord Admiral's players found themselves unable to sustain the opposition of the Lord Chamberlain's servants who were then under Shakspere. They accordingly left the Rose in Southwark and crossed the water. (Payne Collier's Shakspeare (1844), vol. i. p. clxxxiii.) The new theatre was situate between Whitecross Street and Golding-lane, in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate. There was a picture or statue of Fortune in front of it. It was burnt down in December, 1621. (Malone's Shakspeare (1821), vol. iii. p. 54, n. 2.) D'Avenant does not seem to have brought out his plays at the Fortune, but in 1656 at Rutland House, Aldersgate Street, and in 1658 at the Cockpit in Drury Lane. In 1662 he obtained a patent from Charles II, and built a new playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields. (ib. pp. 92, 93.)

[2] Sir George Fletcher was High Sheriff of Cumberland. Lady Fletcher writes to D. F. Dec. 4, 1657: 'I now heare of a certaine y^t^ my Son is Sheriff, & am very sorry for it.' (*Rydal Papers*, 330.)

[3] *Dedimus potestatem* is a writ, whereby commission is given to a private man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a iudge. (Cowell, *Interpreter*, s. v.)

[4] See n. 9, p. 4.

LI.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (349).

Loueing Unckle

I rec̃d two letters from you one by my Tutor, another by Peter[1], in the former you say that some of my friends looke vpon me as prodigall in my expences. If I were guilty of that, which they seeme to accuse me of, I could not haue the boldnesse to plead for my selfe, but innocence knows not how to blush. As for that which they object against me concerning my suite, I must tell them that in accuseing me of ignorance in that point, they doe certainly misconstrue the Mercers bill, for I had not onely a bare suite of the Mercer, but other things necessary, as bands, cuffs, stockins, handkercheifs &c: Surely they thinke that every yeare produces some more stupidity in me, but experience hath taught me noe longer to play the Idiot; but, if they will haue me a novice, they must needs accuse my Tutor either of folly or knavery (from both which his knowledge and honesty will set him free) for whatsoever I doe, is with his advice. As for my goeing to the Inns of Court, I am very willing to goe at Peters next returne, if it be consentaneus to your mind. I borrowed 20s of Peter to supply my wants in more small but necessary things which I desire yu to repay. Soe rendring you thanks for ye good care for me, and desireing your blessing I remaine

Queen's Coll Oxon
Novem. 16th 58.

Yor ever obedient nephew
Henry Browham

These
To his very loueing
and kind Unckle
Mr John Flemīng
at Skirwith in
Cumbl.

LII.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (350).

Sr

Here is inclosed yr nephew's accompt, It hath bene my indeauour to moderate ym wt I could. I perceaue 'tis his desire to goe to ye Inn's of Court about Candlemas, wch (if I mistake not)

[1] i. e. Burnyeat, for whom see n. 4, p. 15.

was also y^r resolution. Pray acquaint Mr. Dudly[1] (to whome with his lady p^r sent my seruice) y^t according to his desire I enquired who at p^r sent enioys his plac's in Oriell[2], they are two Bach: of Arts, Sr Skelton[3] (whose father liu's at Woodhall[4] (I take it) & Sr Wakefeild[5] his father was minister of Windermoore[6]. I must desire some more money's by ye carrier next returne; there will then well nigh 3 quarters be expired & 'tis easy proportionably to coniecture w^t they will amount to. My seruice to all at Hutton John[7]; I rest

Y^r assured frend
TIM: HALTON.

Qu. Coll. Oxōn
Nov. 19th -58

For his honoured freind
John Flemming Esq
at Scurwoth[8]
in
Cumberland.

[1] See n. 3, p. 109.

[2] The Dudley Exhibitions, founded by Dr. Richard Dudley in 1529, were six in number, the nomination to two being reserved to the Dudley family. The right was usually exercised in favour of a scholar from Cumberland or Westmorland, and the holder of the exhibition was frequently, and in the seventeenth century invariably, allowed to reside in Queen's College. The connexion of these Dudley nominees with Oriel is therefore very slight. (Shadwell's *Registrum Orielense*, preface, p. viii.)

[3] John Skelton entered Queen's College as batler in the ninth week of the Christmas quarter of 1652–3, matriculated as 'servitor' 24 June, 1653, and was probably nominated Dudley Exhibitioner at the end of the same year. He was elected Tabarder of Queen's 19 June, 1656, proceeded B.A. 26 Nov. 1656 (hence he is here called S^r, = Dominus, the proper style of a Bachelor of Arts) M.A. 4 June, 1659. He was elected Fellow of Queen's 1 March, 1659–60, became Chaplain to Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, who gave him (1678–9) the archdeaconry of Bedford, (1681) the rectory of Walgrave, (1683) the prebend of Asgarby, which (1684) he exchanged for the prebend of Biggleswade, both in the cathedral church of Lincoln. He died 3 April, 1704. Hearne had a bad opinion of him (ii. 68).

[4] Woodhall, about a mile south of Hesket Newmarket, in the parish of Caldbeck, was famous for the residence of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers.

[5] John Wakefeild entered Queen's College as batler, 2 May, 1654, was matriculated 10 Nov. 1654, elected Wilson Exhibitioner, being a Westmorland man, in default of duly qualified Candidates from Kirkby Lonsdale School, 19 June, 1656, Taberdar November, 1657, B.A. 16 February, 1657–8, M.A. 7 August, 1660, elected Fellow Easter Term, 1661; Vicar of Bramley in succession to Thomas Lough (for whom see n. 1, p. 68) 1667. He does not appear as a Dudley Exhibitioner in Dr. Shadwell's *Registrum Orielense*.

[6] i.e. Windermere.

[7] See n. 7, p. 5.

[8] i.e. Skirwith, for which see n. 2, p. 2.

LIII.

College Accounts of Henry Brougham, 1658 (365).

Enclosure in (350).

An accompt of Mr. Henry Broughams expenc's for the quarter ending at Michaelmas. 1658.

	£	s	d	
A Key	0	1	0	
Cobler	0	1	10	
Lent him	0	5	0	
Tayler	0	3	4	
A hatt & band	1	0	0	
A round capp[1]	0	3	6	
Letters	0	0	4	
Cobler	0	0	6	
Candles 2 quart	0	6	10	ob
Landresse	0	5	0	
Bedmaker	0	2	0	
Barber	0	4	0	
Bookseller	0	4	0	
Chamber	0	6	8	
Battles	6	15	6	
Tuition	1	0	0	
Shoomaker	0	7	0	
Servitor	0	5	0	
Mercer	1	17	9	
	£	s	d	
In all	13	9	3	ob

Timothy Halton

[1] This was his proper academical head-dress as a commoner. Under the Laudian Statutes (Tit. XIV, § 3) Statutum est, quod non-graduati, quotquot alicuius Collegii Socii, Probationarii, Scholares, Capellani, Clerici, Choristæ, denique quotquot de Fundatione Collegii cuiusvis fuerint, Studentes insuper Ædis Christi, quoties in publicum in Universitate prodeunt, Togis laxe manicatis et Pileis quadratis induti incedent. Quotquot vero Commensales, Communarii, Batellarii, Servientes, quotquot denique de Fundatione Collegii alicuius haud fuerint, quoties in publicum in Universitate prodeunt, Togis talaribus et Pileis rotundis induti incedent. The different dresses are figured in Loggan. On the 13th July, 1770, Convocation approved a new statute in which it was provided Quod non Graduati, quotquot alicujus Collegii Socii, Probationarii, Scholares, Capellani, Clerici et Choristæ, si modo in Matriculam Universitatis sint relati, denique quotquot de fundatione Collegii cujusvis, fuerint, Studentes insuper Ædis Christi, quoties in Publicum in Universitate prodeunt, Togis laxe manicatis, ita ut Manicæ longitudo dimidiam

LIV.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (351).

Sr

I send you here inclosed yr nephews accompts, which tho' they be not soe moderate as I could wish, yet my indeauors haue not bene wanting. I haue ordered Burnyats' to pay in ye North as soon as possibly he can after his coming there 20t for soe much receaued by me here. I would therefore intreat you to furnish him with the money as sone as you can, & I shall put it to accompt as soe much receaued for yr Nephews use. His desire (I perceaue) is much for ye Inns-of court; & in my iudgment it would be convenient to pleasure him in this. I must intreat some more moneys (beside wt is aboue mentioned) by ye carriers next returne. there will be 2 quarters expired before yt time. The charge is great, but I know not how to moderate it. but howeuer my care & respect shall not be wanting yt I may approue my selfe

Q. C. March
24 -58

Yr faithfull frend to
serve you
Timothy Halton.

For his honoured freind
Mr. John Flemming
at Skirwyth
in
Cumberland.

LV.

College Accounts of Henry Brougham (365).

Enclosure in (351).

An accompt of Mr. Henry Broughams expenc's for ye quarter ending at St Thomas Day. 1658.

	£	s	d
Lent him	0	2	6
A key to his chamber	0	0	8
Letters	0	0	2

partem longitudinis Togæ non excedat, et Pileis quadratis cum Apice, induti incedant. Batellarii vero, et Servientes, Togam talarem hodie usitatam juxta exemplar gerant, et Pileum quadratum cum Apice. (Addenda, ed. 1825, p. 100.) Finally in 1856 the distinction of head-dress between the two orders of undergraduates was abolished.

Glouer	0	7	6
Wood to burne	0	10	0
for cutting it[1]	0	0	9
Cobler	0	2	2
Lent him	0	4	0
Letters	0	0	4
Landresse	0	5	6
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Barber	0	4	0
Bookseller	0	15	6
Mercer for suite & coat &c	6	7	0
Chamber	0	6	8
Battles	7	3	9
Tuition	1	0	0
Shoomaker	0	11	0
Tayler	0	13	0
Servitor	0	5	0
In all	19	1	6

Timothy Halton
Henry Browham.

LVI.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (357).

Louing Uncle

I recd your letter, and my Tutor likewise the moneys which you sent by Peter. You seeme by your letter to be willing that I should stay another yeare at Oxon. I shall totally be subordinate and obedient to your will, which I shall always looke vpon as a law. There may be a better and more opportunity to discourse of That when you come to Oxon which you specified in your letter, since the receipt whereof I have been possessed with a continuall longing to see you, as alsoe my Brother[2] whom you say you will bring along with you. My Brothers at London[3] are very well and doe always pray for your welfare, in whose noe lesse then paternall care consists theirs

[1] See n. 3, p. 112.

[2] See n. 5, p. 105. Probably one of the younger ones, perhaps Christopher, see following note.

[3] Toby and probably Thomas. 356 of the *Rydal Papers* is a letter from Tobias Browham to John Fleming describing how he is getting on in his trade, and advising his uncle if he thinks of apprenticing his brother Christopher to an apothecary 'to keepe him at ye latten schoole as longe as you can, for if you

and mine. To give you thanks for your diligence over vs, can neither requite your kindnesse nor satisfie it, wherefore noe petitions to god for you, whose I desire for me shall be neglected by

Yo^r dutifull and obedient

Queens Coll^t Oxōn
March ye 28th 1659

Nephew
HENRY BROWHAM

I borrowed 30^s of Peter which I earnestly request you to repay, hopeing you will not be angry seeing I had none for my priuate vses.

These
To my very loueing and much respected Unckle Mr. John Flem̄ing at Skirwith in
Cumb^rland.

LVII.

COLLEGE ACCOUNTS OF HENRY BROUGHAM, 1659[1] (365).

An accompt of Mr. Henry Broughams expenc's ye quarter ending at Lady-day -59.

	£	s	d
Glazier	0	2	6
Hatter	0	5	6
Cobler	0	0	10
Glouer	0	3	4
Cobler	0	0	6
Faggots	0	2	0
Letters	0	0	4
Landresse	0	5	0
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Barber	0	4	0
Bookseller	0	1	11
Mercer	1	14	7
Chamber	0	6	8
Battles	6	19	6
Tuition	1	0	0
Shoomaker	0	8	0
Servitor	0	5	0
Taylor	0	4	0
Y^e Physition	1	0	0
In all	13	5	8

please to put him to an Apothycary it is [illegible] v. will bind him to one) for if he be apothecary he must [illegible] nt of [illegible]

[1] Mr. Halton's letter which probal[illegible] not among the Rydal documents.

	£	s	d
Remaning due upon ye last accompt	19	1	6
In all	32	7	2

Timothy Halton
Henry Browham.

LVIII.

Henry Brougham to John Fleming (368).

Loueing Unckle

My Tutor rēcd the summ you sent [£ 32 – s 7 – d 2. To giue you thankes for your care and tuition over me, is but to repeat what formerly I haue writt; wherefore, since I cannot to your (much lesse the publicke) view, demanstrate my gratitude, I am forced to captiuate it in the narrow continent of my mind, although noe Ocean can surround it. You seeme in your letter to accuse me of prodigality, but truly vnlesse you take expences for things necessary and decent to be extravagant, I am confident I am not at all liable to such a censure. As concerninge my Bookes I haue some which though they cannot be profitable any more to me, yet may be to my Brothers, but Peter Burnyeats could not bring them downe at this his returne; but if I goe from Oxōn ere Peter returne, I shall leave y^m with some friend to deliuer them. As for the rest I shall as conveniently and warily as I can dispose of them. My Tutor after many expences to be quit of an Ague[1] is yet much troubled by it, yet I hope he getts now some strength to shake it away. S^r either hopeing to see you shortly or at the next returne to heare from you wishing likewise yor happinesse and desireing yor blessing I rest

Yo^r obedient Nephew
Henry Browham

Queens Coll Oxōn
August ye 3^d –59

I borrowed 20^s of Peter Burneyeats which
I earnestly request you to repay

These
To his much honour^d
and much respected
Unckle Mr. John
Flemīng at Skir-
with in
Cumberland

[1] 'The City is generally Healthful; but towards the latter end of the year, and in wet winters, the poor people who can neither afford good Liquor or Firing, are

LIX.

Rev. Timothy Halton to John Fleming (369).

Sr

The inclosed is yr Nephew's accompts; if any thing seme too excessive I indeauoured wt I could to moderate it. I haue ordered Peter Burnyat's to receaue fiue pound of you to dispose in ye North according to my Directions giuen to him. Mr Harrison[1] a Mercer here in Oxford hauing some occasions to use money in ye North, I appointed him to receaue ye residue. Soe yt if they come I desire you would furnish them with wt is due upon the bill. I haue for some time been troubled with an unwelcome guest (an ague) & 'tis just now ready to giue me a visit, I wish I could be out of ye way. Howsoeuer it mak's me more abrupt & will onely permitt mee to subscribe my selfe

Yr assured frend
Timo: Halton

Q. C. Aug.
3. -59.

For his honoured frend
Mr John Flemming
at Scurwith
these

LX.

College Accounts of Henry Brougham, 1659 (365).

Enclosure in (369).

Mr Brougham's Accompt
Midsummer -59.

	£	s	d
Candles 4 quarters	0	5	11½
Letters	0	0	6
Given hĩ when he went to London[2]	1	10	0
Cobler	0	1	4
Landresse for mending his linning last quarter	0	1	6
Battles	7	11	0
Mercer for a suit &c	5	14	6
Shoomaker	0	8	6
Landresse	0	5	6

pretty much subject to Agues.' (Salmon, *The Present State of the Universities*, 1744, p. 31.)

[1] Thomas Harrison, see n. 2, p. 20; n. 2, p. 67, and below LXII.

[2] See XLII for a reference to another visit to London at Christmas, 1657.

	£	s	d
Bedmaker	0	2	0
Barber	0	4	0
Bookseller	0	1	11
Chamber	0	6	8
Tuition	1	0	0
Glouer	0	10	0
Servitor	0	5	0
Taylor	0	12	5
Lent hī	0	1	0
	£	s	d
	19	1	9½

Timo: Halton
Hen: Browham.

LXI.

Receipt of Peter Burnyeat (370).

Aug: 18th 1659

Receiued then of Thomas Harrison[1] Mercer in Oxōn the sum̄ of fiue pownds wch I was to receiue of Mr John Flemminge by the Appointmt of Mr Timothey Halton, I say receiued the sum̄ } 5th

the marke of
By mee P B
Peter Burnyeat

test
George Johnson[2]

LXII.

Receipt of Thomas Harrison (371).

Aug: 30th 1659.

Receiued then of Mr John Fleminge by the Appointmt of Mr Timothey Halton of Q. C. the sum̄ of Nynteen pownds one shilling and six pence for the vse of Mr Henry Browham whearof Peter Burnyeats recd from me fiue pownds as will Appeare by his Acqutance I say receiued wth the fiue pounds } £ s d 19 : 1 : 6

By me Thom: Harrison.

[1] See above LIX and n. 1 there.
[2] This can hardly be Sir George Fletcher's servant, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.

LXIII.

Richard Scott[1] to Daniel Fleming (374).

Sr

I haue recd yors and yor bookes not yet ariued nor I feare will bee till this new broyle[2] be ouer. onely I hav recd Cookes declarat. & pl.[3] wch is sent with wt is under writen. Genrall Monk stands firme to ye parliamt—in greate haist Sr

Carlile Spber
28. 59

Yor Servt
Richd Scott

G. Monks decl. are sent up & downe though I see it not: he has secured Barwick & ye Garrisons in Scotland: Imprsoned Seurall &c.[4]

+ Rionalus anat.[5]
+ Cookes decl.[3]
+ Royall Romance[6]
| Gods Judgmts on drunkerds &c[7]

[1] See n. 10, p. 99.

[2] Sept. 14 was the date of a petition sent from the army at Derby complaining that adequate rewards had not been conferred on the deserving, and demanding that Fleetwood should be made commander-in-chief and other important things. Sept. 22 Hazlerig moved that Lambert, its author, should be sent to the Tower, and the breach between the parliament and the army began, which ended in the house ceasing to sit, and the council of officers being ordered to provide for the public peace, arrange a new form of government, and submit it to the approbation of a new parliament. (Lingard, vol. vii. ch. v.)

[3] Declarations and Pleadings contained in his 11 books of Reports, in English. Lond. 1650, fol. These are not included in the editions of his Reports, 1658 and 1680. Translated into English, by W. Hughes, 1659. (Watt's *Bibl. Britt.*, s. v. Coke, Sir Edward.) Only Hughes' Translation is in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

[4] Lingard (ut sup.) places rather later Monk's determination to appear openly as the 'asserter of the ancient laws and liberties of the country,' in accordance with which he secured with trusty garrisons the castle of Edinburgh and the citadel of Leith and sent a strong detachment to occupy Berwick.

[5] Encheiridium Anatomicum et Pathologicum, in quo Ex naturali constitutione partium, recessus à naturali statu demonstratum, ad usum Theatri Anatomici adornatum a Joanne Riolano filio, Origine & ordine Parisiensi, Doctore Medicinæ in Academia Parisiensi, Anatomes et Herbariæ Professore Regio, atque Decano, Reginæ Matris Ludovici XII Primario Medico per decennium & postremo. Figuris Elegantissimis, Indiceque accuratissimo exornatum. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Adriani Wyngaerden, Habitantis E Regione Academiæ MDCXLIX. (8° in Queen's College Library.)

[6] See Additional Notes.

[7] Samuel Hammond, Minister of the Gospel at Newcastle. God's Judgements upon Drunkards, Swearers and Sabbath-breakers: in a collection of the most remarkable examples of Gods revealed wrath upon those sins, etc. London, 1659. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

| Harringtons essey[1]
| learned maid[2]

Novemb. 7 -59.

Sent all backe unto Scott by ye way of Cockermouth[3], except these 3 thus + marked, wch I am to keepe if their prices bee reasonable & if Bartholinus Anat:[4] bee not bought for mee, butt if it bee yn I am to returne againe Riolanus[5].

For the worpll Danjell
Fleming Esq3 at
Cockermouth
with a percell.

LXIV.

Rev. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (385).

Sr

Within 2 houres after I parted with you, in my way to Appeby, I met with ye certainty of the Kings being landed on the Friday before: but for the manner of it, I could learne nothing at all, till you informed mee. What I haue learnt further by this-day's Post, I here send you.

From or neighbor Mr. T.[6] thus—At ye Kings imbarkeing himselfe

[1] James Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, published in 1658 An Essay upon two of Virgil's Eclogues and two books of his Æneis in 8°, which included a translation of them. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.) None of his political writings are called Essays. In the *Oceana* Essays is used of levies; the Index says, Military Divisions.

[2] The Learned maid; or whether a maid may be a scholar: a logick exercise written in Latine by that incomparable virgin Anna Maria à Schurman of Utrecht. [Translated by Clement Barksdale.] London: 1659. Octavo. The Dedication is signed C. B. (Halkett & Laing, s. v.)

[3] i. e. through Thomas Smith, who was interested in D. F.'s purchases of books.

[4] Thomæ Bartholini Casp. F. Anatomia, ex Caspari Bartolini Parentis Institutionibus, Omniumque Recentiorum & propriis Observationibus. Tertium ad sanguinis Circulationem Reformata Cum Iconibus novis accuratissimis: Accessit huic postremæ Editioni Th. Bartholini Appendix de Lacteis Thoracicis & Vasis Lymphaticis. Hagæ-Comitis, Ex Typographia Adriani Vlaco, MDCLV. (8° in Queen's College Library.)

[5] This memorandum is written on Scott's letter in D. F.'s handwriting.

[6] Richard Tolson matriculated from Oriel College, 11 Oct. 1639, aged 17, son of Henry of Bridekirk, Cumberland, gent., great-nephew of Provost Tolson. He was barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn 1656, sheriff of Cumberland 1647, and was now M.P. for Cockermouth. He married Anne, dau. of Gilbert Gregory, of Barnby super Dun in the County of York. *R. P.* 388 is a sort of Newsletter from her to Lady Fletcher, informing her, among other things, that one of the Provisions of the Act of Indemnity 'is against Sr Wilfried Lawson for takeing 1500tl from Rydall,' see n. 6, p. 7.

in Holland the Dutch discharged 29 great guns, our Generall Montague[1] all the guns of the fleet 6 times over. The K. at his first landing kneeled downe, and gave God thankes; then coming to Grall Monck, who was kneeling upō his knees, hee tooke him up, embraced and kissed him, with ye title of Father. The D. of York kissed him severall times. The D. of Glocester, whilst all ye rest were shouting God save ye King, hee threw up his hatt and cried God blesse Gen: Monck. Hee is made Kt of ye Garter, Privy Councellour, Mr of ye Horse, and Capt Grall of all ye Forces both by * sea and land. Sr Edw. Hide[2] is made Ld Chancellor of England; Sr Orlando Bridgeman[3], Ld Cheif Baron; Mr Jeffrey Palmer[4] Atturney Grall. The Dutch presented ye K. and ye 2 Dukes to a very high value. The King of France's presents were refused. One of ye sisters of ye late Pr. of Orange[5] is lookt on as a fit match for ye K. Shee is a true Protestant. The

* this I do question

[1] Edward Mountagu, first Earl of Sandwich (1625–72), admiral and general at sea, Pepys' patron. Pepys was present on board Montagu's flag-ship and writes (May 23): 'Nothing in the world but going of guns almost all this day.' Sandwich was killed by the blowing up of the Royal James by a fireship in the fatal battle of Solebay 28 May, 1672.

[2] Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon (1609–74), the historian of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, Chancellor of the University of Oxford from 1660. He had been made lord chancellor of England at Bruges 13 Jan. 1658. (C. H. F. in *D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[3] Bridgeman's legal reputation during Charles I's reign stood very high. He was chief justice of Chester 1638, solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, 1640. He voted against Strafford's attainder, and after Charles's death was compelled to cease public advocacy at the bar, but permitted to practise in a private manner. As lord chief baron he presided at the trial of the regicides, which he conducted with remarkable moderation. On the disgrace of Clarendon (1667) he was made lord keeper, refused to put the great seal to various grants designed for the King's mistresses and had the great seal taken from him 17 Nov. 1672, and died in retirement at Teddington 25 June, 1674. His lineal descendant is now Earl of Bradford. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.) His great grandson, another Sir Orlando, was a benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford.

[4] See n. 1, p. 8. He drew D. F.'s marriage settlement.

[5] Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, the father of William who married Mary daughter of Charles I of England and is here called the late Pr. of Orange, had four daughters, Henrietta Catherine, who married John George II, prince of Anhalt-Dessau; Mary, who married Lewis Henry, Palatine of Simmern; Louisa Henrietta, who married Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, and Albertina Agnes, who married William Frederic, Count of Nassau Dietz. (Betham's *Genealogical Tables*, Tab. dvii.) The two last were certainly married before this (Rait's *Five Stuart Princesses*, p. 185), the prince of Anhalt-Dessau seems to have been married in 1658, so the lady here referred to must have been Mary or Mary Eleanora. Mr. R. H. Hodgkin tells me the authorities are not agreed as to the number, names or marriages of these ladies.

House of Comons were rec^d by ye K. in ye banqueting roome, w^r our Speaker[1] gave him a Speech: in answer whereunto ye K. told us, y^t ye lawes and liberties of his people, with the Protestant religion, next to his life and crowne he would preserve. Then ye members had all ye honor to kisse his hand. An Act is preparing for the confirming of Magna Charta[2]. The K. was in a plaine stuffe suit, with a plume of red feathers, ye D. of Y. wth a white one, ye D. of Glo. green. They are all very pleasing, and humble with maiesty. Bonefires[3] are a building in every street 3 or 4 stories high, the Protectors effigies and ye States armes[4] being placed on the top, to be burnt.

From H. R.[5] (besides w^t you have already) thus—I thinke most of the Nobility and Gentry of ye Nation are here. Both ye Comissioners and Ministers y^t were sent to ye K. (by letters & since their returne) give the highest character of his gracious and grave deportment as is not to be expresst. Some thinke of a match for him wth a Sister of ye last Pr. of Orange, who had left her 3 millions, and its said the States will make it 3 millions more. Wee are now informed ye Ld Gray of Grooby was ye late King's executioner[6]: they have one in hold who doth affirme it. I have wth others of our citty been waiting on his

[1] The presbyterians, by artful management, had placed Sir Harbottle Grimstone, one of their party, in the chair. (Lingard, ut sup.)

[2] No such Act seems to have been passed.

[3] This spelling, now obsolete, preserves the knowledge of the original use of the word for fires in which bones were burnt. See Murray, s. v.

[4] The States Armes, i. e. the Arms of the Commonwealth, as prefixed to the Acts of Parliament printed and published by the Authority of the Commons from 1648 to 1659, are the cross of St. George impaling the harp of Ireland. Some of Cromwell's Proclamations, and it would seem also his great seal, have a more elaborate coat quarterly first and fourth the cross of St. George; second, the saltire of St. Andrew, and third, the harp of Ireland, with his private arms, a lion rampant on a scutcheon of pretence. None of the prints I have seen are properly tinctured or tricked, but it is to be supposed that the cross is gules on argent, the saltire argent on azure, the harp or, stringed argent, on azure, and that the Cromwell, *alias* Williams, lion was argent, armed and langued gules, on sable. *The Annals of England*, though (iii. 1) it gives the Protector's arms correctly, (ib. 8) substitutes so far as I can see without authority the saltire of St. Patrick (gules on argent) for the Irish harp. On the 7th Sept. 1661 a Proclamation was issued by the King For the calling in all Moneys of Gold and Silver coined or stamped with the Cross and Harp.

[5] i. e. Humphrey Robinson, for whom see n. 1, p. 100.

[6] There has always been a doubt as to the name of the executioner, but the evidence at Hulet's trial (*State Trials*, v. 1185) points to Brandon, the ordinary hangman. (Gardiner, *History of Great Civil War*, vol. iii. p. 596, n. 2.) Thomas, third baron Grey of Groby, was one of the king's judges, and signed the death-warrant. He died in 1657. His life is in *D. N. B.* where there is no reference to this accusation.

Ma^ty till our Baronet Ld Maior[1] brought him at bed-time to Whitehall. [This I do not well understand, onely I gather by it y^t old Hum: was one of the gold-chaine men[2]].

From T. Lamplugh[3] (who was a Spectator of ye K^s entrance) thus —Never was any Prince so welcome to his people, as Charles 2^d, after 12 years banishm^t was to his. Such State, and such acclamāons as I want words to expresse. Some few parlars I will give you. Mr Will: Coventry[4] (yongest son of ye Ld Keeper Cov.) rid first. After him, ye King's coach empty. After it, 16 coaches wth 6 horses apiece, in one of wch rid S^r Ph. Musgrave[5]. A pretty while after came Major Gen: Browne[6], wth 3 Squadrons gallantly accoutred:

[1] Sir Thomas Alleyn or Allen, created baronet 14 June, 1660. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of his son, of the same name, 10 June, 1730.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] Thomas Lamplugh entered Queen's College as a batler in Michaelmas Term, 1633, and was matriculated 10 October, 1634, aged 16, as son of Thomas, of Dovenby, Cumberland, pleb. Other accounts make him to have been born at Octon in the parish of Thwing upon the wolde nigh Honangby or Burlington. His mother is buried there, and he gave a great deal of plate to the Church. It was to his interest in Queen's College to be reputed to be born in Cumberland. He proceeded B.A. 4 July, 1639, was created M.A. 1 Nov. 1642, proceeded B.D. 23 July, 1657, D.D. 9 Nov. 1660. He does not seem to have been a Taberdar, but was elected Fellow 23 Nov. 1643, and admitted 25 March, 1644. He was principal of St. Alban Hall 1664–73, lecturer at St. Martin's Carfax in Oxford, rector of Binfield, Berks, and of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxon, 1659, vicar of St. Martin's in the fields 1670, archdeacon of London 1664, canon of Worcester 1669, dean of Rochester 1673, bishop of Exeter 1676, archbishop of York 1688, until his death 5 May, 1691. His portrait is in the Common Room of Queen's College and there is a statue of him in York Minster.

[4] William Coventrey entered Queen's College 5 March, 1641–2, as fellow-commoner, and matriculated 1 April, 1642, aged 14, as son of Thomas, 'baronis de Alseborough' (Baron Coventry of Aylesborough, co. Worcester). He was created D.C.L. 28 Sept. 1663. He was afterwards of Minster Lovell, knighted 3 March, 1664–5, secretary to the Duke of York, and to the Admiralty, M.P. Great Yarmouth 1661–79, died 23 June, 1686. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[5] Sir Philip Musgrave, second baronet, of Hartley Castle in Westmorland and Edenhall in Cumberland, succeeded his father Sir Richard when he was but seven years old (1615). He was M.P. for Westmorland 1640–3, fought at Marston Moor and is said to have had a warrant creating him Baron Musgrave of Hartley Castle, but never to have taken out the patent. He died at Edenhall 7 Feb. 1677–8, aged 70.

[6] Richard Browne, 'woodmonger,' constituted 8 June, 1644, major-general of the forces raised for the subduing of Oxford, 'a continual thorn in the eyes and goad in the sides of Oxford and the adjacent royal garrisons,' one of the commissioners who received Charles from the Scots, sheriff of London 1647, 'a great name and interest in the city, and with all the presbyterian party,' excluded from parliament 1656 for refusing to take the engagement demanded by the Protector,

ye 1st Squadron were all in cloth of silver doublets; ye 2^d, all in plush; the 3^d in Buffe. After him, ye old Earle of Cleveland[1] led up 1000 gentlemen, all in Buffe laced with silver, &c but w^t do I descend to parlars? it would be endlesse: have patience for a while, and ye booke will tell you all. His Ma^ty rid in a dark cloth-suit, ye D. of Yorke on the right hand, and ye D. of Glo. on ye left, his Excellency[2] and ye D. of Buck.[3] immediately after. At Pauls schooledoore ye Ministers of London presented him wth a Bible: hee thankt them for it, and told them to this effect; That ye greatest part of that dayes solemnity hee must ascribe to Gods providence, and y^t hee would make that booke ye Rule both of his life & governm^t, and desired Dr Reynolds[4] to bring the Bible to him at Whitehall. For his feature, hee doth very much resemble his father, black, and very slender-faced. W^n hee came into Pauls churchyard, hee cast his eye upon ye church, and pointed to ye D. of Yorke; but what it

chosen by the city as one of the deputation to Charles II, and headed the procession which brought back the king to London. His services were rewarded by the king who conferred the honour of knighthood on both him and his eldest son. He was elected lord mayor 3 Oct. 1660. He was created a baronet before his death which took place 24 Sept. 1669. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[1] Thomas Wentworth, b. 1591, succeeded to the barony of Wentworth on the death by plague of his father the third baron, was created through the influence of the Duke of Buckingham Earl of Cleveland 5 Feb. 1625-6, attended his cousin the Earl of Strafford on the scaffold 1641, distinguished himself on the royalist side in the civil war, was taken prisoner at the second battle of Newbury, attended Charles II to Scotland and commanded at the battle of Worcester, where he was again taken prisoner and narrowly escaped being sentenced to death. He died 25 March, 1667, when the earldom became extinct. In 1670 the notorious Barbara Villiers, mistress of Charles II, was created Duchess of Cleveland.

[2] i. e. General Monk.

[3] George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was not seven months old at the assassination of his father, the favourite of James I and Charles I, fought at the battle of Worcester, was one of the Cabal, 'Chemist, Fiddler, Statesman and Buffoon' (Dryden), a wild profligate, the seducer of the Countess of Shrewsbury who in page's costume held the bridle of his horse while he killed her husband in a duel, and the subject of the lines in Pope's Moral Essays beginning 'In the worst Inn's worst room.' He died 16 April 1687, when the dukedom became extinct. (G. E. C[okayne]. *Complete Peerage*, s. v.)

[4] Edward Reynolds (1599-1676), fellow of Merton College 1619, preacher at Lincoln's Inn 1622, a moderate Anglican, one of the Westminster assembly of divines 1643, took the covenant 1644, one of the visitors of the University 1647, dean of Christ Church 1648 to 1650 and again in 1659, D.D. and vice-chancellor 1648, warden of Merton College 1660, canon of Worcester 1660, bishop of Norwich 1661. A son of the same name was made fellow of Magdalen by the parliamentary visitors, was prebendary of Worcester 1660, and archdeacon of Norfolk 1661. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

was hee said, I could not perceive for the noise, tho' I was within a yard of him. And now to tell you somewt from beyond-sea; Hee recd from ye States of Holland in presents above 200000li, besides 8000li p diem, to maintaine him and his retinue during his stay at the Hague: where at ye serving up of every course 18 piece of Ordinance were discharged. The steeple of the great church there, was hung about with lamps, wch burnt all the night long. They of Amsterdam have pmised him to redeeme all the crowne iewells wch are pawned there, and to send them over to him[1]. The Comissioners yt were sent thither to him are highly satisfied, & even ye Presbyterians cry him up extraordinarily. He told them, hee would make it his care that both Episcopall Divines and Presbyterians should mutualy condescend, and I find by Dr Reynolds yt hee for his pt is for a moderate Episcopacy. For the University, Besides Dr Oliver[2], who is already restored to his Presidentship of Magd: Coll: there are 6 of ye Fellowes (formerly eiected) yt will be restored this weeke[3]. Last week 10 of the old fellowes of New Coll: were restored[4].

[1] As early as 2 June, 1642, the House of Commons had received information that the Jewels of the Crown are either pawned or sold in Amsterdam, and ordered that whosoever hath been or shall be an Actor in the selling or pawning any Jewels of the Crown shall be held an Enemy to the State. (Rushworth, iv. 736.) On the 11th of the same month a letter sent from Amsterdam was read in both Houses of Parliament apparently from the same source: 'I cannot learn that any Jewels more are pawned than I have formerly expressed; neither of the Sale of any Jewels, save divers Collars of Pearl.' . . . 'In writing hereof I understand, by an Eye-witness, that all the Jewels are brought here again to be pawned, and amongst them the great Collar of Rubies fetch'd from *Hamb.* Also the three Brethren, four or five very great Diamonds, with divers more.' Clarendon (v. 323, ed. Macray, vol. ii. p. 170), who refers to this, allows that the Queen had sold some of her own jewels, and does not deny explicitly the sale or pawning of any Crown Jewels, though he scoffs at the information or pretended information.

[2] John Oliver, matriculated from Merton College 26 Jan. 1615–6, aged 15, admitted demy of Magdalen 7 April, 1619, B.A. 11 Dec. 1619, M.A. 11 July, 1622, fellow of Magdalen 1620, President 1644, turned out 1648, restored 18 May, 1660, by the House of Lords. The order is in Bloxam, v. 87; where also is an interesting letter to him from Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who had been his pupil. He died 27 Oct. 1661.

[3] Bloxam (ii. p. cxx) gives the name of seventeen fellows and of eight demies who were restored in July of this year. The six here referred to may be 'Drope, Tayleur, Giles and other ejected fellows' whose petition for restoration was referred by the Lords to a Committee on the same day (18 May) that the order for Dr. Oliver's restoration was issued. (ib. p. cxix.)

[4] Mr. R. S. Rait kindly informs me that among those who were restored by an order of the House of Lords, dated 19 May, 1660, were William Barker, fellow 1621, vicar of Hardwicke 1661, died 1669; Robert Grove, fellow 1629, died 1663; John Beesley, fellow 1633, resigned 1662, died 1667; John Geeres, fellow 1640,

And o^r quondam Chancello^r ye Ld Marquesse of Hartford hath pcured an Order to confirme him Chancello^r[1]. No more at present, tomorrow I will to Court, and then you shall heare further by ye next.

From Geo. Johnson[2] (at Carlile) to my lady[3], thus—I haue this day recd a letter from Mr Carr[4], who doth assure me y^t my Mr[5] and lady sets forward for ye North upon Monday next*. Hee also writes, that my Ld Wharton[6], S^r Ph. Musgrave[7], Sr Edw. Musgr.[8] and my M^r went upon Tuesday in their coach to Greenwich within 2 miles w^r the K. lay on Monday night[9], and came along with his Ma^ty into London. Hee writes, all our goods are sent away, but y^t nothing as yet of ye coronāon. The K. was above 12 houres in passing from Cobham to London, ye like show never seen in England in every parlar. Hee addes, y^t iust at sealing both his M^r and lady did assure him they would set forward upon Monday next,

* viz. this day

resigned 1662; Thomas Grant, fellow 1646; Robert Bowman, fellow 1646, resigned 1661; and perhaps John Lamphire, fellow 1636, principal of New Inn Hall 1662, died 1688. Burrows gives thirteen altogether as restored in 1660 (*Register of Visitors of the University of Oxford*, Camden Society).

[1] William Seymour (1588–1660), the husband of 'the Lady Arabella Stuart,' became Earl of Hertford on the death of his grandfather, the ninth earl; was created Marquess of Hertford 3 June, 1640; and restored to the dukedom of Somerset, by the reversal of the attainder of his great-grandfather the first duke. He was chancellor of the University from 1643 to 1646, and again in 1660. He died that year on the 24th October. The entries in the Register of Convocation referring to the marquess of Hartford's continuation in the office of chancellor are printed at length in Clark's *Wood's Life and Times*, vol. i. (O. H. S. xix) p. 318, n. 5.

[2] See n. 1, p. 5.

[3] See n. 5, p. 3; and n. 2, p. 4.

[4] *R. P.* 391 is a letter dated Penrith Aug. 14°. 1660 from Ro. Carr to D. F., speaking of my master, probably referring to Sir George Fletcher, who had gone to a buck-hunting at Noward (Naworth?), and yesterday 'at bowling hee spoake with Mr. Musgraue.' Rob: Carr is also mentioned in XVI, p. 24, being then probably in Katherine, lady Fletcher's service.

[5] Sir George Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 5, and for his wife n. 6, p. 8.

[6] Philip, fourth Baron Wharton (1613–95-6), a pronounced Puritan, took an active part for the Parliament in the Civil War, at the head of his regiment, which ran away at Edgehill. He was Speaker of the House of Lords, one of the lay members of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and one of the first to declare for William III.

[7] See n. 5, p. 131.

[8] Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton, created baronet of Nova Scotia 1638, a strong royal partisan in the civil wars, expended estates of the value of £2000 per annum. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby.

[9] From Canterbury, where Whitelocke says Charles heard sermons, 'he came on Monday to Rochester' and 'On Tuesday, May the 29th he set forth from Rochester in his coach.' (*England's Joy*, in *Somers' Tracts*, vol. vii. p. 420 sq.)

if not sooner. My master (sth Geo: Johnson [1]) hath ye money ready, so that all returnes will be made good: whereof hee desires my lady to give you notice, in case any body came from you hither. I have sent you ye Fine [2] back againe, since there is no pbability yt it should find him in London, and so might be in danger to miscarry. My Lady desires you to excuse her to Mris Fleming for not writing to her: but shee hath written earnestly to Mr Benjamin Ellison [3] about ye matting, that hee would send one of his men with Mirehouse [4] to help him to buy it, and send it away this weeke without faile. This (I thinke) is all, save onely the tender of my humble service to yr good lady, and ye lady Bridget, with many thankes to her for the loan of her horse, wch I brought home againe in very good plight. I am

Sr

June 4th. 1660. Yours ——

This printed sheet will adde yet something further. You may returne it by the next.

These
For Daniel Fleming Esquire
at Rydall.

LXV.

Rev. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (386).

Sr

I have recd yors by this Bearer. Since wn I presume you have got yor Diurnall, wr you have ye most of wt Newes this Post brings.

From Mr Tolson [5] onely this, yt M. G. Harrison [6] is pitcht upon for

[1] See n. 1, p. 5.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] A mercer, it would seem, at Newcastle, as Lady Fletcher writes from Cockermouth 11 June, 1660, to D. F. (*R. P.*, 387): 'Mr. Ellison writes mee word that hee hath got' the matting 'for 4d a yard, wch comes in all to 1li 4s 0d for 72 yards, and the carriage from Newcastle hither 5s.' As to what follows in this letter, a postscript to Lady Fletcher's letter adds: 'Let Biddy know that her horse shall aile nothing. I keep it because of our iourney to Hutton, but it hath not led any coales since it came last frō Rydall.'

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 6, p. 128.

[6] Thomas Harrison, a prominent Parliamentarian of extreme political and religious views, very zealous in bringing the King to trial, present at nearly every meeting of the high court of justice, signed the death-warrant, was appointed during Cromwell's absence in Ireland to the chief military command in England. M. G. in the text is for Major-General. He was suspected of directing the movements of the anabaptists in 1654, and was under arrest several times between then and 1658. When the Restoration approached he refused either to promise not to

one yt is to be excepted both as to life & estate. That Capt: Studholme[1] is under examinaõn, for some dangerous words uttered by him agst his Maty & yt Lilly[2] is in trouble for some words formerly printed by him against his late Maty.

From H. Rob.[3] thus—Our adversary Studholme was apprehended yesterday by Sr William Carleton[4] at ye house of one Sturdy a Quaker[5] (there is a dangerous accusation put in against him, as to ye life of his Maty) where I found Dr Carleton[6] his Maties chaplaine, &c. Some

disturb the government, or to save his life by flight; and was accordingly arrested at his house in Staffordshire early in May, 1660. He was one of the seven persons originally excepted from the Act of Indemnity (June 5), was tried Oct. 11, and executed at Charing Cross Oct. 13. Pepys went to see his execution, 'he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition.' (*D.N.B.*, s.v.)

[1] This is probably Captain Cuthbert Studholme, Mayor of Carlisle 1652, one of the Sequestration Commissioners for Cumberland, hence called below 'our adversary.' He was appointed a Commissioner 20 Sept. 1650. (*Cal. of Comm. for Comp.*, 312.) A Michael Studholme, probably one of the same family, whom Tullie (*Siege of Carlisle*, p. 1, ed. Jefferson, one of the *Carlisle Tracts*, 1840) calls 'strange men,' was one of the leaders of the 'Rascall rout' which in 1643 tried to make the parliamentary cause prevail in Carlisle. Routed and pursued towards Abbey Holme, their leaders proceeded next year to invite General David Leslie to besiege Carlisle.

[2] William Lilly (1602–81), the astrologer, was taken into custody at the Restoration and rigidly examined by a Committee of the House of Commons respecting his knowledge of the details of Charles I's execution. He asserted that the executioner was Cornet Joyce. He had attended the king's trial, and on 6 Jan. 1648–9 he published 'A peculiar Prognostication astrologically predicted according to art, whether or no his Majestie shall suffer Death this present yeare 1649; the Possibility thereof discussed and divulged.' (*D.N.B.*, s.v.)

[3] Humphrey Robinson, see n. 1, p. 100.

[4] Sir William Carleton, of Carleton near Penrith, b. 1607, married firstly Dorothy daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston of Acombank, Knt., secondly Barbara daughter of Robert Delaval of Cowpen in Northumberland. His first wife was maternal aunt of Christopher Dalston who married Bridget Fletcher, D. F.'s sister-in-law. His male heirs failed in the next generation. A younger brother of his grandfather had however migrated to Ireland, and became the ancestor of the present Lord Dorchester.

[5] Perhaps the same as Thomas Stordy, of Moorhouse, born to the inheritance of a handsome estate, who at an early age joined the Society of Friends, was imprisoned for ten years in Carlisle gaol 1662–72 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and from 1684 till his death for absenting himself from public worship. (R. S. Ferguson, *Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends*, p. 109.)

[6] Guido (Guy) Carleton entered Queen's College, Michaelmas Term, 1621, was matriculated 20 May, 1625, aged 20, proceeded B.A. 15 Feb. 1625–6, M.A. 29 Jan. 1628–9; was junior proctor 1635–6; proceeded D.D. 2 Aug. 1660. He was elected taberdar of the College 28 June, 1625, and Fellow, 30 October, 1630. He was born at Brampton Foot in Gilsland, Cumberland. He became vicar of Bucklebury, Berks, chaplain to the King, dean of Carlisle and canon of Durham

of the Ministers of our city do petition, and have spurred on our Comon Councill to do ye like, to put ye K. in mind of the Covenant[1], but wee heare yt for ye present it is obstructed at ye Comon Councill, and wee beleive (if it should come to ye Houses) they would not passe it. Wee thinke these Ministers do it the rather, because the remainder of our Bps are about the K. and ye Comon praier begins to spread[2]. Dr Reynolds[3] refused to signe their Petition. Mr Calamy[4] declines

in 1660, was bishop of Bristol from 1672 to 1679, and of Chichester from 1679 to his death at Westminster 6 July, 1685. He is buried in Chichester Cathedral. His life is in Wood's *Athenæ*, and in *D.N.B.* He must not be confounded with George Carleton of St. Edmund Hall who was bishop of Chichester earlier in the century, who had been a pupil of Bernard Gilpin, 'the apostle of the North,' and wrote his life.

[1] In 1650, at Breda, before starting for Scotland, Charles had bound himself to take the covenant, and later in the same year he had lamented in a solemn declaration his father's opposition thereto. On the first of January, 1651, at his coronation at Scone he swore to observe the same, and the people swore allegiance to him according to the same. It was natural therefore that the presbyterians who had brought him back should raise the question of his present attitude to it. They were not left long in doubt. On 25 Oct. 1660 a moderate declaration was issued, but when, 26 November, Serjeant Hales proposed a bill to give the declaration the force of law, it was resisted by the court party and rejected, and the convention parliament was soon after dissolved. On the 17th May in the following year the solemn league and covenant was with several acts of parliament ordered to be burnt in the midst of Westminster Hall by the hands of the common hangman. (Lingard.)

[2] The use of the Book of Common Prayer seems only to have been gradually resumed. On the 1st July, 1660, Pepys goes 'to the Abbey, where a good sermon by a stranger, but no Common Prayer yet.' Next Sunday he went to White Hall chapel, 'the first time that ever I remember to have heard the organs and singing-men in surplices in my life.' On the 22d he 'read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book, the first time that I ever read prayers in this house.' On the 29th at White Hall Chapel 'the ceremonies did not please me, they do so overdo them.' Aug. 5 he goes to St. Margaret's, Westminster, 'where the first time I ever heard Common Prayer in that church.' As late as 4 Nov. he goes 'to our own church,' St. Olave's Hart Street, 'where Mr. Mills did begin to nibble at the Common Prayer, by saying 'Glory be to the Father, &c.' after he had read the two psalms; but the people had been so little used to it, that they could not tell what to answer.' On the following Sunday 'did Mr. Mills begin to read all the Common Prayer, which I was glad of.'

[3] See n. 4, p. 132.

[4] Edmund Calamy, the elder (1600–66), B.D. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, one of the authors of 'Smectymnuus,' which denied the apostolic origin of liturgies, and the divine right of the episcopacy. He was one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines 1643, and took the covenant. He eagerly promoted the restoration of the monarchy, was sworn chaplain-in-ordinary in June, 1660, but preached only once in that capacity. He declined the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, took a moderate part at the Savoy conference, was ejected on the passing of the Act of

ye Chaplaineship, rather then read ye booke of Com: pr: in Surplice & Tippet. Sequesterd Ministers are left (by Proclamāon newly published) to the benefit of the law, by wch meanes they will loose this yeare's pfit[1]. Sr Geo: Fletcher is on his way Northward.

From T. Lampl:[2] thus—Secretary Nicholas[3] is returned wth ye K. and hath his lodgings (for himselfe & family) in Whitehall. His son Mr John Nicholas[4] is made Clerk of ye Councill. Mr Guy Carleton[5] (formerly Fellow and Proctor of our Coll:) is Doctor, & one of the Kings chaplaines. Kit Musgr:[6] is one of his Lifeguard, and his brother Simon[7] waites upon ye D. of Glocester. Affaires here go well, and tend to settlem^t, though some would make interruption, by crying up ye Solemne league and Cov^t. but it will not do; ye major part is resolved agāst it. Power is given by ye H. of Lords to ye Chancellours of both Universities, to see y^t all Colledges in both U. be governed according to their severall statutes, and y^t such persons as haue been unjustly ejected be restored to their places[8]. This S^r, with

Uniformity 1662, was the first nonconformist imprisoned for disobeying the Act, but was soon set free; died of a broken heart at seeing London in ashes 29 Oct. 1666, and was buried near the pulpit in the ruins of his own church of St. Mary Aldermanbury. His grandson of his own name (1671–1732) was the biographical historian of nonconformity. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[1] By the Act 22 Charles II. cap. 17, clause 4, it was provided 'that every Ecclesiastical Person aforesaid, who shall be removed, shall or may enjoy the Tithes, Profits, Duties, Glebes and Houses thereunto belonging, until the said five and twentieth Day of December next ensuing, and shall then upon such Removal peaceably leave or yield up the Possession thereof.

[2] See n. 3, p. 131.

[3] Edward Nicholas entered Queen's College in Easter Term, 1610, matriculated 25 October, 1611, aged 18, 'generosi filius.' He was born 4 April, 1593, and entered the Middle Temple as student 1611, as son and heir of John Nicholas, of Winterbourne Earls, Wiltshire, gent. He was M.P. for Winchilsea 1621–2, 1624–5, and for Dover 1628–9, he was knighted 26 Nov. 1641, secretary to George, Duke of Buckingham, principal secretary to Charles I 1642–1649, an exile with Charles II, declined a peerage, died 1 Sept. 1669, buried in Horsley Church, Surrey. Some papers connected with his life as an undergraduate at Queen's College are in the Record office. (Clark's *Colleges of Oxford*, p. 140.) His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] John Nicholas entered Queen's College as Upper Commoner in Lent Term, 1640–1, matriculated 22 January, aged 17, son of Edward, afterwards Sir Edward. He became a student of the Middle Temple 1647, was knighted April, 1661, was M.P. for Ripon 1661–78, Wilton 1679–81 and 1685–7, died 9 January, 1704–5.

[5] See n. 6, p. 136.

[6] See n. 5, p. 28.

[7] See n. 5, p. 40. The circumstances of his death are narrated in LXXV.

[8] Die Lunæ 4 die Junii. Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that the Chancellors of both Universities shall take care that the several Colleges in the

my humble service to yor good lady and Madam Bridget is all at present from

June 11th, 1660. Yo^rs ——

For Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at
Rydall.

LXVI.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (418).

S^r

Upon my returne from Carlile yesternight I met with yor letter, and am very glad to heare you are all well at Rydall. I will try w^t may be done with Scott[1] as to ye exchange of yor booke, tho' I am but upon the same termes with him still as you are. For the late plott[2], I here send you a copy of w^t I rec^d by ye last Post from Joseph[3]:

said University shall be governed according to their respective Statutes. And that such persons, who have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships, or other Offices relating to the several Colleges or Universities, may be restored according to the said Statutes of the Universities and Founders of Colleges therein. (Wood's *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*, edited by Gutch, vol. ii. pt. 2 (1796), p. 699.)

[1] See n. 10, p. 99.

[2] This is just too early for Venner's outbreak, which took place in the night between the 6th and 7th January, 1660–1. What is probably referred to is thus described in *Ludlow's Memoirs* (ed. Firth), 1894, ii. 328:—'Least the people should, upon the dissolution of this assembly (the Convention Parliament), form a body of men, and assert their liberties, it was pretended that a great plot to seize the King and the Tower, to kill the Queen with all those that should be found of the French nation, and to restore the Parliament, was carrying on throughout England. Under this colour Major-General Overton, Colonel Desborough, Colonel Salmon, Lieutenant-Colonel Farley, Major Whitby, and divers other persons were seized in London; and Colonel Duckenfield, Major Anthony Morgan, and several others were imprisoned in the country.' 16 December Pepys 'surprised with the news of a plot against the King's person, and my Lord Monk's,' went to 'the Guard in Scotland Yard' where he heard Major-General Overton 'deny that he is guilty of any such things.'

[3] Joseph Williamson entered Queen's College as batler September, 1650, and was matriculated 18 Nov. 1650, the same day as D. F. He proceeded B.A. 2 Feb. 1653–4, and M.A. by diploma, being then in France as tutor to a son of the Marquess of Ormonde, 11 Nov. 1657. He incorporated at Cambridge 1659, and was created D.C.L. 27 June, 1674, being then President of the Royal Society. He was elected Wilson Exhibitioner 22 June, 1653, Taberdar 1 December, 1653, Fellow November, 1657, to be admitted 'quàm citò è Galliá ad collegium redierit.' On the 24th July, 1660, a letter was addressed to the Provost and Fellows by command of King Charles II recommending them 'to dispense with those Duetyes which are incumbent on him as a Member of' the Society, 'for so long a time as the exigence

some flying reports I heare of ye Ld Fairfax[1], but not anything of certainty. The last weeke save this I had a letter from him, but little of newes, save that S^r Ph: Musgrave at last is (for certaine) made Govr of Carlile[2]: and y^t yor licence was deliverd to Geo: Johnson[3] y^t very day on wch Joseph wrote, viz: the 11th instant, so y^t I admire

of' the King's 'Affairs may require, without prejudice to him.' His father of the same name was vicar of Bridekirk in Cumberland. He was barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple 1664 and of Lincoln's Inn 1672. He was M.P. for Thetford in five Parliaments, and for Rochester in four between 1669 and his death 3 Oct. 1701. He also held seats in the Irish Parliament. He was successively secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas and to Sir Henry Bennett (afterwards Lord Arlington), whom he succeeded as Secretary of State in June, 1674. He was knighted 24 Jan. 1671-2, being then clerk to the council. He was educated at St. Bees and Westminster schools; founded the London Gazette, which sprang from the news-letters he used to disperse as keeper of the paper office (see n. 1, p. 100). He was master of the Clothworkers' Company in 1676. He married Dec. 1678 Catharine dau. of George Stuart, lord d'Aubigny, and widow of Henry O'Brien, lord Ibrackan, and was buried in the duke of Richmond's vault in Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. He was a great friend to Queen's College and Queen's College men, adopted an eagle as his crest and 'Sub umbra tuarum alarum' as his motto. He befriended especially William Lancaster, afterwards provost, and William Nicolson, afterwards bishop of Carlisle and of Derry. We shall find much of him and about him further on. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] Fairfax had probably brought himself under suspicion by the vigour with which he supported the view that a general indemnity ought to be granted for all that had passed, without any exception. He went so far as to say 'that if any person must be excepted, he knew no man that deserved it more than himself, who being General of the army at that time, and having power to prevent the proceedings against the King, had not thought fit to make use of it to that end.' (*Ludlow's Memoirs*, ii. 268.) Although he had done so much to forward the Restoration, he returned to Nun Appleton without either honours or rewards, where he died 12 Nov. 1671. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[2] When King Charles marched with his Army to Barwick, The Ld Clifford, being one of ye Leuetenants for ye four Nothern Counties, appointed Sr Philip Musgrave Collonell of ye trained band regiment of foote in Cumberland and Westmoreland. (This was in 1639.) Among many other sufferers in ye Royal cause, Sr Philip Musgrave attended his Ma^ty (1660) at his first coming to London, and was received by him with acknowledgement of his sufferings and promises of reparation; but by reason y^t Co^ll Charles Howard, of Naward, had then ye command of Cumberland and Westmerland, and had been instrumental in some measure in his Ma^tys restauration, ye King could not so suddenly restore Sr Philip Musgrave to his former command, but he did make him Justice of Peace in 2 counties and Custos Rotulorum in Westmerland, Deputy Lieutenant in both counties, and had a very speciall trust in his faithfulness . . . . . (At the end of the year) ye King continuing his opinion of his faithfulness made him Governour of Carlile, mauger ye opposition of Lord Leuetenant of Cumberland and Westmoorland. See Burton's *Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.*, Carlisle, 1840 (one of the *Carlisle Tracts*), pp. 6, 38, 39.

[3] See n. 1, p. 5.

you heard nothing from George about it the last weeke. Sr Geo: his Patent[1] is now drawne, and was to passe ye seale on Wednesday last. On Friday last I recd (by one of ye Atturneys) a broad Seale[2] from Mr Nicholas for Dr Barwicks Prebend in ye Church of Durham[3], whither I thinke I shall make a iourney about ye end of the Holydayes. For ye rest I referre you to ye paper inclosed, desiring ye tender of my humble service to yor good Lady, and remaining ever

Yor most affectionate friend

Cockermouth,
Dec: 25th. 1660.

THO: SMITH[4]

For my much honoured friend
Daniel Fleming Esquire, high
Sheriffe of ye county of Cumberland these.

at
Rydall.

LXVII.

DR. THOMAS SMITH TO DANIEL FLEMING (485).

Sr

I am very glad to find by yor letters (as also by wt Mris Fleming writes to my Lady[5]) yt you begin now both of you to grow weary of London: we shall hope to see you in ye countrey againe ye sooner. But I cannot heare yt Mrs Bridget is at all weary of it, any more than

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] The broad seal is the Great Seal of England, now kept in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, in contrast to the Privy seal. Broad seal here means a writ, letter or order under the king's Great Seal, letters patent as we should now say. Privy Seal is so used in the *Paston Letters*, No. 325, in 1459 (vol. i. p. 438), and in an Act of Elizabeth, 27 Eliz. c. 3, § 6, in 1585. So Dr. Murray and Mr. F. J. Sweatman kindly inform me.

[3] John Barwick, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, held the eighth stall in Durham Cathedral in 1641, and resigned it for the fourth in 1642, in which however he was never installed. He was made dean of Durham at the Restoration, and in Oct. 1661 was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. His life is in *D. N. B.* Thomas Smith was collated 16th March, 1660–1, and installed 20th July following. He resigned the fourth stall for the first in 1668, and resigned this in 1684 on being made bishop of Carlisle.

[4] This letter is sealed with an eagle displayed, probably for Queen's College. His private arms are Or, a chevron between three crosses pattee fitchy sable. (Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, ed. 2, p. 145.)

[5] Katherine, lady Fletcher, Mrs. Fleming's mother; see notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

her Cosin Anne[1]; or whether we are not in æquall danger of losing them both. I was in good hopes of hearing something from you by this last Post touching Dr Lamplugh[2]: Humphrey Rob:[3] tells me it is an Ague, & yt Mr Beeby[4] likewise is sick of it. I question not but yor next will fully resolve me. I recd a letter last Satturday from yor Uncle John Kirkby[5], wherein he acquaints us yt they are all well at Connyston[6], and so (praised be God) are we all here: but sorry to hear yt yor Lady hath not been well, & yt her maid continues still so very ill. The Diurnall hath told us ye Titles of all ye new Acts, wch hath set my teeth a watering for a Sight of some of them, but much more for the new book of Com: praier, wch I presume will be extant now suddainely[7]. ye Triall of Lambert & Vane[8] has been so long

[1] Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Sandford, of Howgill Castle, baronet (see n. 5, p. 9), and of Bridget, daughter of Sir George Dalston, of Dalston, knt., and sister to Catherine, lady Fletcher. Mrs Bridget Fletcher and Anne Sandford were therefore first cousins.

[2] See n. 3, p. 131.

[3] Robinson, see n. 1, p. 100.

[4] John Beeby (according to Robinson, *Register of Merchant Taylors' School*, i. 171, but !) was b. 3 Apr. 1633, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, third son of Robert Beebey, leatherseller, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School; he entered Queen's College, as batler, in Easter Term, 1647, matriculated 14 June, 1649, was elected Dudley Exhibitioner (see n. 2, p. 119) 9 Aug. 1650 at Oriel College, at the request of the executors of Dr. Dudley; proceeded B.A. 15 May, 1651; elected Wilson Exhibitioner 7 August, 1652 (being then 'in Artibus Baccalaureus, è Comitatu Cumbriæ,' according to the College Register), proceeded M.A. 2 Febr. 1653–4, elected fellow Oct. 1654, admitted 2 Feb. 1654–5, incorporated at Cambridge 1656, proceeded B.D. 28 June 1662, submitted to the Visitation by the Parliamentary Commissioners (Burrows, 76), proceeded D.D. at Cambridge 1670, vicar of Culham, Oxon, 1664; rector of Headley, Hants, 1672. He married Christopher Wood (Antony's brother) to Elizabeth Seymour in Queen's College Chapel, 13 April, 1658; and was godfather to Robert, son of Robert Wood (another brother of Antony's), in 1663. He was a crony of Anthony's, and died, it would seem, of a malignant fever in Oxford, 19 Oct. 1672, and was buried in Queen's College Chapel. (Clark's *Wood's Life*, ii. 251, v. 10, 13.)

[5] See n. 5, p. 4.

[6] See n. 2, p. 1. John Kirkby seems to have lived at Coniston after D. F.'s removal to Rydal.

[7] The king had promised that the Book of Common Prayer should be revised by a commission of divines from the church of England and 'the dissenting brethren.' They met at the Savoy Mar. 25, 1662, but could come to no agreement. This was the conclusion which had been expected and desired. Charles had already summoned the convocation. Certain amendments and additions were adopted, and the book in its approved form was sanctioned by the king, and sent by him to the House of Lords. (Lingard, vol. vii. cap. 6.)

[8] Lambert and Vane had been excepted by name in the bill of indemnity. They were tried 6 June, 1662. Lambert appealed to the royal mercy, and though

expected, & so often put off, y^t I'le not think of it now any more, till I hear it is over: ye rather because it will not signify much, if (as the common voice goes) they are as good as pardond before-hand. My humble service (I pray) to your good Lady, Mrs Bridget, Madam Sandford[1], Mr Newman[2] & his good Lady: as also to Mr Dean of Pauls[3] (if returned) and to his brother, with my true love to honest Joseph[4]. I am S^r very affectionately

June 2, 1662 Yours T. S.

We are all overioyed to hear of y^t great satisfac̃on wch ye K. and Q. take in each other[5].

For Daniel Fleming
Esquire these.
6^d
To be left at Grayes Inne
gate Holborne.
London.

LXVIII.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (490).

S^r

My Brother[6] haueing sometime since had a promise from Sr Phil.

condemned to death was first imprisoned in Guernsey, and afterwards at Plymouth, where he died in 1684. Vane boldly maintained his principles, and suffered on Tower-hill, June 14.

[1] Bridget, lady Sandford, see n. 1, p. 142. By letters patent of James I, the wives of baronets have the titles of 'Lady, Madam, and Dame,' at their pleasure prefixed to their names. (Boutell's *English Heraldry*, 1899, p. 105.)

[2] A letter to D. F. from Sir George Fletcher dated 2° June, 1662 (*R. P.*, 486), is addressed 'For Daniel Fleming Esquire at London. Leaue this at Mr. Robert Newmans a barber in the Strand neare the new exchange London.' For the 'new exchange' see n. 6, p. 95.

[3] Dr. Barwick, for whom see n. 3, p. 141. His brother was Peter, one of the king's physicians, one of the few who stayed at their posts in the plague of 1665. They were both born at Witherslack, in the parish of Betham in the south-western corner of Westmorland where it touches Morecambe bay, and educated at Sedbergh School. See *Sedbergh School Register* (1895), pp. 72 sqq., and Nicolson and Burn, i. 231 sqq.

[4] See n. 3, p. 139.

[5] On the other hand Hume (*Hist. of Eng.*, chap. 63) referring to 'the inauspicious marriage with Catherine,' describes her as 'a princess of virtue, but who was never able, either by the graces of her person or humour, to make herself agreeable to the king.'

[6] George Williamson, brother of Joseph, frequently occurs in the Calendar of

Warwicke[1] to be a Farmer to ye Excise, (if it should be lett to farme) & finding it will be disposed of to such as come recommended from ye Justices of ye County (Letters being this week despatched from ye King & ye Ld Treasurer to ye respective Sheriffes for giueing notice thereof) My humble suit is That you would please to giue My Broth^r yor owne hand (if y^u thinke him proper) & interest him in yor oth^r friends of ye Bench, especially in Sr George Fletcher, to whom I likewise intend ye next post to make it my owne request[2]; but shall chiefely build on yor mediation; wherein I beg you will deferre no time, lest he be preengaged. My Broth^r I hope will study to deserue yor friendship & kindnesse in this & what else may concerne him att

Domestic State Papers, e.g. 12 Oct. 1659 he writes from Bridekirk to his brother that he will furnish him with a very fine colt when he comes into the country. He is now breaking one in for his own wife. 16 Apr. 1660 he informs his brother that Lord Howard and Sir Wilfred Lawson have been elected members for Yorkshire, Mr. Wilfred Lawson and Rich. Tolson for Cockermouth, Mr. Briscoe and Major Tolhurst for Carlisle. Sir George [Fletcher] opposed my Lord and Sir Wilfred but came short. 11 August 1660 he is appointed Comptroller in the Port of Carlisle in the place of Richard Orfeur deceased. 26 Nov. 1660 he asks his brother if the excise will be continued on farm; if so, wishes him to obtain Cumberland and Westmorland for himself and Mr. Tickell at 150*l.* a year, though they would rather pay 1000*l.* than miss it. He also asks who farms the Salt Excise in England; would be glad to collect it for Cumberland; will give 100*l.* a year for it, and a present of 200*l.* to his brother for obtaining it for him. Later on in the same year he gives his brother information as to the value of the farm of the excise in Cumberland and Westmorland, and advises him to offer 1500*l.* for it, when he will gain 1000*l.* a year, and yet treat the country well; but rather to give 2000*l.* than let it slip. In another letter he asks for the ale excise and offers him 100*l.* and part of the profit; also the salt excise, but as the half is to be taken away it might be had for 120*l.* a year. Both together will be worth 2000*l.* a year. It appears that he was receiver-general of the county as well as comptroller of the port of Carlisle.

[1] Sir Philip Warwick (1609–83), son of the organist of Westminster Abbey, secretary to Bishop Juxon 1636, M.P. for Radnor in the long parliament, voted against Strafford's attainder, sat in Charles I's parliament at Oxford, secretary to Charles I at Hampton Court 1647, fined as a delinquent, M.P. for Westminster 1661, secretary to the Earl of Southampton lord high treasurer till 1667, died 15 Jan. 1682–3; wrote Memoires of the Reigne of King Charles I, and a Discourse of Government, both published posthumously. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[2] 21 July, 1662, Sir George Fletcher wrote to Joseph Williamson regretting his inability to serve him in his brother's business; Sir Patrick Curwen and Sir Edw. Musgrave were the first offered to the bench, and they prevented all other pretenders. An earlier letter from George to Joseph had asked him not to press for it for him as Sir Edward Musgrave and Sir Philip intend to procure the farming of it, and have engaged that he shall be partner. (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1662.)

my time in ye Country, howeu^r rest assured I shall owne them as to myselfe, & be euer ready to deserue ye title of

S^r

Hampton Ct y^e
23th June
1662.

Yo^r most humble & faithfull Servt
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

For my euer hono^rd friend Daniel
Flemming Esqr att his lodgeings
neare ye seuen starres[1]
ouer against Somersett house yard in y^e
Strand.
or to be left at Mr Newman's[2] a Barber neare
ye new exchange hast.

LXIX.

THOMAS WELLS[3] TO DANIEL FLEMING (579).

MOST HONO^RED FRIEND,

Hoping it is in yor power (Sir) to doe mee good concerning the schoole of Blencow[4], & y^t yo^u wilbe pleased to be mindefull of mee, & get Sr Geo. Fletcher subscribe to y^t note I let yor wor^p see (yor man Joh. Bankes[5] haith it) I onely desire they would make triall of mee for a yeare, & if by yor wor^ps meanes I attaine it, I doubt not but (god willing) by diligence & paines to give content. but after a yeares experience (vpon warning given mee) I shall freely desert ye place if I shall not demerite it. some thinkes mee (I pceive) of too weake abilitie, yet I will learne scarce of any I know (absit vlla arrogantia) methodically to instruct ye rudim^ts of both Lat. & Gr. tongue, for

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] See n. 2, p. 143.

[3] Perhaps Thomas Welles, son of Thomas Wells, gent., of Thurmerston (Thurmeston), Leicestershire; born at Thurmerston; school, private at Bartby (Barkby), Leicestershire (Mr. Foe) for 3 years; who was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 24 April, 1640, aet. 17; surety Mr. Cleiveland. (*Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge*, Part I, p. 53.) He entered the same day as Richard Kirkbye (for whom see n. 1, p. 9), son of Roger Kirkbye, esq., of Kirkby, Lancashire; born at Kirkby; school, private at Muncaster, Cumberland (Mr. Rutter), for 2 years; admitted pensioner, surety Mr. Braithwait, aet. 14. Wells' acquaintance with Kirkby may have brought him down to the north and introduced him to D. F.

[4] Blencow school was founded by Thomas Burbank in 1577 and endowed with lands in Cumberland and Northamptonshire. Its endowments amounted in 1818 to £196. Its most eminent scholars were George Whitehead the Quaker, and the first Lord Ellenborough. (Carlisle's *Grammar Schools*, i. 170.) Blencow is a station on the line to Keswick from Penrith, not far from the latter.

[5] See n. 1, p. 3.

these two pts of speech onely I desire to make pfect (vizt a Noune and a verb) reliquæ ptes sunt quasi ancillæ ad comitandū ob multum opus ad orationē pficiendam; I saying still learne these, & learne all. 'tis not vnbeknowne to manie wt small incouragemt I have had here: but there are better helps now, then formerly, & being diligent I can (dei gratiâ) instruct and fitt one ad Academiæ ubera lactenda, Tho' 'tis verified non ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius. I will solely build on yor worps favor herein, hoping me non surdo occinere fabulā ut Cretenses olim Jovi; et anima mea prius defecerit quā me tibi tuisq; (Apollinare[1] caput) ingratū invenies; et prces interim altissimo pro salute tuâ offeram quotidianas, et dum spiritus hos regit artus

Tibi in omni officio
astrictissimus ero
THO. WELLS.

Bownas[2]
26 9bris – 63.

For my most honored & worthy
friend Daniel Fleming
Esq. att Ride-hall[3]
these in hast
be sure.

LXX.

DR.[4] THOMAS SMITH TO DANIEL FLEMING (618).

Sr

I writt to you from Durham to thank you for yours wch I there recd from you: but at my returne hither (ye last night) I found yt my Lady had not yet recd hers (wherein yt to you was inclosed) wch

[1] I have not been able to find the allusion in Classical or Renaissance literature, nor is the use of Apollinaris in the sense of 'favoured by Apollo' classical. The vocative in brackets seems to mean 'learned sir.' The mention above of the Cretans and Jupiter probably has reference to the protection afforded to Rhea at the birth of Zeus by the Curetes, who drummed and cymballed to prevent Kronos hearing her cries and those of the infant, who is here regarded as unconscious of the noise they were making on his behalf.

[2] Bowness is the largest village in the parish of Windermere, near the centre of the eastern shore of the lake, eight and a half miles north-west of Kendal. The school was built in 1637 and an endowment of £200 provided by subscription of the inhabitants of Undermillbeck and Applethwaite, two of the townships of the parish. In 1847 the master received about £60 per annum. (Sayer's *History of Westmorland*, i. 263.)

[3] This is his way of spelling Rydal.

[4] Smith was created D.D. by Diploma 11 Dec. 1660.

I do much wonder at, for they should have been here the last weeke. After my writing of these letters, I rec^d one from Dr Lamplugh [1], who was then newly come up to London, having been sent for Post to Jos: Williamson [2], who was then dangerously ill of a Fever, but since (God be praised) he is in a good way of recovery, & ye D^r. is returned againe to Oxford, as old Humphrey [3] informes me since. He addes, y^t ye Dutch & we are like to accord [4], and I hope it will prove so. That wch ye King mainly insists upon (more I believe then ye matter of reparation) is y^t ye Pr. of Orange may be restored to ye Command of their Armies: but how farre they will think it safe to yield to this, especl^y at a time w^n there are such misunderstandings betwixt us and them, is ye great question. Atkinson [5] (you heare) is removed frō

[1] See n. 3, p. 131.

[2] See n. 3, p. 139.

[3] Robinson, see n. 1, p. 100.

[4] Robinson's news on this point was rather belated. Though on June 30 Pepys had 'Great doubts yet whether the Dutch warr go on or no'; by July 28 'All our discourse is of a Dutch warr, and I find is likely to come to it, for they are very high and desire not to compliment us at all, as far as I hear, but to send a good fleete to Guinny to oppose us there.' On Aug. 3 he 'met with Mr. Coventry (see n. 4, p. 131) and he and I discoursed of the likeliness of a Dutch warr, which I think is very likely now, for the Dutch do prepare a fleet to oppose us at Guinny, and he do think we shall, though neither of us have a mind to it.' There was practically no chance of peace, as Captain Robert Holmes had by this time taken possession of the island of Goree, of Cape Verde and of most of the Dutch stations about there, had then proceeded in the same fashion along the coast of Guinea and having crossed the Atlantic was ousting the Dutch from New Amsterdam, on the site of the present New York. For the Dutch and English versions of this voyage compare Portalis's *John de Witt*, translated by Stephenson, vol. i. p. 312, and Laughton's life of Holmes in *D. N. B.*

[5] 'A rebellious designe being hatched in several parts of this kingdom against ye King and his Government, some traiterous persons in ye County of Westmoorland were ingaged in it under ye command of Robert Atkinson of Mallerstang, and met according to appointment in ye night (Oct. 12, 1663) near to Kaben in ye Parish of Kirkby-Stephen, intending to take prisoners and murder Sr Philip (Musgrave), who at ye same time was at Hartley, w^thin half a mile where they marched, suspecting no danger, for the letters that should have given him knowledge of ye general design miscarried, as did ye wicked design of ye rebels, being discovered and prevented in Yorkshire by drawing together ye forces of that County wch discovered ye traitors, and their hearts failing, they did from their several places of meeting disperse y^mselves without attempting anything. Sr Philip Musgrave, as also other Justices of Peace in Westmoorland, was instrumental in discovering ye names of those y^t were at this meeting, to apprehend many of them, and bring them to their trials at a Goale delivery held Mar. 18 at Appleby, before Judge Twesden and Baron Turner. . . . . 4 were condemned; several y^t were fled outlawed; and 3 chosen by Sr Philip to serve as witnesses, were pardoned by ye King.' (Burton's *Life of Sir Philip Musgrave*, Carlisle, 1840, pp. 42,

Tinmouth to Carlile, by 2 files of Musqueteers, frō thence he is to be brought to Appleby, but not till ye time y^t ye Judges come thither: but w^t part he is to act there, I cannot yet learne: most are of opinion he will be hanged, at least they hope & wish he may. This is all, save onely my humble service to your good Lady, remaining ever

Cockermouth,
Aug: 5th. 1664.

S^r
Yo^r very affectionate friend
to serve you
T. S.

Mr Wrench[1] remberd his service to you againe and againe: as also to yor Uncle Kirkby[2], yea and yor Cosin John Ambrose[3] too.

For his much honourd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at
Rydall.

43.) It would seem from the dates that Atkinson was among those outlawed at the time, though Burns and Nicolson (i. 552) make him to have been executed in March. Kaben or Kaber Rigg is a place in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, in which also Hartley, Mallerstang and Winton, whence Burns and Nicolson say Atkinson came, are situated. Mallerstang is the site of Uther Pendragon's castle, spite of whom 'Eden will run where Eden ran.' Atkinson had in the days of the Commonwealth used force to try to compel 'the Appleby people to a Roundhead mayor, and clapped his hand on his sword, saying *I'll do it by this.*' (Burns and Nicolson, l. c.) Atkinson seems to have been apprehended in London, and was probably brought to Tynemouth by sea, the easiest way then to transport prisoners to Westmorland.

[1] Richard Wrench was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, before 1630. He was M.A. of the College when, 27 Oct. 1635, King Charles I desired that he should be chosen into the next Foundresse fellowship that shall fall void. He was duly admitted to a Fellowship 5 April, 1636, as of the county of Cheshire. There are some letters of his in Latin in Mayor's edition of Baker's History of the College. He seems to have been Tutor from 1636 to 1643. He was collated by Bishop Morton about the year 1644 to the sixth prebend in the cathedral of Durham, but was not installed till 18 March, 1660-1. He died 26 October, 1675.

[2] See n. 5, p. 4.

[3] John Ambrose, sixth son and ninth child of his father of the same name (for whom see n. 3, p. 10), first cousin once removed of D. F. whose great-grandfather was Ambrose's maternal grandfather, was educated at Sedbergh and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow in 1629. He was chaplain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards Rector of Grasmere. He outlived his five elder brothers, who left no heirs, died unmarried 16 August, 1684, having conveyed Lowick, where he died, to his nephew John Latus, son of his sister Agnes. There is a good portrait of him at Rydal.

LXXI.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (630).

Sr

I hope you have recd my last by yor neighbor Mr Brathwait[1]. Here is little of newes since, save yt our Lammanby-Salters[2] brings us word yt on their side of ye countrey ye report runs high yt young Sr John Lowther[3] is prickt for Sheriffe, & others (I heare) have profferd to lay great wagers of it: a litle time will give us ye certainty of it. We expected here Sr Rich: Sandford[4] & Mris Anne[5] (with our Madam Frances[6]) ye last night, or this day: but we have recd a 2d message frō Mris Frances, yt they take Carlile in their way (Sr Richard & his sister having never seen it) and will not be here till tomorrow night: from hence, I perceive, they intend for Rydall; but when I know not, & I am resolved not to send you any more false Alarmes. I was ye other day at Workington[7], where Sr Patr:[8] told me he had by ye last Post (in a letter from a good hand) yt Prince Rupert[9]

[1] Either the 'younge cosen' of p. 26 or his father, for whom see n. 4, ib.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] There were at this time two baronets of the name, see n. 2, p. 27. Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge or of Whitehaven is the one here meant. He was baptized 20 Nov. 1642, matriculated from Balliol College 29 Oct. 1657, M.P. for Cumberland in nine parliaments between 1665 and 1700, a commissioner of the Admiralty 1689–96. His wife was Jane, daughter of Woolley Leigh of Addington, co. Surrey. He was buried at St. Bees 17 Jan. 1705–6. He was never sheriff of Cumberland. He developed the Lowther property in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, which was worth two millions when it passed in 1755 to the elder branch of the family.

[4] Sir Richard Sandford, second baronet, of Howgill Castle, Westmorland, son and heir of Sir Thomas, and brother of Anne, was murdered in Whitefriars 8 Sept. 1675, by Henry Symbal and William Jones, who were executed for the same (Burns and Nicolson, i. 388). His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Bowes, of Thornton, co. Durham. At the death of his son Richard in 1723 the baronetcy became extinct.

[5] See n. 1, p. 142.

[6] Frances, second daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher. She married William Fletcher of Moresby and died December, 1670, or January, 1670–1. *R. P.* 1187 is an account of her funeral by Dr Smith.

[7] Workington, a small seaport on the north-western coast of Cumberland, one of the principal centres of the coal and iron trade of that part of the county.

[8] Sir Patricius Curwen, head of a family which for several centuries has held the manor of Workington, represented Cumberland in Parliament and was created a Baronet in 1626–7. His only son, Henry, died in the lifetime of his father, at whose death, 15 December, 1664, the baronetcy became extinct.

[9] 'My Lord Fitzharding . . . fell to discourse of Prince Rupert, and made nothing to say that his disease was the pox and that he must be fluxed, telling the horrible degree of the disease upon him with its breaking out on his head.' (Pepys, 15 Jan. 1664–5.)

hath lately by accident rec^d a hurt in his head, wch hath since impostumated, and may prove to be dangerous, whereat he is extremely impatient, that he should thereby be kept frō ye sea. I have also rec^d (from my brother Wrench[1]) some account of ye late Dean of Pauls[2] his death, wch was on Satturday ye 22th of October. It seemes his last fit was suddaine, and not long, yet so y^t he had time to settle all things to his mind; he spake as sensibly as ever, till within leste then a quarter of an houre before his departure, & his carriage all along very pious & christian. The estate he left was but small, and much of that to charitable uses, yet so as not to forget his relations: Mr Nicholas[3] (he who lived with us at Durham, & was ye oldest brother) will have about 300^li his other 2 brothers more, in regard of their children &c. This is w^t is most materiall concerning him. My humble service to yor good Lady: I am S^r

Cockermouth,
Nov: 11. 1664.

Yo^r faithfull Servant
THO: SMITH

My Lady desires to be kindly remberd to you & M^ris Fleming, & thankes you for yor letter. We are sorry to heare y^t little Alice[4] is in ye Jaundice: but for John[5], if his mother (will) but put him into my hands, I do not doubt but to cure him of all his faults. About ye midle of this next weeke, I am for Durham, but with a purpose of being back speedily, to waite on Sr George & his lady (if possible) at their first coming downe.

For his much hon^rd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at
Rydall.

[1] See n. 1, p. 148.

[2] Dr. John Barwick, for whom see n. 3, p. 141.

[3] 'Nicolaum natu maximum & Gulielmum agriculturam & Rem Rusticam edoctos volunt (parentes) . . . Uterque horum suum seorsùm fundum, ut par erat, quem colere didicerat, post parentum obitum in patrimonium accepit . . . praeter charitatem in fratres, pietatemque in parentes, quas indies exercebant, inter se invicem concordes, & a domesticis dissidiis alieni vixerunt, supremi Numinis religiosi cultores, & singulari morum probitate, atque integritate, per totam viciniam laudati.' (Peter Barwick's *Life of John Barwick*, London, 1721, pp. 3, 4.)

[4] Alice, D. F.'s second daughter and third child, was now about six years old. She died unmarried.

[5] John, D. F.'s third son and fifth child, was now an infant. He died at the age of three years.

LXXII.

Joseph Williamson[1] to Daniel Fleming (645).

Whitehall Jan. 31. 166⅘.

Sr

I have yors of ye 24th instant mentioning ye receipt of Mr Secrys[2] concerning assistance to be giuen ye Press of Seamen intended to be made in yor County. Which I have communicated to Mr Secry, & shall at my first opportunity to Mr Couentry[3] his Royll Highnsses Secry. I have in ye meane time thought good to write this for yor informacon That yu may know, besides that Ordr from ye Board, there is to issue out an Order from his Royll Highnsse as Ld High Adml to his Viceadml in those Countyes[4] for ye makeing that press, and yor Letter from Mr Secry was onely to engage yu to be assisting to ye Viceadml in that Press. Now ye Viceadml is ye E. of Carlisle, who not being yet returned (tho' every day expected) it is not thought worth ye time for his Rll Highnsse to make one on purpose, but rather to expect his arriuall; from whom yu may expect a further power to levy yor own (for in him ye Power is by virtue of ye Dukes Comissn). In ye interim yu doe well to consult about diuideing to each County its number. I have not time to consult Mr Couentry about yr Quæryes of yore lre, but shall by ye next. I wish wee may find some occasion to encourage

[1] See n. 3, p. 139.

[2] Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Earl of Arlington, was Secretary of State from October, 1662, to September, 1674, when he was succeeded by Williamson. *R. P.* 638 is a letter from Bennet, dated 17 Jan. 1664–5, to the Justices of Westmorland, saying that 400 seamen are to be raised out of the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and the Bishoprick of Durham, whereof fourscore from Cumberland and Westmorland. In the absence of Lord Carlisle, the Vice Admiral of the two Countyes, and in the vacancy of the place of his Deputy by the death of Sr Patricius Curwen, the Justices of the Peace are called on to perform the duty.

[3] See n. 4, p. 131.

[4] Charles Howard, who had been Captain of Oliver Cromwell's Body Guard, was made Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland 1660, Baron Dacre of Gillesland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle 1661, and in the same year Vice-Admiral of the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham. It appears that eighty seamen were demanded from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. *R. P.* 650 is a reply to Bennet from D. F. and four other Justices of the Peace, stating that there are no seamen in Westmorland, and that to provide the whole number from Cumberland would almost ruin its sea-traffic. In *R. P.* 659 and 660 the Earl of Carlisle agrees that it is impossible to raise the number demanded, and desires D. F. to send to Newcastle those he has been able to raise, who will doubtless fall short of the number demanded.

yor loyall care & discreet zeale for his Ma^tys Service, wherein I assure y^u Mr Secr̃y doth y^u all right to ye King. My humble service to yor Lady, & all that worthy family. I am with much truth

S^r,

Yo^r most humble Servt

Mr Fleming. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

For Daniel Fleming Esqre
att Kendall.

LXXIII [1].

DANIEL FLEMING TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON (5698 c).

Rydall, Aprill, 1, 65.

S^r

You have much obliged mee with your kind letter, & I am glad y^t my poor present [2] gott safely and (as you are pleased to intimate so) seasonably unto your hand. I heartily wish it had beene an hundred times better then it was for Mr Secretary's sake [3], whose new Honour I do not a little congratulate, beeing very glad that his Majesty is pleased so to encourage such a good subject & an able minister for his service. As to your quæries, charrs [4] are onely taken (by nett, never by hook) in Windermeer & Coniston waters, (two standing Lakes within five miles one of ye other). In ye latter (wherein I have some interest) they are taken from ye middle of January untill about ye middle of March. In ye other water ye Fishers pretend to take y^m almost all ye year long, for they have a Fish called a Case therein (w^h by strangers cannot bee distinguished from a charr; for its onely a little less, & doth spawne at another time of ye year) which they can take when ye other are not to bee caught. Tho' Pies are usually sent up unto London onely betwixt Xtmas and Easter, by reason ye Fish is y^n at ye best, and ye weather ye coolest for carryage; yet if you have at any other time a desire to have any sent up, upon notice from you, I shall serve you therein as well as I can possibly. You have of late taught Dr Smith & mee such an ill custome in sending us weekly newes, that w^t you were pleased onely to favour us with, wee almost begin now to expect it from you. When

[1] This is a draft in D. F.'s handwriting.

[2] 17 March, 1664–5, D .F. pays for carriage of a charr-pie to London unto Mr. Williamson 9^s. 6^d. See Appendix E.

[3] Bennet was created Baron Arlington of Arlington 14 March, 1665. He was made Viscount Thetford and Earl of Arlington 22 April, 1672.

[4] See Appendix B.

one of our letters fail, wee then conferre notes together; but when both fall short (which they have done severall times lately) then wee are at a great loss & are forced to read over our Diurnalls twice (out of our necessity) and are very apt y^n to sensure your clerk[1], or ye post, of forgetfullness. I hope you'l excuse this my freedom with you, & bee assured of my ever beeing.

S^r, your most obliged &
affectionate friend &
servant
D. F.

For his much honoured
friend Joseph Williamson
Esq hast these, at ye Lodgings
of ye Right Honourable
ye Lorde Arlington, Principall
Secretary unto his Majesty, in
Whitehall
London.

LXXIV.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (756).

S^r

I have rec^d yor letter & w^t els you sent by this bearer, & I have this morning sent away yor letter to Mr Tubman[2]; ye 30^ti I shall keep by me (as you direct) till he call for it. I thank you very kindly for yor Act about ye Additionall Aide[3]; yor 2 old bookes I will take care to have new bound for you, & with them I hope to returne you that piece of B^p Sanderson concerning Episcopacy[4]. I have rec^d a letter

[1] Henry Ball seems to have had the chief charge of the distribution of news to Williamson's clients. See Camden Society's *Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson*, and especially the Appendix to Vol. ii.

[2] In D. F.'s accounts under date June 20, 1666, appears:—Sent by Anth. Hall unto Dr Smith for Dick Tubman beeing in full of Geo. Scott's execution ag^t mee concerning ye Replevying of Musgraves Goodes and in full of ye Damage cleer, ye sum of . . . . . 30 - 00 - 00

From *R. P.* 914 it appears that Richard Tubman was D. F.'s Attorney or Magistrates' Clerk in a case in which Robert Webster of Cockermouth was attorney on the other side. The place whence the letter was written is not given, the date is 23 Sept. 1667.

[3] The Act 18 Charles II cap. 1 is an Act for raising Monies by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Maintenance of the present War. The Act 17 Charles II cap. 1 had been An Act for granting the sum of twelve hundred and fifty thousand Pounds to the King's Majesty, for his present further supply.

[4] Episcopacy (As Established by Law in England) Not Prejudicial to Regal Power. Written in the time of the Long Parliament by the special Command of the late King, By the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Sanderson, Late Lord Bishop of Lincoln. London, Printed for Robert Paulet, at the Bible in Chancery

from yor Uncle Kirkby[1], and therein something of his thoughts touching ye Answer to *Sure Footing*[2], but should be glad to heare from you also w^t opinion you observed him to have of it, because I suppose he would with more freedome declare it to you. I was very much surprised wth ye newes of Mr Fishers[3] death, and much troubled at it,

Lane near Fleet Street 1678. The Dedication to King Charles II is dated London, Aug. 10, 1641 (!) Lupton, in his life of Sanderson in *D. N. B.* quotes from his will: 'I do absolutely renounce and disown whatever shall be published after my decease in my name.' It is curious that though D. F. paid May 7, 1662, at London for B. Sanderson's Episcopacy 00-01-00 (*R. P.* 492), neither the Bodleian nor the British Museum has any copy earlier than the one described above. It is a small 8° of 103 pages.

[1] i. e. John, for whom see n. 5, p. 4.

[2] Sure-footing in Christianity, or Rational Discourses on The Rule of Faith. With Short Animadversions on Dr. Pierce's Sermon; Also on some passages in Mr. Whitby and Mr. Stillingfleet, which concern That Rule. By J. S. London, Printed in the Year 1665. (Bodleian Library, 8°.) The author was John Sergeant or Serjeant (1622-1707), a Roman Catholic controversialist. A second edition appeared in the same year with an 'appendix, subverting fundamentally and manifoldly my Ld. of Down's (i. e. Jeremy Taylor's) Dissuasive,' and a 'Letter to Dr. Casaubon'; the additions being issued separately in the same year. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.) The Bodleian copy has a note in Bishop Barlow's handwriting, 'This booke is answered by Mr. Tillotson in Print, and by Mr. Hughes formerly of Pembroke Coll: late Minister of Plimmouth a non-Conformist, but his Answere not yet in Print. Decemb: 16, 1666.' The Answer referred to by Smith is almost certainly The Rule of Faith; or an Answer to the Treatise of Mr. J. S. entituled Sure-footing, &c. By John Tillotson Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincolns-Inne. To which is Adjoined A Reply to Mr. J. S. his 3d Appendix, &c. By Edward Stillingfleet B.D. one of his Majesties Chaplains in Ordinary. London, Printed by A. Maxwell for Sa. Gellibrand, at the Golden Ball in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1666. The Imprimatur is dated 27 Feb. 1665-6. Stillingfleet became Bishop of Worcester in 1689, and Tillotson Archbishop of Canterbury in 1691. Another reply is ΔΟΣΠΟΥΣΤΩ, or, An Answer to Sure Footing, So far as Mr. Whitby is concerned in it, Wherein the Rule and Guide of Faith, the Interest of Reason, and the Authority of the Church in Matters of Faith, are fully handled and vindicated; from the exceptions of Mr. Serjeant, and Petty Flirts of Fiat Lux. Together with an Answer to Five Questions propounded by a Roman Catholick. By Daniel Whitby, M.A. Coll. Trin. Oxon. Soc. Oxford: Printed by W. Hall, for R. Davis, 1666. (Bodleian Library, sm. 8°.) Mr. Hughes' reply is Sure-Footing in Christianity Examined. By G. H. London, Printed in the Year, M.DC.LXVIII.

[3] Nicholas Fisher, of Stainebanke-greene, in the parish of Kendall, Esqr., one of his Majestie's Justices for conservation of the Peace for the County of Westmerland, and an Utter Barrister of Gray's Inne, ætatis 51 annor., 20 Martij, 1664, certified his Pedigree on that date to Dugdale at Kendall. He died 16 June, 1666. D. F. was at his Buriall on the 18th. He was of Queen's College, where he entered Michaelmas Term, 1629, matriculating 20 April, 1632, as arm. fil. nat. max. and proceeding B.A. 11 June of the same year. His father's name was Edward. His mother was Jennet, daughter of Thomas Greene, an Alderman of ye Borough of Kendall. A brother Henry was Fellow of Queen's College, and his three eldest sons Edward, John, and Alan all students therein.

ye rather upon ye account of that good character wch I have often heard you give of him. For matter of newes, I have litle to adde to w^t you have already from Mr Williamsō; & for Mr Otwayes[1] paper I can say nothing to it, more then y^t ye Gentleman who writt it is of a good sanguine complexion. This much appeares from all hands, y^t we have lost[2] many a gallant man & goodly ship, & ye rest of our Fleet put into a very ill condition, tho' all diligence possible is used to repaire and reinforce it. Hum: Robinson[3] tells me, y^t he hath spoken wth one who was in the fight, and y^t he finds we have no great cause to boast. The Dutch, he saith, fought wth very great policy, as well as courage, for they flew upon our Flagg-ships, & shott mostly at masts, sailes, rigging, and upper decks, wch so disabled our ships as to make them uselesse: they knowing by expe-

[1] This is almost certainly John, afterwards Sir John, Otway, son of Roger of Middleton in Westmorland, who married Anne, daughter of John Mayer, Head-Master of Sedbergh School, and before that Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He apparently then moved to Ingmire Hall, where according to one account his son John was born, though his pedigree in the *Genealogist*, New Series, xvi. 61, makes him born at Beckside Hall in Middleton. The father was certainly buried at Sedbergh 12 Feb. 1648, aged 88. John was educated at Sedbergh School under Gilbert Nelson, was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, 3 June, 1636, of which he was elected Fellow on the Lupton Foundation 24 Mar. 1639–40, as 'legista' unanimously. He had been previously admitted to Gray's Inn, 1 Nov. 1638, as son of Roger, of Midleton, Westmoreland, gent. In March, 1643, with the master and twenty-eight other fellows he was ejected by the earl of Manchester, in pursuance of an ordinance of parliament, for refusing the Solemn League and Covenant and soon after joined the royal army. He was the bosom friend of John Barwick (for whom see n. 3, p. 141), and most of what we know of Otway may be found in Barwick's life by his brother Peter. After Oliver Cromwell's death Otway was able through two parliamentary officers Clobery or Clobury, who had married Otway's wife's sister, and Redman, who had married Otway's own sister, to help on Monk's movements, and after the Restoration Otway was made a King's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Chancellor of the County of Durham, and knighted 20 June, 1673. He died 15 Oct. 1693, and there is a tablet to his memory in Sedbergh Church. He was twice married, (1) to Mary, daughter of Robert Riggs of Fareham and Winchester, who was buried 11 June, 1659, (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of John, son of Gawen Brathwayt of Ambleside, whose sister Isabel was D. F.'s grandmother. Hence D. F. calls Otway his cousin, e. g. when 7 Mar. 1667–8 he gives a shilling 'to the little fidler for playing to my cosin Otwaye's children.' Ingmire passed in the next generation by marriage to the Uptons, whose descendants still own it.

[2] The English fleet, under the orders of Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle, fought in the Downs for four days with the Dutch June 1–4, 1666. The victory was doubtful. On the 25th July the Dutch were defeated with great loss off the North Foreland and chased into their harbours, nearly 200 sail being taken or burnt at Schelling soon after. (*Annals of England*, iii. 60.)

[3] See n. 1, p. 100.

rience how difficult it is to sink them. Our work was to fire & sink, to ye number of about 30 as is supposed. We had 4 or 5 Captaines (wth ye Generalls Secretary[1]) buried at Harwich[2], besides that gallant person Sr Chr: Minnes[3] who was since buried at London. All our Hospitalls filled with wounded men, whose number (he saith) we shall scarce know, nor of the slaine. By Flanders, he saith, they are told, that Tromp's legg is shott off, & de Ruyter missing[4]. Amongst ye Contributers towards ye rebuilding of the Prince[5] my Ld Craven[6] (he saith) has subscribed 2000^li, and this day, saith he, (viz: June 12) we have a report y^t ye Swede & we are concluded[7]: but for this, I can hardly beleive it, y^t such a busines can be dispatcht so suddainely. Touching the French being landed in Devonshire[8], I have not heard

[1] Sir William Clarke (1623?–66), appointed secretary at war 28 Jan. 1661. He had previously acted for more than twelve years as secretary to General Monck. He attended Monck in his official capacity on board the Royal Charles, and had his right leg shattered by a cannon-ball on the second day of the fight. He died two days later. The inscription on his tomb at Harwich is in Taylor's *Harwich*, p. 39. He was father of George Clarke, fellow of All Souls and benefactor to the University and several of the colleges. Selections from Sir William's papers, preserved at Worcester College, edited by Mr. Firth, are in course of publication by the Camden Society. His life is in *D.N.B.*

[2] Pepys, whose diary at this time is full of details of the fight, gives the names of six captains killed—Philemon Bacon of The Bristoll, Tearne, Wood, Mootham, Whitty and John Coppin of the St. George (June 7, 1666).

[3] Sir Cristopher Myngs or Mings (as Pepys calls him), vice-admiral of the red squadron, had been detached to the westward with Prince Rupert, and so was absent till the fourth day of the fight, when he led the van in the Victory. He was wounded twice in the neck, but refused to leave the deck. He lingered five or six days. Pepys was at his funeral (June 13, 1666).

[4] There was, it would seem, no truth in these rumours.

[5] The Prince Royal, the boast of the English navy, was lost on the Galloper sand in Albemarle's retreat before the Dutch fleet before Prince Rupert joined him. (Lingard.)

[6] William Craven, son and heir of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London 1610–1, was knighted 4 March, 1626–7, and six days later made Baron Craven of Hampsted Marshall, with remainder on failure of heirs of his body to his two brothers. He commanded at the taking of Creuznach 1632, and was taken prisoner with prince Rupert near Wesel 1639, while engaged on behalf of the Elector palatine. He paid £20,000 for his ransom, £10,000 for the unpaid English pension to the ex-Queen of Bohemia, and at least £50,000 to Charles II during his exile at the Hague. The ex-Queen lived at his house from her arrival in England till just before her death. He was made Viscount Craven of Uffington and Earl of Craven in 1664, and the remainder to his first barony was extended to include some distant cousins. He devoted himself to the relief of the sufferers from the plague, stuck to James II till the very last, and died unmarried 9 April, 1697.

[7] Charles concluded a treaty with the king of Sweden, by which each party engaged not to furnish munitions of war to the enemies of the other.

[8] This rumour again seems to have had no foundation.

anything, nor can I easily beleive it. This Sr, with my service to yourselfe & your good Lady, is all at present from

June 21th. 1666. Yor very affectionate friend to serve you, T. S.

There is this further in Hum: Robinsons letter; I feare our old friend Mr Lough[1] will not live till Midsummer.

For his much honourd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at
Rydall.

LXXV.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (761).

Cockermouth, July 2. 1666.

Sr

Hearing of this opportunity, I could not let it passe, tho' I have litle or nothing to write. wt I told you in my last concerning Mr Simon Musgrave[2] is too true for ye substance, but it seemes it was not near Hartlay[3] (as we were then informed) but at his brother Hutchinsons[4] in Yorkshire, wr Sr Philip[5] then was, and about 10 of ye clock in ye evening (Sr Ph: being gone to bed) they 2 went out to swimme, & a cramp suddainely seising upō Mr Simon he cried out to his brother Hutchinson for helpe, but no help could be made him. Sr Ph: (they say) takes it very impatiently, & so likewise doth Mr. Chr:[6] who presently posted away to them, so soon as ye newes of it came to

[1] See n. 1, p. 68.

[2] See n. 5, p. 40.

[3] Hartlay or Hartley Castle in the parish of Kirkby Stephen in Westmorland, was at this time the principal seat of this branch of the Musgraves.

[4] His only sister Frances was married to Edward Hutchinson, esq., of Wiccam or Wykeham Abbey, in Yorkshire, on the road from York to Scarborough, 7 miles from the latter place, a Priory of Cistercian Nuns, granted at the dissolution 35 Henry VIII (1545) to Francis Pool, who was allowed to alienate it to Richard Hutchinson and his heirs. In the 18th century they changed their name to Langley, and early in the following century by marriage it came to the Dawnay family. The water in which poor Sir [illegible] ned may possibly have been the Derwent, but more likely a fi[illegible] was one of the most necessary adjuncts to a[illegible]

[5] See n. 5, p. 131.

[6] See n. 5, p. 28.

Carlisle. The Narrative of ye late engagem^t I had from Mr Williamson, of a 2^d edition, in one single sheet, but I had another of them sent me by Hum: Robinson in 2 sheetes, of a fairer character. My letter from Mr Will: was signed (as yours was) by Robert Francis[1], with a high complem^t. I suppose you have heard of an other weekely Print, under ye title of y^e *Current Intelligencer*[2], wch I am told is done by Muddiman[3], and is lookt upon as Secr. Morrice[4] Intelligence, (y^r Gazette being my Ld Arlingtons[5],) Hum: Robinson adventured to send me them ye last weeke, & I here send them you (though stale) to look on, this being ye 3^d week of his writing. Your Tenant Mr Lough[6] died ye 11th of ye last moneth, St Barnabas's day. With my service to yourselfe & yor good Lady, I rest in hast

Yours ——

To his[7] much hon^rd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
at
Rydall.

[1] One of Williamson's clerks. He seems to have been at Cologne with Williamson in 1673, and to have returned to England during the negotiations. There are several letters from him to Williamson in the Camden Society's *Letters to Williamson*. Will: is of course Williamson.

[2] Twenty-three numbers of *The Current Intelligence* seem to have been published between 4 June and 20 Aug. 1666 by authority. It seems to have been published in folio by J. Macock. All but No. 2 are in the British Museum.

[3] When Charles II was at Oxford in 1665 to avoid the plague, Lichfield the university printer was authorised to bring out a local news-sheet to supply the want felt by the court of regular intelligence. From Tuesday, 14 Nov., the 'Oxford Gazette' regularly appeared on Mondays and Thursdays. Henry Muddiman was the first editor, but after a few numbers Williamson became editor with Charles Perrot of Oriel College as sub-editor. When the court returned to Whitehall, Muddiman, and also L'Estrange, endeavoured to thwart Williamson, but unsuccessfully; and the 'London Gazette,' of which the first number (No. 24 of the series) appeared 5 Feb. 1666, still exists to testify to Williamson's success. (*D. N. B.*, s. v. Williamson, Sir Joseph.)

[4] Sir William Morice (1602–76), of Exeter College, Oxford, high sheriff of Devon 1651, M.P. for Devonshire 1648 (but excluded in 'Pride's Purge'), and for Plymouth 1660 till his death. A relative of General Monk, whom he assisted in the steps which led to the Restoration, made Governor of Plymouth, knighted, made secretary of state, in which he clashed with Arlington and resigned 1668. He was a theologian and wrote 'Coena, quasi Κοινη. The new Inclosures broken down and the Lord's Supper laid forth in common for all Church-members,' 1657. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[5] See n. 2, p. 151.

[6] See n. 1, p. 68.

[7] The words in italics are torn off.

LXXVI.

Ferdinand Huddleston[1] to Daniel Fleming (762).

Cosen ffleming

I am now forced to put a troble upon you being the nearest Justice that belonges to us in Cumbland Sr upon friday last the sheriffe came and put me into possession of Milham[2], and yesterday my father came with a companie of rude and manie of them Outlawed persons with guns and swordes and other weapons and threatened to turne me out and hath wounded some of my men as the bearer hereof can relate to you at large, and he hath got into an outhouse close by me and saies he will starue me out being more in number then I am and will not suffer anye to come at me, and I can not subsist till tomorrow at night for want of Vittayles soe I desire your assistance, in moueing the force and Warrantes to all the Constables to rayse the Countrie I desire (this) be done with all speed and I shall alwayes Rest

Milham
July the 4th, 66.

Your Cosen
ffard: Huddlestone

ffor
his honored Cosen
Daniell ffleming Esqr
at Ridall

Millum These

LXXVII.

Daniel Fleming to the Constables of Millum (762).

Cumberland.

D. F. Esq, one of &c To ye severall Constables within ye Lordship of Millum in ye County aforesaid Greeting.

Whereas I am informed that divers persons have lately threatened forceably to turne Ferdinando Huddleston Esq out of ye possession

[1] See n. 1, p. 46. These documents throw a curious light upon the effect of the relaxation of authority produced by a change of government. We almost seem to be back in the days of the Paston Letters.

[2] A lordship at the south-westernmost point of Cumberland, enjoyed by the Huddlestones from Henry III's reign till 1774, when it was sold by Sir Hedworth Williamson, who had married one of the Huddleston coheiresses, to Sir James Lowther, who became the first Earl of Lonsdale. Ferdinand's father was Sir William Huddleston, knighted by Charles I at the battle of Edgehill.

of ye Lordship of Millum aforesaid, ye possession whereof was lately given him by ye sherife of ye County aforesaid. These are therefore in ye Kings Majesties name to comand you to bee aiding & assisting unto ye said Ferdinando Huddleston in his keeping of the possession of ye said Lordship, untill hee shall bee thence ejected by due course of Law. And hereof fail not at your perill. Given under hand & seal July 4, 66.

LXXVIII.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (800).

Whitehall. Nou. 13. 66.

S^r

I feare though I have not ye accompt by me I am farre in yor debt for ye favo^r of seuerall of yo^rs. one I rememb^r well, & a considerable article in it, relateing to ye Kings Seruice, about one secured by y^u upon My Ld Delamere's Informacon[1]. I doe not find any particular Warr^t from ye Board to my Lord about that or any other priuate person, & therefore am apt to believe My Lord did that in pursuance of some of those generall ord^rs y^u may remember were issued to ye Lords Lieut^s for securing suspicious persons[2].

I am sure there wants a Security euery where ag^t suspicions themselves at this time. I find a spirit of malice hath euery where insinuated fears & jealousyes into ye people, wch it must be ye care of y^u prudent men to exorcise & cast out, ere it possesse them too farre, for blessed be God wee find no reason to receive any.

I am wth all my heart & wth esteeme
S^r, Yo^r most humble Servt
J W

Mr Fleming

LXXIX.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (808).

Whitehall Nou. 24. 66.

S^r

I am very much to thanke y^u for ye fauo^r of yo^rs by ye last post

[1] *R. P.* 768 is a letter, dated Durham the 27 July 1666, signed 'Delamer,' addressed to D. F., desiring him to secure one George Walker of Kendall Surgeon, against whom information had been brought before him, 'to be forthcoming vntill his ma^ts pleasure concerning him bee farther knowne.'

[2] *R. P.* 767 is such a general order, signed by the King and Lord Arlington and sealed with the Royal Seal, addressed to the Earl of Carlisle.

concerning ye disord^rs in Scotland[1], and so My Lord bids me tell y^u he is for y^r care & early circumspeccon in ye safety of ye County Hereafter as there is any occasion in that matter it will very well beare an imediate addresse to his Lo^pp from y^u, & so I beseech y^u order it, for wee must, for anything I see, expect ye greatest part of ye Scene will lye in yor further Countyes.

Aboue all, I beseech y^u endeauo^r to possesse aright on all occasions ye Country wth w^t concernes their owne interest, & fortify them well ag^t those unreasonable & groundlesse jealousyes & humo^rs I find ill meaneing men insinuate into them. In truth I see a certaine foly & wanton humo^r in it, as hazardous to o^r good, as that of our fathers in 1640. God auert ye judgm^t & make us wiser.

I am with very hearty respect

Mr Fleming

Yo^r most humble Servt

JW.

LXXX.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (819).

S^r

By ye last Post I rec^d yor third letter, wch you writt me to Durham, being sent me from thence, for wch I must now thanke you, as for the former. Mr. Williamson in one of his, the laste weeke, hath a passage concerning you, wherewith I think fit to acquaint you. These are his words:

Mr Flemings discreet and active care, expressed in his letters. is very well liked of here, ye King having had the reading of them, Indeed we want everywhere such stedy sober heads, those generally in all o^r busines being capricious, humourous, affected, or something worse; God almighty make us all better.

Concerning ye busines of Scotland, he writes thus; I wish y^e

[1] *R. P.* 801 is a copy of a letter from Carlisle, signed J. Tonge, dated 15 Nov. 1666 to Sr William Carleton informing him that 200 horse and 200 foot had that morning come into Dumfries, surprised Sr James Turner, who commanded a company of foot there, and imprisoned his men, and reporting that all Galloway was in arms. In *R. P.* 803 on 16 Nov. Wm Feilding states that the riot was due to Sr James Turner's severity in exacting fines from the nonconformists. *R. P.* 811 is D. F.'s copy of two letters as to the progress of the rebels from the Earl of Annandale from Drumlanrig, one of them to his sister Lady Mary the second wife of Sir George Fletcher. Lord Annandale was Hereditary Governor of Lochmaben Castle, and Hereditary Steward of Annandale.

Game end thus: but certainly we shall have reason to be jealous of a soile that brings forth this mortall Hellebore[1], after all the art and even violence used to root it out.

In a former letter of his, wch I recd from him at Durham, presently upon ye first newes of the rising in Scotland, he writes thus;

I confesse I alwayes doubted our friends at Westminster mistooke the man, when they cryed out against the Popish Recusant: for though we all know the insolency and folly of a Romish Priest, yet no sober man even of those yt sate upon the examination of that mystery[2], saw any ground in ye world to cry out so loud a Popish Plott, & by that meanes alarme unnecessarily (& indeed improperly) the Commonalty, who by that were made the more fit to fall into this Scotch snare. God almighty prevent further intestine mischeife, but I see the wisest among us have great remaines of the foolish iealousies and ungrounded suspicions of our fathers, that ruined us 25 yeares agoe.

This I had in my pocket at Hutton, wn you showed me something yt you had recd from him to ye same purpose, but I did not think fit to produce it in that company, neither would I have it go any further then yorselfe, or yor Uncle Kirkby[3] at furthest. Yor next from Joseph[4] will tell you our Smyrna-fleet[5] is safe arrived, &

[1] The references to Hellebore in general literature are generally to its efficacy in curing madness. Murray gives, however, a reference to Marston, *Sco. Villanie*, I. i. 172, 'As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore,' where, as here, the reference seems to be to its poisonous qualities. So Lyte, *Dodoens*, III. xxiv. 348, 'White Ellebore vnprepared and taken out of time and place . . . is very hurtfull to the body.'

[2] Perhaps the origin of the great fire, which was commonly imputed to the Papists.

[3] i. e. John, for whom see n. 5, p. 4.

[4] i. e. Williamson.

[5] Smyrna had been since the revival of the Levant trade the emporium for the whole produce of Asia Minor. The English trade was carried on by a company chartered originally for a limited time under Elizabeth and in 1605 by James I perpetually under the name of the merchants of England trading to the Levant seas. Under one of the earlier charters the limits of their trading were to be the Venetian territories, the dominions of the grand signior by land and sea, and through his countries overland to East India. The fleets were collections of armed merchant ships voyaging together for safety against pirates and enemies' ships, and would be characterised by the name of the port from which they came. Pepys (29 Nov. 1667) mentions a report 'that eighteen Dutch men-of-war are passed the Channell in order to meet with our Smyrna ships,' and (12 Dec.) hears that 'the very good newes is just come of our four ships from Smyrna, come safe without convoy even into the Downes, without seeing any enemy.'

very rich, above 500 thousand pound sterling, as he saith, besides a Scandaroon-ship[1] yet behind, & on her way home.

I presume, you have heard of Scot of Liswick's[2] being slaine by a wild young fellow, one Whaite, who fled upon it, & is not yet taken. Last Friday night Mr. Marshall[3] (ye Chancellor) falling down a paire of staires in his own house at Carlile, was so bruised on his head, & his skull so broke, yt he died of it the next day, having never spoken after it, nor appeared at all sensible of anything yt was done about him. The day after (viz: Sunday) died Mr. Pattinson[4] the Postmaster (Mary Pattinsons brother) of a Dropsy: and Mr. Wargent[5], their Lecturer there, is now at ye point of death of a Consumption. This afternoone we have newes brought, yt my Lady Curwen[6] is fallen very ill, of a Fever, and Mr. Cleter[7] fetcht to her, and now with her. God almighty fit us all for our latter end, and deliver us from suddaine death. With my humble service to yourselfe & yor Lady I rest

Sr

Dec: 21th.

Yor very affectionate
T. S.

After I had sealed up this letter, I recd one frō Sr George, wherein he writes yt ye House hath Orderd all their Members to appeare after Christmas, or els to be sent for up by their Serjeant[8]; That ye Pollbill[9] is to passe in 500000lr. ye rest of ye money is to be

[1] Scanderoon or Alexandretta, the port of Aleppo, on the bay formed where the coast of Syria running north and south meets the south coast of Asia Minor. It is the best harbour on the Syrian coast.

[2] See Additional Notes. Liswick is probably Lyzzick, on the slope of Skiddaw, above Bassenthwaite Lake.

[3] Henry Marshall, M.A., vicar of Crosthwaite 1661, and Stanwix 1666, and prebendary of the fourth stall of Carlisle, was constituted Chancellor by Bishop Rainbow in 1666. According to Jefferson (*History of Carlisle*, p. 258) he was murdered at Stanwix, while standing at his own door, and was interred in the cathedral.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Sir Patricius Curwen (for whom see n. 8, p. 149) married Isabel, daughter and coheiress of George Selby, of Whitehouse, co. Durham.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] The Serjeant-at-arms, the executive officer of the House of Commons. He attends the speaker to arrest offenders. Similar officers attend the lord high steward, the lord chancellor, and on solemn occasions the lord mayor of London.

[9] The first Act of the Parliament which sat from 18 September, 1666, to 8 Feb. 1666–7, was an Act explanatory of the Act for raising Monies by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Maintenance of this present war. It seems to have

raised by a Land-Tax; ye Paper-bill & forraigne excise are layd aside[1].

For his much honourd friend
Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at
Rydall.

LXXXI.

Rev. William Wilson[2] to Daniel Fleming (820).

Honoured S^r

I am bold to trouble you (& yet I am too bold in terming those businesses of trouble to you, seeing it is not more your duty then delight to approue your faithfulnesse in the service of god, & your Country; which is not onely your great honour but known character) I am bold (I say) to trouble you with an information against a Quaker woeman, who this last Christmas day in the middle of Divine Service, before a great & solemne Assembly, in gods own house, did not onely disturb me their Minister, but the whole Congregation by her most irreverent gesture, standing in the midst of the church, where with a lowd strange inarticulate noise she did drowne the sound of my voice

received the Royal Assent 8 January, 1666–7. The Act which this Act was to explain was probably the first Act of the previous session, An Act for raising Monies by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Maintenance of the present War.

[1] 'A Bill for raising part of the supply for his Majesty by an imposition on sealed Paper and Parchment' was hotly discussed in the House of Commons 14 Dec. 1666, and carried by the Court party upon a division, but next day 'laid aside wholly and to be supplied by a land tax' which, as Pepys writes 'shews them fools.' He quotes from Sir Thomas Crew (under date of 5 Nov. of the same year) 'that the true reason why the country gentlemen are for a land tax and against a general excise is because they are fearful that if the latter be granted they shall never get it down again; whereas the land-tax will be but for so much, and when the war ceases there will be no ground got by the Court to keep it up.' On the whole matter see Ranke's *History of England* (English translation), iii. 449.

[2] William Wilson entered Queen's College as batler 4 July, 1649, and matriculated as serviens 18 Nov. 1650, the same day as D. F. He proceeded B.A. 23 May, 1653, and was made rector of Windermere 1660. A son of his of the same name was a taberdar of the College, and a twin brother Edwin was also of the College. *R. P.* 615 is a letter, dated 4 July, 1664, from Christopher Edmundson (Incumbent of Hawkshead 1664–77) moving D. F. to take action against the Quakers who had held a conventicle at Giles Walker's house close by Hawkshead.

& words to the amusing[1] of my hearers, & at last not containing her furious passion, in the time of prayers she spake alowd & deliver'd her selfe in a great impetuous rabble of slanderous language against my own person, calling me covetous and greedy a deceiver of the people whilst wee were presenting our devoutest requests vnto god in his holy Church. Sr I know you will take cognisance of this her disturbance of me in my sermons of her chiding in the Church & in the Churchyard where she abused severall of the best of the parish, whose joynt desires with mine are to informe you of these her misdeameanours: Indeed Sr it was a great offence to all my Auditors, and a strange Spectackle here to us of a furious woeman, wee hauing (I beleeue) not one natiue in our parish of this Sect. This woeman & her husband came but into the parish this last yeare, & they may well be called puritan or Jesuite Quakers[2]. By this fact (it is verely feared) she hath giuen an example to all others of her faction whereby they will be incouraged to those former Insolencys whereby they were wont to abuse Churches & disturb Ministers & Congregations, if by the Authority of Magistrates they bee not timely suppressed & restrained; As the law hath alwaies had a speciall regard to those persons, places, & times that there should be no breach of the peace to such which be dedicated to the service of god; so I know Sr you will be carefull to preserue the priviledges of the Clergy, & the Reverence of gods house according to severall statutes in that case provided[3]. Thus with my best respects & service to you & your vertuous Wife

Windermer December ye 26th 1666.

I rest your humble servant
WILLIAM WILSON

For his very much estee-
med & honoured ffreind
Daniel Fleming
Esqr at Ridall=Hall
These

[1] Amuse in the transitive sense originally meant to cause to stare, and so to distract. Here Mr. Wilson seems to use it of the turning of his hearers' attention away from what he was saying. (See Murray, s. v.)

[2] The epithets seem merely used to create prejudice, not to characterise special kinds of Quakers.

[3] 13 & 14 Charles II cap. 1 was an Act for preventing Mischiefs and Dangers that may arise by certain Persons called Quakers, and others, refusing to take lawful Oaths, which prohibited, among other things, five or more Quakers assembling themselves under pretence of joining in a Religious Worship; but the Acts here referred to are probably The Act of Uniformity (13 & 14 Charles II cap. 4), the Conventicle Act (16 Charles II cap. 4), and the Five Mile Act

LXXXII.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (852).

Whitehall Apr 20. 67.

Sr

Indeed I am ashamed I am yet no better Courtier, then to be wanting in ye cheapest of all paymts complemts. I did receiue yor excellent Pyes [1], & bestowed them as well as I could, to ye D. of Yorke [2] one, ye other to my Lord Treasurer [3] where they were found most extrry good and I beseech yu forgive me that I told yu not so earlyer.

Yor proposall about a Present Strength for his Matys Seruice & all or Safetyes is uery loyall & indeed judicious wt excepcons or farther thoughts it may find I am not master enough of that matter to foresee, I resolue to comunicate it to my Ld Arlington so soone as he returnes to businesse, haueing been ill these 15 dayes of a feauor.

Yu will see how peeuish some of those Gentlemen yet continue in ye matter of ye Accompts [4]. All I can say is They may possibly meane well to their Prince & Country But certainly they expresse themselves as ill as men can doe. I am sure such men are ye cause wee see orselues reduced to seeke a Peace where some months agoe wee might have been courted wth one. And all men that knowe ye People wee have to deale wth may judge wt Peace wee are like to haue when we seeke for it.

(17 Charles II cap. 2). In *R. P.* 931 the Lords of the Council enquire, 10 Dec. 1667, which of the Quakers then in prison may be fit objects of the King's mercy, and which are Ringleaders of Faction in contempt of the law. *R. P.* 1061, a document calendared in the Report of the Manuscripts Commission on the Rydal Papers, is a copy of a letter dated Lambeth, 8 June, 1669, from Abp. Sheldon to the Abp. of York, stirring up the latter to more active operations against the nonconformists and promising the assistance of the justices of the peace. *R. P.* 1148 is from Edw: Wilson dated Dallam Tower, 2 June, 1670, asking for a copy of 'yor warrant & proceedings agst Conventiclers,' that he may 'goe ye same way others goe.' These references exemplify the waverings of opinion and practice on the subject.

[1] See Appendix B.

[2] Afterwards King James II.

[3] Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton. He was at this time desperately ill, and died 16 May, 1667.

[4] That this peevishness was warranted appeared not long after when by an order in Council issued 29 July the Treasury Commissioners, Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of Bridgewater and Anglesey, Lord Arlington and Secretary Morrice were appointed a committee to take into consideration all the several branches of the King's expenses, and report what proportions thereof may be retrenched, His Majesty being resolved to practise the rules of thrift and good husbandry. But the Dutch were in the Medway before this happened.

our Ambrs howeur are prpareing for their Journey[1]. God giue a good Successe & blesse yu wth that happinesse & content yu deserue

Deare Sr

Yor most humble & faithfull Srt
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

I find I must recomend my Brother[2]
to yor kind & just fauor in supporting
as farre as ye Law warrants his Businesse
of ye Chimney Money. I am sorry to see
him & it discountenanced by some persons
I had belieued otherwise of.

[1] These were Lord Holles and Mr. Henry Coventry. The Congress met at Breda on the 20th May, France, Denmark, the States-General and Sweden being all represented. As a result three treaties were signed on 21 July. By one with Holland it was stipulated that both parties should forget past injuries, and remain in their present condition, which confirmed to the States the possession of the disputed island of Pulorone, and to the English their conquests of Albany and New York. By the second with France, Louis obtained the restoration of Nova Scotia, and Charles that of Antigua, Monserrat, and part of St. Kitts; and by the last with Denmark, relations of amity were reestablished between the two crowns. (Lingard.)

[2] George Williamson, for whom see n. 6, p. 143. He had now been for some time collector of the hearth-money or chimney-money. It was an unpopular tax, and as early as 4 March, 1664–5, he had applied to his brother for help. The particular difficulty as to which Joseph here asks D. F.'s assistance may be the matter described in an Information of Peter Robinson, of Bridekirk, Cumberland, dated 19 Sept. 1666 (*S. P. D.* 1666–7, p. 145), in which Sir George Fletcher was concerned. Robinson had distrained a flagon upon John Thompson of Penrith for two shillings due by him, and Sir George made Robinson restore the flagon without receiving the shilling due for charges, and forbade him to act under authority from George Williamson, saying he had no power to give such deputations. *R. P.* 889 is a long letter to the Justices of Cumberland from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury dealing with the complaints of the Farmers of the Hearth Tax and their officers in the sense desired by Joseph Williamson on behalf of his brother. *R. P.* 934 is a letter from George Williamson to D. F. dated Bridekirk, 27 October, 1667, stating that he has ordered his man to wait on D. F. with warrants of summons 'that if they do not pay me their excise or giue reasons I hope we may haue warrants of distress. After you haue signed I hope the next Justice will.' D. F.'s signature would have a special value as that of the brother-in-law of Sir George Fletcher.

LXXXIII.

RICHARD JACKSON[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (857).

WORTHY S^r^

As your service is generally eminent for & generally so owned by our County: so I doe very willingly & thankfully acknowledge what great obligation you haue layde vpon my selfe for that prompt and candid justice wch you show'd mee at the Foxe[2], in remouing that from of my shoulders, wch the injustice of some neigbours had imposed upon my wife during her viduity[3]. As to the request of Dr Smith, I have sent to one James Bownas[4] that teaches some boyes for some gentlemen at Plumland[5] in Cumberland. I understand the place where he serues is not much distant frō Cockermouth. It is

[1] There were several north-country schoolmasters of this name during the seventeenth century. (1) The Headmaster of Sedbergh School 1648–1656, for whom see *Sedbergh School Register*, pp. 9 seqq. (2) The writer of this letter, described by Nicolson and Burn (i. 332) as 'one of the most eminent teachers of his time.' He had been schoolmaster of Bampton, before he came to Kendal. He left the interest of £100 to those who should succeed him as Headmasters of Kendal. In 1671, or soon after, he was appointed Headmaster of Appleby school, which had just been given a fresh start in consequence of the liberality of Provost Barlow, Dr. Smith and Mr. Randal Sanderson, all of Queen's College and heretofore pupils at Appleby. (3) The Headmaster of St. Bees School 1686–1738, of whom we shall hear further on. Mr. William Jackson (*Cumberland and Westmorland Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. 206) believes (3) to have been a son of (2), but 'cannot offer any proof.' Mr. Jackson is mistaken, as he matriculated from Queen's College 3 July, 1679, aged 19, son of Thomas, of Swithindale, Westmorland, pauper puer.

[2] Probably an inn of the name in Kendal. 'We find in the Parish Church Register the following notice of burial: "April 16, 1622, Henry Bremer, of the sign of the 'Fox and Goose' in Kendal." And again, George Baker, the author of "Newes from the North," directs that his letters from November 21st, 1642, be sent to him, care of Mr. Phillipson, at the sign of the "Fox and Goose," Kendal. But where this old inn was I cannot find out.' (J. F. Curwen, *Kirkbie-Kendall*,' p. 71.) For Fox's Inn, the head hostelry of the town, which may be the one here meant, and a later 'Fox and Goose,' which replaced an earlier 'Crown and Mitre,' see the same book, pp. 33, 66. *R.P.* 951 is a letter from Sir John Otway (see n. 1, p. 155) to D. F. addressed to him 'at the ffox in Kendal, Westmorland.' From *R. P.* 1049 it appears that Mr. Potter was Landlord of the Inn 23 April, 1669.

[3] Literally, widowhood. Probably during my absence from home.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] Plumbland in the west of Cumberland, seven miles from Cockermouth, due south of Aspatria, was for long a manor of the Orfeurs, from whom it passed by sale to the Lawsons. Warthole or Warthall in the parish belongs to the Dykes family of Dovenby.

now almost a yeare since he was dismissed from my ferula. He was invited to teach a publique Schoole there, but the potency of ye relations rather than parts of the p^r^sent incumbent does confine him to the privacy of a gentlemans house. He will be with the dr the next weeke (as I understand;) if the dr shall approue of him I shall be glad; if not I shall comend another. When I receiue an answer frõ the young man, you shall a line more from

Kendall May 11. (67)

Yo^r^ very humble Servant
RIC: JACKSON

For the Worshipfull
Daniell ffleeming Es^r^
at his house at
Ridall these.

LXXXIV.

DR THOMAS SMITH TO DANIEL FLEMING (861).

S^r^

I returne you your Packet, with many thankes; those from London got the start of mine; your Foot-post being quicker & nimbler then ours; the former part of yor newsletter (wth ye Gazette and Relãõn of ye Earthquake)[1] I had sent me frõ Carlile on Wednesday, and ye latter part came not till about two houres after ye arrivall or yor messenger. The other letters, from Oxford, were very welcome here, bringing us so good newes from o^r^ young Travellers. I here send you a letter wch I rec^d^ from Madam Frances[2], though they are all (in effect) but the same. That from John Bankes[3] gives a very perfect account of what was done so farre. Dr Lamplugh[4] (I perceive) was [not a] litle troubled y^t^ he should be forced to leave them [so] soon, but it was well however that they found him there, for he pretty well bestirred himself, for y^t^ litle time he had to stay. I here

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] Fletcher, D. F.'s sister-in-law. She married William Fletcher of Moresby, one of the eldest branch of the Fletcher family, and died January, 1670–1. (*R. P.* 1187.) The other young traveller was William, D. F.'s eldest son.

[3] See n. 1, p. 3. As in 1650 he accompanied D. F. on his journeys, so now he had gone with his eldest son, aged 10, to Bath. 3 May, 1667, Delivered to John Banckes for Will to ye Bath 10 00 00, and, 15 August, 1667, Received of Jo. Banckes of ye money I deliuered him for William his Bath-journey which was unspent 04 11 01. There are other payments incident to the journey, for which see Appendix E.

[4] See n. 3, p. 131. He seems to have resided part of the year at Alban Hall, where he was principal, and part at Charlton-on-Otmoor, of which he was rector. The words in square brackets are supplied from conjecture, the letter being torn.

send you a copy of his letter to me (dated from Charleton the same night, and inclosed within Mr William's [letter] to me). so much of it as concernes that busines. *Dr Smith, I am very angry with myselfe, & I could be almost angry wth you, yt I had no sooner in[telligence of this young Lady's intentions to take [Oxon] in her way to ye Bath, for it fell out so unluckily yt ye Cart was gone with our bedding & other [goods] & my wife*[1] *and her boy were iust taking coach for Charleton when I recd yor letter & heard of their arrivall at ye Angel*[2]*: whereupon I stayed the Coach and went immediately to Dr Willis*[3]*, who left a throng of Patients & went presently with me to see them, & he has promised me to write to Dr Maplet*[4] *& comend them to him as his special friends. & I presume Dr Willis's advice & directions may do them good,*

[1] Katherine, daughter of Dr. Edward Davenant, archdeacon of Berks, and niece of John Davenant, bishop of Salisbury. She was born at Gillingham 31 Jan. 1632–3, and died at Kensington 18 May, 1671, and is buried in the chancel of Charlton-on-Otmoor, where there is a long inscription to her memory. The boy may be Thomas, afterwards canon of York and archdeacon of Richmond, who would have been about six years old at this time. Only three of her five children survived her.

[2] This famous inn occupied the north-western part of the site of the Examination Schools in High Street, and included at the time of its greatest prosperity that side of High Street as far as Cooper's shop. Wood says that William Day, whose monumental inscription is or was in St. Peter's in the East Church, 'built the larg inne called the Angell in the parish of S. Peter in the East, anno 1662' (*City of Oxford*, iii. 174). Elsewhere he says it was 'sometimes an ancient hall, though of its name I cannot justly determine' (ib. i. 131). Queen Adelaide lodged there 19 Oct. 1835.

[3] Thomas Willis matriculated from Christ Church 3 March, 1636–7, aged 16, proceeded B.A. 19 June, 1639, M.A. 18 June, 1642, B.M. 8 Dec. 1646, D.M. 30 Oct. 1660, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy 1660–75; one of the original members of the Royal Society, an eminent physician, practised in a house opposite Merton College, where Fell, Dolben, and Allestry kept up the Church of England service all through the Commonwealth. He is said to have moved to London at Abp. Sheldon's suggestion in 1666, but seems from this letter to have been in Oxford later, got into disfavour with James II when Duke of York for pronouncing his children unhealthy, died 11 Nov. 1675, buried in Westminster Abbey. His life is in Wood's *Athenæ* and *D. N. B.* He was grandfather of Browne Willis the antiquary.

[4] John Maplet or Maplett, of Westminster School, matriculated from Christ Church 24 Feb. 1631–2, aged 20, proceeded B.A. 8 July, 1634, M.A. 17 April, 1638, D.M. 24 July, 1647. He was proctor of the University in 1643. He was principal of Gloucester Hall 1647, and ejected by the Earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor, but restored in 1660, and held the office till 1662. Meanwhile he had travelled with two sons of the great Lord Falkland, and begun practice at Bath (in the summer) and Bristol (in the winter). Wood calls him 'a good physician, a better christian, and an excellent Latin poet.' He died 4 August, 1670, and is buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath. His life is in *Athenæ* and in *D. N. B.*

wch he was very willing to comunicate. I desire them to take Oxōn in their way as they returne, & to take Dr Willis's further advice (if it be needfull) for having come thus farre I would they should make the best advantage of their iourney they can. I professe to you both my wife & I are very heartily sorry that we should be just going out of [towne] as they came in; and if our bedding & goods had not been gone, we had put off our iourney till ye next weeke. So farre he. I thank you kindly for your care of my busines to Mr Jackson, and I here returne you his letter: ye young man he mentions has been with me this weeke, in company of Mr Nicholson[1], Minister of Plumland, at wch time I took some triall of him, & find him scholler enough for my purpose: but Mr Nicholson showed me a letter wch ye young man had recd from Mr Jackson touching this busines; there was a passage in it wch did a litle stumble me, viz: of some *youthfull frailties* whereof he minded him, but no particulars. Of this I would be glad to know ye meaning; and further since Mr Jackson, I perceive, has yet another, I shall desire you to know of him wch of the two he will *rather* comend to me; and I shall then resolve one way or other. In the interim, I beg your excuse for this great trouble I give you about it, and am

Sr

Cockermouth
May 19. 1667.

Yor very affectionate Servant
THO: SMITH.

My humble service to yor good Lady.

LXXXV[2].

DANIEL FLEMING TO RICHARD JACKSON (857 verso).

Sr,

I returne you many thankes for yours, ye effect whereof I have comunicated unto Dr Smith, who has acquainted mee, yt James Bownas hath been with him, & that upon some triall of him ye Dr finds him scholler enough for an Amanuensis; but upon reading

[1] Joseph Nicholson, s. Joseph, of Parke Broome, Cumberland, pleb., entered Queen's College as batler 7 Oct. 1637, matriculated 17 Nov. of the same year, aged 14; proceeded B.A. 15 July, 1643. He succeeded Lancelot Fletcher as vicar of Plumbland, was ejected by the commissioners, and restored at the Restoration. He died 1686, and is buried in his church under the Communion table. There is an inscription to him and his wife Maria, who died 1689, written by their son William, bishop of Carlisle and afterwards of Derry.

[2] This is a draft of D. F.'s letter, in his handwriting, written on the back of Jackson's letter No. LXXXIII.

of a letter from you, wherein it seems you minded Bownas of some youthfull frailties, ye Dr is a little stumbled not knowing ye meaning thereof. If you'l favour me with ye unriddleing of that passage, & since you have another in store, to acquaint me whether of these two you'l rather comend to ye Dr, I know upon intimation thereof from me he'l then soon resolve one way or other. So hopeing to hear shortly from you, I rest

May 25, 67.

Your very loveing
friend
DAN: FLEMING.

LXXXVI.

RICHARD JACKSON TO DANIEL FLEMING (866).

HIGHLY-HONOURED Sr

When I receiued yours yesterday, I was resolued for Windermain[1]; and because I could not meet with your man that brought yours, according as I was informed thought good to dispatch an answer frē thence to your selfe. Sr, as to the young man I commended to reverend dr Smith, I know no reason (notwithstanding my monitory to him) if his abilityes please him, why he may not entertaine him. I know him not guilty of any debauchery nor heare of any such failings in him. His frailtyes are such as too too comonly attend those yeares, viz. inconstancy & irresolution, & ouervaluing himselfe. These things I hoped that ye drs gravity might take off in time, and (if he found him otherwise qualified) it would be a part of charity to take him into his care. God doth most magnify his grace in taming the worst natures, & we after so good example should endeauour the like in instruction and education. But howeuer (Sr) if it be not the drs pleasure to admitt Bownas, I shall with all expedition I can, after my returne to Kendall, commend another to so reverend a friend. He liues at 16 miles distance from me, but assoone as I can convey a line to him, and receiue answer, you shall heare againe from

Winandermain[1]
May 26. (67)

Your much devoted Servant
RIC: JACKSON.

For the worshipfull
Daniel ffleming Esqr
at Ridall-hall these
with all care.

[1] These seem to be Mr. Jackson's ways of writing Windermere.

LXXXVII.

Richard Jackson to Daniel Fleming (869).

Much honoured Sr

Since my returne home I haue not been vnmindefull of ye reverend dr, whom I really honour not onely for his great deserts in the kingdome of Learning, but also for his candid acceptance of my poor labours in my calling, wch, were they greater than either they haue been, are, or like to be, yet are farre short of keeping analogy to my desires, wherein I am vnwilling to giue place to many; tho for abilytyes, to any. Sr, I haue spoken to a youth (that teacheth some pettyes[1] neare Kendall) who is willing to serue the dr, if he approue of his abilytyes & fitnesse for his amanuensis. He is civill & modest & capable of what forme Dr Smith will stampe vpon him: my scholar he was not, but a scholar to mine. It is not ye youth, that in my last I intended to comend to ye Dr, but one of as good hopes, tho not of equal progresse in Learning. Sr, this day I had thought to haue sent him towards Cockermouth, but not knowing the effect of my last, I thought good to waite for one line from you touching ye Drs resolutions: In the interim I am

Kendall June 3th
(67)

Sr
Yors to comand
Ric: Jackson.

For
The worshipfull Daniell
ffleeming Esqr at
Rydall-Hall these
prsent

LXXXVIII.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (898).

Sr

I must still thank you for yor kind letters, & therein an account of wt passes in those parts, wch I constantly comunicate to Mr Williamson and he (I assure you) intertaines it with much kindnes. As for ye Gazettes, wch it seemes have failed you sometimes of late, I have enquired into it, and find it has been through the carelessenes of an inferiour Clerke, not of Mr Francis[2], whom indeed I find to be a very civill person: but I have taken such course in it that I think you

[1] See Additional Notes. [2] See n. 1, p. 158.

will not have any more cause to complaine. At my returne I shall informe you at large of ye managem^t of y^t affaire, I meane ye Intelligence, both written & printed: in ye meantime if you please to send me up a Note of w^t Gazettes you want, I will take care to get them for you. They and ye newes-letters are (I assure you) all y^t can be said, as to matter of intelligence, and therefore you will excuse me that I say no more. Mr Dugdale[1] (yesterday) desired me to present his humble service to you; he is this day gone out of towne, for Warwickshire, w^r he intends to reside till the beginning of ye next Terme. Our good B^p of Carlile[2] (for so he is yet) rembers you very often, and was extremely surprised when I told him of yor Bakers Chronicle[3], wch I did soon after my coming to town: he assures me y^t at his coming away from Rose[4] he left order for the sending of it immediately to Hutton[5]; He desires you will please to send thither to enquire after it; and in case it cannot be heard of, to let me know; and rather then you shall suffer by yor kindnes to him, he will send you one down from this place. I shall be glad to heare y^t our Bathe-

[1] William Dugdale (1605-86), Blanch Lyon pursuivant 1638, Rouge Croix 1639, Chester herald 1644, Norroy King-of-arms 1660, Garter 1677, when he was knighted; author of the *Monasticon*, the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, the *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, the *Baronage of England*, and other works; was a frequent correspondent of D. F. He perhaps made his acquaintance during his visitations of his province as Norroy during the years between 1662 and 1670. D. F. had similar tastes. Their relations are fully illustrated in the calendar of the Rydal Papers, *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Twelfth Report, Appendix, Part VII.* Dugdale's life is in *D. N. B.*

[2] Edward Rainbow, master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1642-50, and 1660-4, Vice-Chancellor of the University 1662, dean of Peterborough 1660, bishop of Carlisle 1664-84. His sermon on the death of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, was reprinted as one of the *Carlisle Tracts* by Samuel Jefferson in 1839, and to it is prefixed a memoir of the bishop. His portrait is in the hall of Magdalene College. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] This is not the chronicle of Galfridus le Baker, which Sir E. Maunde Thompson edited in 1889, but A Chronicle of the Kings of England From the time of the Romans Government unto the Death of King James, by Sir Richard Baker, Knight, which was published first in 1643, went through nine editions between then and 1696, and was 'long popular with country gentlemen.' See more about it in *D. N. B.* under its author's name.

[4] Rose Castle in Dalston parish south-by-west of Carlisle has been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle since Henry III granted the manor of Dalston to the then bishop and his successors. It suffered many outrages from the Scotch, and was totally demolished in the Civil Wars. When Bishop Rainbow came to the see no part of the house was habitable, save only from the chapel southward to the end of the old kitchen. He built the two parlours, chapel, entrance or passage, and the great staircase. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 312 sqq.)

[5] See n. 2, p. 5.

travellers[1] are safely returned home. With my humble Service to yourselfe and yor good Lady, I remaine ever

London
July 16th
1667.

S^r
Yo^r faithfull Servant
THO: SMITH.

For Daniel Fleming Esqr
these at Rydall near
Kendall.
By ye Preston-Post[2].

LXXXIX.

DR. THOMAS SMITH TO DANIEL FLEMING (899).

S^r

Yours of ye 15th from Penrith I have rec^d, and showed it (as I did all yor former) to Mr Williamsō, who returnes you his service, & comends you for yor great care and zeale in ye publick service. We have litle of newes at present (as you will find by his papers) but are big with expectaon, partly frō Breda[3], and not lesse from this Session of Parl^t now at hand; God grant a good agreem^t amongst them, but many feare it. I am now beginning to look towards ye North againe, my month of attendance[4] drawing towards an end: I intend (God willing) to take Rydall in my way, and shall then give you a better account of things then I can at present by letters, having had but litle spare-time for writing ever since my coming hither, wch will I hope excuse the shortnesse of this, & ye slovenlinesse of all my former. My service, I pray, to your good Lady, I am

July 23th.

S^r
Yo^r faithfull Servt
T. S.

Since I writ this, comes newes of the
Dutch being come againe into the river

[1] From a letter from Dr. Smith to D. F. (*R. P.* 893) it appears that 'the Travellers were gone from Bathe' before the beginning of July.

[2] It would seem from a volume of Post Bills or Labels from October to December 1666, forming Vol. 184 of the *Domestic State Papers of Charles II*, that the chief post towns in the United Kingdom at this time were Bristol, Carmarthen, Deal, Derby, Dover, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Yarmouth, York. Sir Philip Frowde was Governor of the Posts.

[3] See n. 1, p. 167.

[4] sc. as chaplain to the king.

and makeing up towards Gravesend[1], for wch I referre you to Mr Williamson.

For Daniel Fleming Esqr
at Rydall near
Kendall.
By the Preston-Post[2].

XC.

George Crowle[3] to Daniel Fleming (957).

Hull 13th March 166⅞.

Mr Daniel ffleming

Sr at my Returne from London where my Son Roger[4] was Admitted of Inner Temple and from Oxon where left him Gentln Commoner at Lincolne Colledge under the Tuition of Mr George Hix[5] ffellow: I visited my Cozen Wily Blenherazett[6] Commoner at Queen Colledge pray allowe or Brother in Law mr ffrancis Lowther[7]

[1] De Ruyter had burnt several English ships at Chatham in the middle of June. His attempts towards the end of the month to come up the river again were defeated by Sir Edward Sprague. By the date of this letter peace had been concluded. See n. 1, p. 167.

[2] See n. 2, p. 175.

[3] *R. P.* 957 and 959 are duplicates of the same letter. It is printed here from 957, which is in Crowle's own handwriting. The copy, 959, was probably made by a clerk. The amount of the bill (£8. 13. 02) is inserted only in the copy. The duplicates differ in many minute and in one or two less unimportant particulars. For Crowle see n. 5, p. 15. Many letters and accounts for wine from him occur in the Rydal Papers. He was employed regularly by D. F. in the purchase of wine.

[4] Roger Crowle matriculated from Lincoln College 10 March, 1667-8, aged 15, as son of George, of Hull, co. York, gent. He was admitted of the Inner Temple in the same year.

[5] George Hicks matriculated as 'ser.' from St. John's College 19 May, 1659; proceeded B.A. from Magdalen College 24 Feb. 1662-3; was fellow of Lincoln College 1664-80. He was canon of Worcester 1680, dean 1683-91, losing this preferment for refusing to take the oaths to William III. Wood (*Athenæ*, iv. 565) and Hearne (ed. Doble, i. 322) approve of him. His life is in *D. N. B.* He went among the non-jurors as bishop of Thetford, and died 15 Dec. 1715, aged 74.

[6] William Blennerhasset entered Queen's College as Commoner 30 June, 1667. He matriculated 4 May, 1668, aged 16, as son of Cuthbert, of Flimby, Cumberland, gent. He was licensed, as of Holme Cultram, esq. 12 March, 1671-2, to marry Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Cumberland, knt. and bart. (for whom see n. 8, p. 134). Flimby had belonged to the Blennerhassets since the dissolution of the monasteries, and was sold to the Lowthers in 1772. The family derived its name from a township in the parish of Torpenhow in West Cumberland. A branch from Flimby settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and to this branch the existing baronetcy belongs.

[7] Cuthbert Blennerhasset, William's father, was now dead, and his mother married again to Francis Lowther of Penrith. She was Alice, daughter of Roger Kirkby and sister to Ellen wife of George Crowle and to Mary married to

to returne him competent support he Complains much for want of it I have now prouided packed payd Carriage to Leeds & sent you by Adresse of Mr Nathaniell Spencer[1] one Runlett of white wyne one Runlett Clared[2] marked L FLETCHER for Lady ffletcher[3] one Runlett Sacke[4] one Runlett white wyne D. FLEMING for yor selfe Haue made up in yor owne Canuas & Cord for the safer conveyance vnto you amount vnto (as appeareth by the inclosed Perticulers £ : : as haue performed wth best affection: And so wish may passe speedily for yor most Accomodacon. And you & yor noble friendes much health and Content in the spending of them the Clared wyne is somthing Rough but Sound the white wyne strong & Pleasant: I Haue adventured to make up yor owne packe with the Runlett w^t^ wyne more then ordered not doubting of yor Approbacon: I am fully satisfied for what was formerly sent unto you And with Tender of mine & Beloued wifes[5] dearest Respects to yor selfe Vertuous Lady & family wherein Capable to serue you subscribe

Yo^r^s at Command
GEOR: CROWLE

To Daniell Fleming &c &c &c
Esqr. In
Rydall
With 2 horse packe L: FLETCHER
& D: FLEMING

Nathaniel Spenser. She was therefore sister-in-law to Crowle, and her husband therefore called brother-in-law. She was first cousin to D. F., whose mother Alice was sister to her father. *R. P.* 1013, 1019 and 1027 are letters (1668) from Francis Lowther to D. F.

[1] Nathaniel Spencer, Crowle's brother-in-law, was a merchant at Leeds, where his address was Laus Deo. *R. P.* 963 is a letter from Nat. Spencer, dated 22 March, 1667, with reference to the safe conveying of pies to brother Crowle. He also describes the means he has taken to send the wine from Leeds to Jam: Sympson in Kendall, and signs himself 'Yo^r^ Lo: Cozen & seruant.' His wife was Roger Kirkby's youngest daughter.

[2] Claret, as we should call it, Bordeaux wine. A Runlet or Rundlet, according to Bailey (*Dictionary*, s. v.), was a cask holding from three to twenty gallons. Two runlets were, it would seem from below, made up into one pack. Perhaps one was carried each side of the horse.

[3] Lady Fletcher, D. F.'s mother-in-law, for whom see n. 1, p. 4.

[4] Sacke or sac: see n. 1, p. 33.

[5] See n. 5, p. 15.

XCI.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (960).

Sr

Accordinge to the directions the Pye[2] came safe to hand, & very seasonably. I thanke yu for yt favor and shall remaine

Sr

Yor affectionate freind
to serue you
CARLISLE.

London the 20th March:
1664

For Daniel Fleminge
Esqr at Rydall
Neer Kendill
Lancashire
P *Penrith* post[3].

XCII.

DR. RICHARD KEURDEN[4] TO DANIEL FLEMING (983).

Sr

Yours long agoe by Mr John Kirkby[5] I receaued, together with a draught of your pedegree; which being so accurately done and attested by deedes and other recordes, that it contradicted the old maxime ffacile est inventis addere, and that not only now but heretofore likewise hath inforced me to disapoint you in the expectation of any satisfactory Answer to your desires but I must craue your candide Interpretation of my Silence and my euer welwishes and affection towards

[1] See n. 4, p. 151.

[2] See Appendix B.

[3] The word Penrith is obliterated. The writer seems to have thought that the post to Kendal went through Penrith, which was a mistake.

[4] His real name seems to have been Jackson. His adopted name was derived from Cuerden, near Preston in Lancashire, where he was born. He was admitted commoner of St. Mary Hall 1638, removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, at the beginning of the Civil War, where he proceeded B.A. in 1642. Was incorporated B.A. at Oxford on his return to St. Mary Hall, and proceeded M.A. 1646, D.M. 1663. He commenced practice in Preston, but soon devoted himself to antiquarian study. He started a history of Lancashire, but it never came to more than a proposal for publishing one, and his manuscripts are now divided between the Heralds' College, the Chetham Library, Manchester, and the British Museum. There is the beginning of an autobiography in John Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, and a life of him in *D. N. B.* He was a friend of Christopher Townley and of Sir William Dugdale.

[5] See n. 5, p. 4.

you, since the Initiation of our acquaintance in Oxon, which euer shal remane one and the same unfainedly at your seruice. S^r^ I haue obserued many things relating to your family or at least to a second branch thereof, for some time planted amongst us here in these parts, but being at this present upon a full perusall of our Dutchy Records [1] which in a short time I hope to finish, I would not willingly produce an embrio so nere a full account, and that before so discreet and learned an Antiquary as your self. I hope ere long to collect as to as your desires what our records will afford as relating to your ffamily in thes parts and transmitt them with what celerity I can unto your self, my hitherto collections are not altogether in my owne custodye at present, and many other good things that Mr Christopher Townley [2] to the same purpose hath collect^d^ which as yet I haue not had the opportunity to puse but I shortly hope to haue, after which time I shal to my power be ready to giue you an accompt not only of your heretofore desires, but likewise of any other thing or person coming within the verdge [3] of my Inquisition. yet god will willing within a post or two to Kendal I shal giue you a Tast of some gleanings as to your desires and at present shal craue to subscribe

Your affectionate ffrend and servāt

Prestō 5th June 1668

R: KEURDEN

ffor Danyell ffleminge
Esqr att Rydal in West
=morland Thes

[1] In his autobiography Keurden writes:—I perusd all the records in the Tower of London relating to the county of Lancaster, the Domesday Book in the Tally Office, the records of Westminster, chapel of Rolls, the Dutchy Office at Gray's In, the Pelns, and many other offices, and at Lancaster what remained in the Chancery Court and the Common Pleas, and other less publique courts within the county. (Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, ii. 588.) The Dutchy is of course that of Lancaster. Pelns are Pells, i.e. skins. The offices of the Auditors, Tellers, Clerks of the Pells, &c., in the Exchequer of Receipt were abolished by Stat. 4 William IV c. 15 (1834), and the records removed to the Rolls Office in 1841. A Catalogue of the Record Rolls in the Pell Office of the Exchequer from Richard I to William IV is at the British Museum. (Sims' *Manual*, p. 461.)

[2] Keurden in his autobiography calls Christopher Townly of Car Hall a worthy person, and his partner in his design. He was son of Richard Towneley of Towneley Hall, lived for some time at Hapton Tower near Burnley, but removed on his marriage to Alice, daughter of John Braddyll and widow of Richard Towneley of Carr Hall, to his wife's first husband's residence; and on her death in 1657 to Moorhiles near Colne, where he died in 1674. He left at least fifty-nine volumes of transcripts which are described in *Fourth Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission*, pp. 408 sqq. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] i.e. verge, or boundary.

XCIII.

Daniel Fleming to Joseph Williamson (5727, 5728).

Rydall, Dec. 4. 68.

Sr

I should be much wanting unto my selfe, should I not congratulate your becomeing my neighbour; and I am not a little glad that you have (as I am told) bought ye ancient Seat of your Family[1]. In ye Close of one of your late Newes-Letters, there was a desire for me to remember your Clerks; wh I shall do most willingly: But beeing a stranger unto them all, & being hitherto onely obliged (for your Newes-Letters & Gazettes) unto your selfe; I shall desire to continue still the same method, & to receive your intimation wt others give them. I sent them by Dr Smith 50s ye last time he was with you, wh he paid unto Mr Francis[2]; & wt more you'l be pleased to intimate, shall in that (as in all other things) be observed by

Sr

Your most obliged Servant

D. F.

For Mr Williamson.

XCIV.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1032).

Whitehall. Jan. 2. 68.

Deare Sr

To one that has been so kind to me in ye old yeare I cannot omitt to returne at least my good wishes for ye contents & happinesse of ye new.

I am oblidged to you for yor complimts upon my new purchase.

[1] This document is a draft or transcript of a letter sent by D. F. to Williamson. The next of such drafts on the same sheet of paper (*R. P.* 5729) is of a letter dated 10 May, 1669, in which D. F. writes: 'I am (I assure you) very glad to know of your late purchase of Winderwath.' He refers lower down to 'your other purchase in Cumberland.' Winderwath in Westmorland is an estate, ecclesiastically in Cliburn parish, but wholly surrounded by the parish of Brougham. Nicolson and Burn (i. 400) say it was sold by George, Earl of Cumberland, to Thomas Brathwaite of Warcop, esquire, one of whose descendants sold it to Mr. Wyvill, 'in whose posterity it still continues.' Mr. W. Longrigg, the present owner of Winderwath, informs me that he has no trace among his papers of Williamson's ownership of the estate. He perhaps did not complete the purchase when he found that the Countess of Pembroke was inflexibly opposed to his candidature as M.P. for Appleby.

[2] See n. 1, p. 158.

I assure y^u^ if it had not been that reason y^u^ yor selfe assigned, a naturall respect for my Country, & in some measure for ye penates [1], ye dust of my ancestors & relations, I am not in so great a fullnesse, as to thinke of purchaseing especially in so captious an age as this is. But surely a younger Courtier than I may now thinke myselfe might be well enough seen to make such a purchase, w^th^out being enuyed for it. I hope I am not. I am sure I affect not anything of great or powerfull. To be an honest man, & to be thought so (if I may, at least by good men,) is my first aime, such I take y^u^ to be, S^r^, w^th^out all complem^t^, & therfore I conjure y^u^ to continue me in yor good opinion, & to believe I thinke of deseruing it, as,

S^r^

Mr Fleming

Yo^r^ most faithfull humble Servt
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

XCV.

ROBERT YARD [2] AND OTHERS TO DANIEL FLEMING (1075).

Whitehall. July 17°. 69.

Worthy S^r^.

Having formerly wrot to yo^u^ ignorantly for a remembrance of vs ye Clerks y^t^ writes yor weekly newes, and vnderstanding since by o^r^ Master y^t^ wee have done very foolishly and Contrary to his intencon & knowledge, and seeing it was rashly and innocently done, o^r^ humble request to yor Worship is that yo^u^ would Condesend soe farr as to interpose with o^r^ Master in this affaire by a lyne or twoe vnder yor hand and yo^u^ will not only thereby obliterate our late errour but eternally oblige vs to bee

Hon^d^ S^r^
Yo^r^ most humble Servants
RO: YARD
HEN BALL [3]
FRAS MELSAM [4].

[1] Williamson was born at Bridekirk, of which his father was vicar 1625–34. Papcastle, one of the manors in the parish, was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, and granted by the Queen to Lancelot Salkeld, Thomas Brathwaite, and Richard Tolson, and included a tenement of 34 acres in the occupation of John Williamson. Richard Tolson, M.P. for Cockermouth, was one of Joseph Williamson's earliest patrons. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 101, 105.)

[2] Robert Yard, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office, became Under-Secretary in 1699. (*Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson*, i. 1, n. 4.)

[3] See n. 1, p. 153.

[4] From the context Melsam is clearly one of Williamson's clerks. The only

XCVI.

JOHN DALSTON[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1090).

Sr

If yor occasions call you to penrith sessions[2] (as I hope they will) I would be verie gladd to meete you at Lowther[3] either the day before or that Weddensday; in order to the dispatch of some business; relatinge to the Countess of pembroke[4]: in wch yor assistance is verie requisite, and is (by the Countess) mutch desyred. I desyre to heare frō you (as soone as with conueniency you may) what day, and houre, you will assigne me; that the business may be prpared against that tyme. Sr, my respects beinge prsented to yor good Ladye, the rest is, that

I am

Yor affectionate Couzen
and Seruant
JOHN DALSTON

Accornbanke[5]
Septem: the 28
69

ffor his honored friend
and Couzen Daniell
ffleminge Esqr at
Rydall
these.

reference I can discover to him in *S. P. D.* is in a letter from H. Aldrich to his brother-in-law Rob. Francis (for whom see n. 1, p. 158), dated Lichfield, 3 April, 1669, where he says he has received letters from my cousin Melsam and Mr. Price. The latter is probably Gervase Price, the under-keeper of St. James's Park and keeper of the private armoury in Whitehall palace.

[1] John Dalston of Acornbank in the parish of Kirkby Thore in Westmorland, entered Queen's College in Easter Term, 1629, and matriculated 2 Dec. 1631, aged 19. He proceeded B.A. 24 Jan. 1631-2; he entered Gray's Inn 1 Nov. 1631, was M.P. for Appleby 1661-78. He was son of Sir Christopher, who was knighted by James I upon his return from his progress into Scotland 1615. His wife was Lucie, daughter and heir of Richard Fallowfield of Melkinthorpe (which is the manor house of Great Strickland, though this is a manor in Morland parish), for whom see n. 4, p. 69. His eldest son Christopher married Bridget, daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher and sister-in-law of D. F. The cousinship was, however, derived from their common descent from Sir John Lowther of Lowther Kt., who was captain of Carlisle Castle 37 Hen. 8, whose daughter Joan married John Fleming of Rydall 6 Hen. 8, while his daughter Mabel married Christopher Dalston of Acornbank 37 Hen. 8. He died 13 April 1692, aged 86. He is buried in the church of Kirkby Thore, with a long inscription on his monument (Nicolson and Burn, i. 384).

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] The village of Lowther formerly stood just in front of the site of the present castle, and was bought and pulled down by Sir John Lowther in 1682. It was about four miles south of Penrith.

[4] See n. 6, p. 9.

[5] See n. 9, p. 4.

XCVII.

'Richard Jackson[1] to Daniel Fleming (1098).

Sr

It is now fitting (if not long agoe) that your bookes should thinke of home after so long a captivity. many many thankes to you, Sr, for that use that I haue had of your bookes, & I doe againe craue pardon of you, if I haue either wronged your selfe or any more worthy friend: tho on Saturday last your candour would not giue you leaue to charge me with incivility. Your Comedys are yet in my brother Wilsons[2] hand. It departed before I had given it a visit, assoone as I can recouer it, I will returne it. I heare that one Stubs[3] has written against the History of the Royall Society. Let others censure, let others laugh, I will not. Their method does promisse well to mankinde, and if in its infancy it meet with scoffes from the ignorant or envious world, it bootes not. The like intertainment formerly found the hereticall opinion of the Antipodes[4], & ridiculous attempt of Columbus[5], or whatsoeuer checkes that Vniversall knowledge, that

[1] See n. 1, p. 168.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] Henry Stubbs, Stubbe, or Stubbes (1632–76), educated at Westminster and Christ Church, whence he matriculated 13 March, 1650–1, proceeded B.A. 4 July, 1653, M.A. 13 Dec. 1656, served in the parliamentary army in Scotland, made second keeper of the Bodleian Library 1657, deprived of his studentship at Christ Church and his post in the library 1659 by Dr. Edward Reynolds for a pestilent book against the clergy and universities, practised as a physician among other places at Stratford upon Avon, Warwick, and Bath, imprisoned 1673 for writing against the Duke of York's marriage with Mary of Modena, drowned near Bath, 12 July, 1676. His attack on the History of the Royal Society of which the author was Thomas Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester, was called Legends no Histories; or a Specimen of some Animadversions upon the History of the Royal Society, London, 1670, 4to. His life is in the *Athenæ* and in *D. N. B.*

[4] 'Is it possible,' says Lactantius (*Inst.* l. iii. 23), quoted by Whewell, *History of the Inductive Sciences* (ed. 1847), vol. i. p. 271, 'that men can be so absurd as to believe that the crops and trees on the other side of the earth hang downwards, and that men there have their feet higher than their heads? If you ask of them how they defend these monstrosities?—how things do not fall away from the earth on that side? they reply, that the nature of things is such that heavy bodies tend towards the center, like the spokes of a wheel, while light bodies, as clouds, smoke, fire, tend from the center towards the heavens on all sides. Now I am really at a loss what to say of those who when once they have gone wrong, steadily persevere in their folly, and defend one absurd opinion by another.'

[5] Columbus's proposal to reach Asia by sailing westward, which resulted in the discovery of America, was opposed by Biblical texts, quotations from great divines

some mens Conceits haue advanced them to. But my pen growes a little forward, & therefor, I will adde no more, but that I am

Kendall 28 8bris (69)

Sr

For Yor very much ingaged servant

The Worshipfull Daniel ffleming, Esquire these with three bookes.

RIC: JACKSON

XCVIII.

DANIEL FLEMING TO CHARLES PERROT[1] (5731).

Rydall, Jan: 15, 68

Sr,

I am glad (to perceive by yours) that Mr Williamson hath com̃itted ye managemt of his private correspondence unto so good an hand, tho it's not my happiness to be acquainted with you. As to wt you write concerning your clarks I make bold to acquaint you, that hitherto Mr Williamson hath been pleased to favour mee weekly (upon ye scoar of our ancient acquaintance) with his written & printed intelligence, wherewith (& his many other kindenesses) He hath very much obliged mee; And tho' he was pleased frankly to do this, yet have I not quite forgotten his clarks, as they are pleased to informe you; for I have severall times viz. Apr. 9. 68 & Jan. 8. 68 remembered them with money[2] (wh I presume is ye best way of hearing from one that is a stranger unto them all) both by Dr Smith, & Mr Newman[3]. And if you bee pleased to continue Mr Williamsons kindeness to mee, in favouring me with your Intelligence once a week, I shall not onely take it for a great obligation, but shall also send yearly 50s amongst your clarks: But if you shall thinke fitt to deprive me of this happiness of your correspondence, being a stranger unto you; I shall willingly submit to your pleasure, & turn my thoughts towards ye better

and theological objections, was often decided to be vain and impracticable, and was eighteen years under discussion before it was brought to effect.

[1] Charles Perrot, matriculated from Oriel College 9 Apr. 1647, s. Edward of Northleigh, Oxon. gent.; B.A. 1649, M.A. 1653; made fellow by the visitors 1652, died 23 April, 1677. He was one of Williamson's clerks. There are innumerable references to him in *S. P. D.*

[2] £2 10s. on each occasion. See Appendix E.

[3] See n. 2, p. 143. In the entry for Jan. 8. 68 (Appendix E) D. F. calls him 'my uncle Newman.'

managem^{t} of my owne private concernes; w^{h} I presume will be no less advantagious unto

S^{r} your most humble
Servant
D. F.[1]

For Charles Perrot Esq,
at y^{e} Lord Arlington's
office in Whitehall hast
These
London

XCIX.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1136).

Sr Whitehall, 26 Mar. $\frac{69}{70}$

I am ashamed to be runne so much in arreare wth you of all kinds, letters & presents, You will thinke this but a short way of repayment and yet I am in hopes you will haue y^{e} goodnesse to accept of it.

I have y^{e} fauo^{r} of y^{r} excell^{t} charpye[2] & so I had of a discreet & prudent long letter some time before, for all wch I humbly thanke y^{u}. I am not pleased till wee find some other wayes of telling y^{u} ye esteeme wee have for yor discreet & loyall cares in ye County-affaires. If Requests had or doe goe on, or anything of that kind I pray y^{u} com̃and me most freely, who am wth much affecton & esteeme

Deare S^{r}
Yo^{r} most humble Servt
Mr Fleming Joseph Williamson
For Daniel Fleming
Esqr at Rydall
Kendall
franck M Hickes[3]

C.

Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1152).

Deare Sr Whitehall. June 28. 1670.

I know I am strangely in arreare to y^{u}, if you were not extremely good natured to forbeare me. I beseech y^{u} once for all forgiue

[1] At the end of this draft D. F. later added this note: 'Sent 50^{s} Mar. 21, 69, by my brother Alexander (for whom see n. 4, p. 13) unto Mr Perrot for his Clarkes.'

[2] See Appendix B.

[3] In *R. P.* 1513 from Whitehall, 18 Aprill, 1674, H. Ball (for whom see n. 1, p. 153) writes: 'I haue sent to ye Post M^{r} here Mr Hickes wth that & other complaintes & wee shall if possible find a remedy' (for the non-arrival of some of D. F.'s news-letters).

want of ceremonyes. I assure y^u^ there is no body I esteeme & value more than I doe yo^r^selfe & wth great reason.

Y^u^ haue heard of heauy afflicion fallen on Vs in ye losse of Madame[1]. Enclosed I send y^u^ all wee yet know of it, or ye consequences upon it. W^ch^ y^u^ will please to communicate at yor leisure to Dr Smith wth my humble service (Though all his friends are sorry they cannot see him oftener on this side Trent.)

I am euer wth much esteeme

Mr Fleming. Deare S^r^

Yo^r^ most humble & faithfull

Servt

For Daniel Fleming Esqr JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

at Rydall

Kendall

Williamson franck M Hickes[2]

CI.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO DANIEL FLEMING (1268).

DEARE Sr Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1671.

I haue ye fauo^r^ of yor lett^r^ of ye 24 past[3], and returne y^u^ my humble thankes for remembering me, tho I doubt haue deserued to be forgott by so long & profound a silence. Indeed I am ashamed of it. But as I neu^r^ take any of yor civilityes for complim^ts^, So I hope y^u^ will neu^r^ looke for any meere complim^ts^ from me, and I am sure I will neu^r^ be wanting in any reall & true resp^t^ to y^u^.

This is meerly to beg yor pardon for so long a silence, & to kisse my Lady's hands. Onely as a close let me congratulate o^r^ worthy Tuto^r^ Dr Smiths new Title of Deane of Carlisle[4], wch I assure y^u^ everybody here thinkes but too litle for him. So much content he is to haue in his owne meriting of it. And that y^u^ will say is not y^e^

[1] *R. P.* 1152*a* is the translation of a letter addressed from Versailles by Mons. de Lionne to Mons. Colbert, Louis XIV's ambassador in England, containing an account of the death of the Duchess of Orleans (Madame), sister of the English king, with many medical details. Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I, was married 1661 unhappily to Philip, Duke of Orleans, only brother of the French king. She acted as go-between in the secret negotiations between her brother and her brother-in-law and died 20 June, 1670, aged twenty-six.

[2] See n. 3, p. 185.

[3] *R. P.* 5735 is a draft of this letter. It is principally occupied with the account of a bad poisoning case, and says besides that 'our conventiclers are at present pretty quiet.'

[4] He was not admitted till 4 March, 1671–2.

æquall measure of many prferm^ts^. Wn it is past ye Seale [1], I meane to make him my owne complim^ts^ on it.

I remaine eur wth much esteeme

Mr Fleming. Deare Sr

Yor most humble Servt

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

CII.

DANIEL FLEMING TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON (5736) [2].

MUCH HONOURED Sr,

I hope you'l give me leave, to returne you my many thankes for ye favour of your last very kind & obligeing letter, & amongst your many friends & honourers to congratulate your late advancem^t^ [3] wh I wonder should be thus long delayed. From a clerk soon may you proceed to be a Secretary, a Milite may you be advanced ad Ducem, & may all who his Majestye shall imploy be as knowing faythfull & industrious as yourselfe. This I heartily wish for his Majestys service, & for ye good of all us his subjects; and tho' wee are like to have an active sumer [4], yet then I should not fear but that wee should have very good success. Your newes of our Tutors Promotion [5] (you may be sure) was very acceptable unto mee, & so (give me leave to tell you) was yt of his Pupils; & may ye Church & State be alwayes so served; Then I am confident all our enemies both at home & abroad would soon be obliged to strike sayle to us. I wish us good success in ye warr we are (as its said) rushing into; & if ye King shall pay well & hang well he'l be probably ye better served. May be it would be no ill pollicy for his Majesty to erect some Navall-

[1] See n. 2, p. 141.

[2] This is a draft in D. F.'s handwriting, one of a series.

[3] Williamson was made clerk to the Privy Council, and knighted 24 Jan. 1671–2. On the previous day John Evelyn enters in his diary, 'To London, in order to Sr Richd Browne, my father in law, resigning his place of Clerke of the Council to Joseph Williamson, Esq. who was admitted, and was knighted. This place his Matv had promis'd to give me many yeares before; but upon consideration of the renewal of our lease and other reasons, I chose to part with it to Sr Joseph, who gave us and ye rest of his brother clearkes a handsome supper at his house, and after supper a consort of music.'

[4] It witnessed 17 March a declaration of war by England and France against the Dutch, 28 May the defeat of the Dutch in Southwold Bay, and later on the overrunning of great part of Holland by Louis XIV aided by a body of English troops under the Duke of Monmouth, and finally 4 Aug. the murder of the brothers de Witt, and the appointment of William, Prince of Orange, as stadtholder.

[5] i. e. Smith's appointment to the deanery of Carlisle.

Honor (as of ye Royall Oak [1], &c w^h should continue onely durante vitæ) or to declare that he'l give such rewards as ye Navall crownes were amongst ye Romans for ye better encouragem^t of our ambitious English seamen. Pray excuse these my wild Fancys & believe mee that most seriously I am

S^r

Your most obliged
& faythfull Servant
D. F.

For his much honoured
friend Sr Joseph Williamson
K^t clerk of his Majesties
most honourable Privy
Councell, hast these at
Whitehall
London.

CIII.

Dr. Thomas Smith to Daniel Fleming (1283).

S^r

I here send you a letter from ye B^p of Carlisle [2], wch came last Satturday inclosed in one to me: & to save himselfe the trouble of writing ye same things over againe, he referred me to what he has writt to you, and gave me comission to breake open his letter if I pleased. In his letter to me, he makes a very kind mention of you, in these very words—*I referre you to w^t I have written to my most obliging friend ye ever honourd Mr Fleming, whose paines, prudence, or resolution I know not wch most to ascribe ye conduct of my affaire unto.* It was as we guessed; Deane Carleton [3] was not consecrated at ye time mentioned in ye Newes-letter, and whether he be yet or no I do not know, but last Sunday (my L^d tells me) was ye day designed for it, though 'tis a question whether it would hold or not. The Bishoprick of Durham [4] is not yet disposed of, nor (possibly) will

[1] The Royal Oak was an order of knighthood proposed to be instituted at the Restoration. A list of persons on whom it would be proper to confer it was prepared, but the design came to nothing. See Appendix F.

[2] See n. 2, p. 174. He was now engaged with Richard Sterne, abp. of York, his predecessor in the see of Carlisle in a controversy about dilapidations at Rose Castle (for which see n. 4, p. 174). The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the castle and Archbishop Sterne's liabilities is *R. P.* 1224, calendared in the *Report of the Historical MSS. Commission.* The Commissioners were not unanimous and regarded their own report as imperfect. The bishop's letter here referred to is *R. P.* 1280 and full of technical details.

[3] See n. 6, p. 136. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey 11 Feb. 1671–2, and translated to Chichester in Jan. 1678–9.

[4] The bishopric of Durham, vacated by the death of Bishop John Cosin who died 15 Jan. 1671–2, was not filled up for more than two years. Cosin's successor

not be in hast, if ye Kings necessities continue to presse him in this busy state of things: but or Bp of Chester[1] (I perceive) is most spoke of, though others say Sarum[2], and then Worcester[3] to be removed thither. Though, after all, I perceive these are no more but bare conjectures, nothing being yet resolved, nor like to be in hast, so farr as I can heare. You will meet with a piece of great newes in yor Gazette, of Mr Williamsons being knighted and sworn one of ye Clarkes of ye Councill in Ordinary. Another particular I have from a private hand (wch probably will not be mentioned in ye ordinary papers) viz: yt Sr Tho: Bond[4] last weeke arrived at Rye, from France, with 600000 Pistolls, *a present to his Maty from ye French King* (those are ye words of ye letter) and that on Monday last 40 of his Maties Guard with 12 waggons went down to Rye to convey it up to London. I have not further, save onely my service to yourselfe & yor good Lady, remaining ever

Febr. 2o. Sr

Yours ——

I here send you a book, sealed up, as I recd it from Mr Lowther[5], who tells me it comes from ye Sheriffe.

For his much honourd friend
Daniel Fleming Esquire at
Rydale.
with a booke.

was Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Oxford, who was translated 22 Oct. 1674, and held the see for forty-eight years.

[1] John Wilkins, for whom see n. 2, p. 101. He had been consecrated bishop of Chester 15 Nov. 1668, and died, still bishop of Chester, 19 Nov. 1672.

[2] Seth Ward, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1640, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford, 1649, one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, President of Trinity College, 1659, which office he vacated on the reinstatement of Hannibal Potter, who had been removed by the Parliamentary Visitors, dean of Exeter 26 Dec. 1661, consecrated bishop of Exeter 20 July, 1662, translated to Salisbury September, 1667, recovered the chancellorship of the Garter for that see 1671, and died, still bishop of Salisbury, 6 Jan. 1688–9.

[3] Walter Blandford succeeded Wilkins as Warden of Wadham 1659, was consecrated bishop of Oxford 3 Dec. 1665, translated to Worcester June, 1671, and died, still bishop of Worcester, 16 July, 1675. Lingard calls him the 'protestant confessor' of James II's first wife.

[4] Thomas Bond, made Comptroller of the Household to Queen Henrietta Maria, baronet 9 Oct. 1658, a favourite of Charles II. His wife, Marie Peliott or de la Gard of Paris, had a sister maid of honour to Queen Catherine of Braganza. Their daughter Mary Charlotte was brought up by the Duchess of Orleans, Charles II's sister.

[5] Perhaps Francis, the stepfather of William Blennerhasset (n. 6, p. 176) and second husband of Alice Kirkby (n. 7, ib.). The sheriff of Cumberland at this time was Anthony Bouche, of Cockermouth, esquire.

CIV.

DANIEL FLEMING TO BP. GUY CARLETON OF BRISTOL[1] (1295).

MY LORD, Rydale, Febr. 24, $\frac{11}{12}$

Since I have lately heard of your Lordships consecration, I hope you'l be pleased to give me leave (in ye croud of your welwishers) to congratulate your late Promotion, & to wish that his Majestys favour may dayly encrease towards you. I am glad to hear that his Majesty is so kind to one that hath so frankly ventured Life & Limb in his service; & I hope that an old Cavalier may ere long be translated to old Bishopprick[2]; tho' at present there may be some necessity for a stout Prelate to be in a see where there are (I feare too many) Fanatickes. So, with ye tender of my humblest service unto your Lordship & all yours, desireing your Benediction, I rest

Your Lordships
most obedient Servant
D. F.

For ye Right Reverend
Father in God Guy Lord
Bishop of Bristoll
These

Leave this with Mr Willia
Young Watchmaker over
agt ye Crowne in King street
Westminster[3]
London.

CV.

DEAN THOMAS SMITH OF CARLISLE TO DANIEL FLEMING (1323).

Sr

To answer yor letters in ye same order as I recd them, I shall first acquaint you yt I imediately writt a second letter to ye Bp[4], and sent away John Sibson[5] with it to Penreth, yt so it might have ye advantage of yt first Post. I therein acquainted his Lop, yt you

[1] See n. 6, p. 136.

[2] See n. 3, p. 188. Bristol was a poor bishopric, as were most of Henry VIII's creations. An old bishopric meant a better one.

[3] 'King Street would seem to have been at one time noted for its coffee-houses.' In the fifth edition (1676) of Izaak Walton's additions to the *Complete Angler*, reference is made to an eel $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet long caught in the Peterboro' river in 1667; 'if you will not believe me then go and see it at one of the coffee-houses in King Street, Westminster.' (Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, iv. 28.)

[4] sc. of Carlisle, for whom see n. 2, p. 174.

[5] John Sibson was a trusted domestic in the family of Dean Smith at Cockermouth.

had proved better then yor word (as honest men use to do) and had writt to ye Judge[1]; telling him withall ye effect of yor letter (so far as his Lo^p was concerned in it) and then adding, *That (whatever effect it may have upon ye Judge) it will, I think, abundantly satisfy yor Lo^p of Mr Flemings constant zeale in yor Cause, & his readiness to serve you to ye utmost of his power.* And indeed, if ye Judge be not too farr prepossessed (as Judges, of all men, should not) I verily believe yor letter may do much good upon him. A short time now will show us ye issue. I here returne you ye copy of yor letter, and shall be glad to heare w^t returne ye Judge makes to it, as doubtlesse some he will.

For yor other letter (by this bearer) it had a great deale of newes in it; and coming from so good a hand, there's no question to be made of its truth. I had a letter by ye last Satturday Post from Dr L.[2] (dated Apr: 23th) wherein he tells me, That on ye Thursday morning before, about 2 a clock in ye morning, ye D. of York took boat for Chattam[3], being alarmed y^t ye Dutch Fleet were come out: wch upon further enquiry (he sayes) proved to be 12 of their men of warr, wch are passed by o^r coasts, we know not yet whither. The Dutch say, ye French Fleet has been ready a good while, but dares not come out without an English Convoy. On Sunday 21th of this moneth Dr Tillotson[4] preacht before ye King, on 1 Cor: 3. 15. He run over

[1] At the end of a letter (*R. P.* 1317) dated Rydale, Apr. 24, 72, the beginning of which refers to a poisoning case, D.F. had skilfully put in some words about the suit between the bishop of Carlisle and the archbishop of York with reference to Rose Castle. 'I could heartily wish,' he writes, 'that a good agreement might be made betweene them, ye Prelates haveing opposers enough, without contending one with another; and many do desire that Rose-Castle (ye onely Seat of ye Bishops of Carlisle) may againe be made such a convenient House, as may invite ye Bishops to reside there, & to keep such Hospitality as hath been used there formerly.' The letter is addressed to 'Sir William Wilde Knight & Baronet Justice of his Majesties Court of Comon Pleas.' It seems that the Commissioners (see n. 2, p. 188) had not agreed in their Report. In the result (*R. P.* 1346) the archbishop was condemned to pay £400 for rebuilding the chapel.

[2] i.e. Lamplugh, see n. 3, p. 131.

[3] This was just before he 'sailed for the buoy at the Nore with the ships that were ready, fourty, and twelve fireships' (Macpherson's *Original Papers*, i. 59), before he joined the French fleet at St. Helen's a few days before the battle of Southwold Bay or Solebay.

[4] John Tillotson (1630–94), educated at Heath Grammar School, Halifax, and Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was fellow 1651 (nominated by mandamus from the government, and deprived 1661), M.A. 1654, a friend of Wilkins and so elected fellow of the Royal Society 1672, ordained without subscription 1660 or 1661, 'one of the nonconforming party to whom it was intended to offer preferment in the church,' rector of Kedington, Suffolk, 1663, preacher at Lincoln's Inn 1663, D.D.

severall points of Popery, Infallibility, Purgatory, Transubstantiation, &c. His Sermon was well approved of by all, as very seasonable; ye King was pleased to say 'twas a good Sermon. The next morning some application was made to his Maty for his comand to have it printed, but he thought it not convenient in this Juncture, because it would occasion heats & disputes &c. About a fortnight since Mr Tho: Lamplugh[1] ye Lawyer was married to Hum: Robinson's[2] onely daughter, ye portion (they say) 3000ll. The wedding-dinner was kept at ye Mitre in Fanshaw-street[3], where (he sayes) they fed, and danced, and were so merry, that some of them forgot to go to bed. Thus ye old man's money, wch was got so over-thriftily, is spent jovially. Tis reported there, he sayes, (but he would not have it said here) yt this great portion will wholly go to pay debts. Amongst ye grand Favorites lately Honoured, ye D. of B.[4] (he sayes) not being capable of any higher Title, has a Patent (they say) granted him for inclosing so much Common in Yorkshire as containes 40 miles in compasse: and ye K. is made to believe yt ye people there so love him, that they will inclose it for him gratis. This, he sayes, is *Discourse*: I suppose he meanes, tis *a jeer*; for I cannot think there's anything more in it.

This is all I have for you at present, and much of it such as I shall desire you to keep to yourselfe, or to conceale (at least) from wm you have it. I am glad to heare yor children[5] recover so well one after another. We are all well here, praised be God. The bearer is in hast, and I am ever

May 3o. Sr

Yours ——

My service, I pray, to yor good Lady.

For his much hon^rd friend Daniel
Fleming Esquire these at
Rydale.

1666, chaplain to Charles II, prebendary of Canterbury 1670, dean 1672, prebendary of St. Paul's 1675, clerk of the closet to William III and dean of St. Paul's 1679, archbishop of Canterbury 1691. He married 1664 Elizabeth, only child of Peter French, D.D., and Robina, Oliver Cromwell's sister, who afterwards married John Wilkins (see n. 2, p. 101). 'He was perhaps the only primate who took first rank in his day as a preacher.' His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] See n. 2, p. 43. [2] See n. 1, p. 100.

[3] The Index to the 1754 edition of Stow's London has no Fanshaw Street. It is probably a slip for Fenchurch Street in which the same list mentions a Mitre court.

[4] i.e. Duke of Buckingham, for whom see n. 3, p. 132.

[5] It appears from a letter addressed by D. F. to Mrs. Bridget Dalston (for whom see n. 9, p. 4) that the measles was the complaint from which his children had suffered, and which they were 'all (God be praised) well past' on 9 May, 1672.

CVI.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1399).

Whitehall 28. Jan. 167$\frac{2}{3}$.

Deare Sr

Yoᵘ are so well acquainted wᵗʰ my habituall remissenesse in matters of Ceremonye That yᵘ will not wonder I have let yoʳ last oblidging Lettʳ lye by me so long unanswʳᵈ, I am extreme sensible of yoʳ kindnesse & esteeme towards me & my late poore Brother[1], and I am in some degree of impatience till I can find some occasion of showing yᵘ yᵉ sence I have of it. I haue now yᵉ greatest part of my concernes in that my native Country taken out of it wᵗʰ him[2]. But those that remaine I must still recom̄end to yᵘ & my other friends, and especially myselfe to yoʳ good opinion in particular whom I haue euʳ considered in yᵉ first ranke of worthy & good men, & as such I prize extremely yoʳ friendshipp. Continue it to me therefore I conjure yᵘ, & be assured I am euer wᵗʰ a most particular value

Sʳ

Yoʳ most humble & faithfull
Servᵗ
Joseph Williamson

Mr Fleming.
For Daniel Fleming Esqʳᵉ
at Rydall
Williamson
franck M. Hickes[3].

CVII.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1402).

yᵉ 22. Feb. 167$\frac{2}{3}$

Deare Sr

Yᵘ may easily judge how joyed I am to meet wᵗʰ any occasion of seruing yᵘ. The enclosed I doubt not will introduce yᵘ with no

[1] George Williamson, for whom see n. 6, p. 143, and n. 2, p. 167. He had recently died. The last letter from him to his brother in *S. P. D.* is dated from Bridekirk, 4 May, 1672.

[2] His want of success as a candidate for Appleby may have diminished his interest in the north. He was now sitting as M.P. for Thetford. See also n. 1, p. 180.

[3] See n. 3, p. 185.

disadvantage to Mr Justice Ellis[1], and if he should not be there, euen to Mr Justice Wild[2], if bee showne to him.

I wish yu a good issue in all yor concernes, and remaine eur wth a very particular esteeme,

Sr

Yor most humble Servt

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON

Mr Justice Ellis being
detained here by the goutt
I haue framed ye lettr for
Mr Justice Wild.

Mr Fleming.

CVIII.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO MR. JUSTICE WILD[2] (1403).

MY LORD, Whitehall 22. Feb. 167⅔.

The Gentleman that deliuers yor Lpp this, Mr Fleming is a person that deserues particularly well in his Matys Seruice, as a Depty Lieutt & Justice of Peace in his Country, wch is Westmorland. He is like to haue a Cause[3] come before yor Lpp at ye Assizes at Yorke, and I take leave by this to make him knowne to yor Lpp, beseeching yor faur to him in a speedy & faire tryall of it. He is particularly my friend, and I owe him wteur interest yor kindnesse has pleased to allow me in yor Lpps fauor. To which I againe recomend him, and remaine, wishing yu a good health, in yor Northern Journey, wth much esteeme.

My Lord

Yor Lpps

most humble Serut

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Mr Justice Wild.

[1] Sir William Ellis (1609–80), called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 1634, bencher 1659, reader 1664, M.P. for Boston 1640, solicitor-general 1654, M.P. again for Boston 1654, for Grantham 1656, 1658–9, 1660, created a baronet by Cromwell just before his death, made king's serjeant and knighted 1671, made a judge of the Common Pleas 1673, removed 1676, M.P. for Boston 1679, reinstated as judge the same year. His life is in *D. N. B.*, which wrongly identifies him with a namesake at Caius College, Cambridge.

[2] Sir William Wilde was called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1637, bencher 1652, recorder of London 1659, M.P. for city of London, knighted, and made a baronet 1660, serjeant-at-law 1661, judge of the Common Pleas 1668, of the King's Bench 1672–3, dismissed for reproving Bedloe for perjury, and died 1679. He published Sir Henry Yelverton's *Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench*. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] The Cause is described in a letter from D. F. to Williamson of which *R. P.*

CIX.

Daniel Fleming to Sir Joseph Williamson (5753)[1].

Rydall, June 29. 73.

Dear Sr

Tho now you have (I know) no time to entertaine trifles, yet I hope you'l give me leave to remember you at this distance, to congratulate his Majesties great favour towards you[2], & to pray heartily for your health & good success, in this your grand imploy. I shall earnestly wish that you may conclude an honourable & advantagious Peace for his Majesty and all his Subjects, that our good king's kindeness may ever answer your faythfullness & activity in his service, & that you may soon returne in honour & safety unto your native countrey. To this I shall onely presume to add, that I am with all my heart

Noble Sr

Your most obedient & humble Servant

Dan: Fleming

For his Excellency Sr. Joseph Williamson Kt, one of his Majesties Plenipotentiaries, hast these at Colen[3].

5738 is a draft. 'Being in a fair way,' he writes, 'to be wronged of a considerable sum of money by Mr. Joseph Hudlestone of Newcastle my kinsman and intending to have a Triall with him at ye next Assises to be holden for ye City of York, where I shall be altogether a stranger; I very much desire your Letter to ye Judge that shall there sit upon Trialls, to grant me a fair and expeditious Hearing, being one of your acquaintance and honourers, & to assist me only so farr, as Law & Equity shall be on my side.'

[1] This is another of the series of drafts of letters to Williamson in D. F.'s handwriting.

[2] Williamson had been appointed plenipotentiary from England with the Earl of Sunderland and Sir Leoline Jenkins to a congress at Cologne, called through the mediation of Sweden to consider the terms of peace between France and England on the one side and Holland on the other. Sunderland was at the time in Paris, where he had been ambassador, and never went to Cologne. Jenkins and Williamson left England 17 May, and arrived at Cologne 3 June. They left Cologne, a separate peace between England and Holland having been suddenly made in England, 15 April, 1674. See Wyman's *Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins*, which contains A Compleat Series of Letters from the two acting plenipotentiaries, and Christie's *Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson*, vol. i. pp. xiii, xiv (Camden Society).

[3] Köln, or Cologne as it is more often written in English, the Colonia Agrippinensis of the Romans, now the capital of Rhenish Prussia.

CX.

Daniel Fleming to Sir Joseph Williamson (1521 A)[1].

Dear Sr,

Beeing overjoyed with ye good newes of your safe arrivall at Whitehall, I hope you'l be pleased to give me leave amongst your many friends & servants heartily to congratulate your happy returne. May ye Kings favour be dayly more & more towards you, & may you long enjoy health, & be ever happy in serveing of his Majesty. Tho wee here in ye County are like to have such a want of corne[2] (if it be not permitted to come from Scotland, Ireland, &c.) as I fear many of our poor people will be in danger of being famished; yet I hope none of us will ever have a want of love & obedience to his Majesty & unto all his Ministers, especially unto yourselfe who hath still been so kind unto us all, & perticularly unto

Sr

Rydall May 18, 1674.

Your most obliged & most obedient Servant
D. F.

For Sr Jos. Williamson
These.

CXI.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1526).

Windsor ye 26 May, 1674

Deare Sr

I have a thousand obligations to thanke you for, ye freshest of your concernemt for my returne & yor great ciuility in congratulating it must be ye subjct of this, I acknowledge them wth a perfect sence, & beseech you to believe, that there are few things in this world that touch me nearer than ye good will of such good men as yu are. I beseech yu continue me eur in yor friendshipp & forgiue me if I have been wanting to repeat to you as often as I ought ye great esteeme I have of yr personall worth & to assure yu of my being wth a more particular respt

Deare Sr

Yor most humble & most faithfull
Serut
Joseph Williamson

Mr Fleming.

[1] A draft in D. F.'s handwriting.
[2] See Additional Notes.

CXII.

James Bellingham[1] to Daniel Fleming (1527).

Leauens[2] ye 30th may
74:

Sr

Yor last letter to me come of a Satturday; wch gaue me notis of ye Bishop of Oxfords[3] Translacon to Durham; And it was thought yt Dr Barlow[4] was To bee Bishop of Oxen: My Jurney ye Munday after

[1] James Bellingham, son of Alan and of Susan daughter of Marmaduke Constable of Wassand in Holderness in the county of York, succeeded his father in 1672. He married (1) Barbara, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston of Acornbank, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leke of Newark upon Trent. By his first wife he had a daughter and by the second three daughters and four sons, of whom the eldest Alan is mentioned in this letter, and the second Henry was the ancestor of the present baronet of Castle Bellingham in Ireland. James Bellingham died in 1680.

[2] For Levens, or Over Levens Hall, one of the most beautiful places in Westmorland, see M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, p. 199. The domestic features of the reign of Elizabeth are preserved; the gardens in the 'topiary' style are more recent than the Bellingham occupation. Mrs. Humphry Ward was living at Levens when she wrote *Helbeck of Bannisdale*.

[3] Nathaniel Crewe, rector of Lincoln College 1668–72, and bishop of Oxford 1671–4. See n. 4, p. 188. Henry Compton succeeded him as bishop of Oxford. Compton entered Queen's College as Upper or Fellow Commoner in Easter Term, 1654, and matriculated 12 Dec. of the same year. He was a cornet in the royal regiment. He became M.A. of Cambridge in 1661, and was incorporated again at Oxford 7 April, 1666. He was canon of Christ Church, B.D. and D.D. 1669. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford 6 Dec. 1674, and translated to London next year. He was deprived by James II and restored by William III, acted as archbishop of Canterbury when Sancroft refused the oaths, and died 7 July, 1713. His portrait by Riley is at Queen's College in the Provost's lodgings.

[4] Thomas Barlow entered Queen's College as batler in the Lent Term of 1624–5, and matriculated 1 July of the same year as son of Richard of Orton, Westmorland, pleb., aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 24 July, 1630, M.A. 27 June, 1633, B.D. 3 July, 1657, D.D. 2 Aug. 1660. He was elected 'in munus servientis ad mensam' 17 June, 1626, the same day as Gerard Langbaine, his predecessor in the provostship and librarianship of the Bodleian. He was elected pauper puer 10 June, 1630, again on the same day as Langbaine, and socius siue scholaris 30 October, 1633, again with Langbaine. On Langbaine's death, 10 Feb. 1657, he was elected provost on the 15th of the same month, having been brought back from London for his election. He was Bodley's librarian from 1652–60, Margaret professor of divinity and prebendary of Worcester 1660–76, archdeacon of Oxford 1664–75, bishop of Lincoln 1675 till his death 8 Oct. 1691. He is said to have drawn up the Thanksgiving for founders and benefactors used in chapel, and to have never been at Lincoln, and the nickname of bishop of Bugden was given him from the palace of the bishops of Lincoln near Huntingdon.

Hindered me from returneing you thankes. for wch I now hartily Thanke you for yor kyend remembrance; But being you were not posatiue in yor informacon, I continued my Resolucon; And by this com to you my Sonne Alan[1] I hope is at one years resting place in Oxford; Upon ye returne of his fellow Traveller[2] i shall let you know more: The very next day After my returne home. I receued this inclosed wch doth not so much truble as amuse me at such expressions, vpon so foule, & vnneighburly Actinges; this Gunne he demands did I Take from one of ye Deare killers[3] After yt he himselfe had bund him ouer to Answer yt Suit; And now you may se he is not ashamed to lay Clame to yt Gunne; if this bee not Insult I know not what is; The fellow I took it from hath no sertain place of aboed, Therefor not fit to goe Armed. The peas[4] I am resolued to keep Till a Greater power than his; comand me otherwise; So much for yt; I pra returne me ye letter againe at yor lasure: You haue not yet satisfied me how farther to proceed against The Deare-killers, who yet stande bound for there appearance at Sessions; you se how boldly I serve myselfe wth you, but this is still out of my Confidence of yor Affection to him yt euer remaines Sr yor unfeined friend

JA: BELLINGHAM

ffor Daniell ffleming
Esqre at Ridell
present.

His portrait which was bequeathed by Bishop Cartwright is in the Upper Common Room.

[1] Allan or Alan Bellingham entered Queen's College as an Upper Commoner 27 May, 1674, and matriculated 4 June the same year, aged 18. He was baptized at Heversham 12 Feb. 1655-6. He succeeded his father at Levens and was M.P. for Westmorland in three parliaments between 1678 and 1687. He went into exile with James II, 'an ingenious but unhappy young man.' He consumed a vast estate and sold Levens to Col. James Grahme, younger brother of Viscount Preston, and keeper of the privy purse to James II.

[2] Probably either the carrier, most likely one of the Burnyeats, or a trusty servant like John Banckes.

[3] *R.P.* 1533 is a letter to D. F. from James Bellingham dated Leauens, ye 15 June 74, in which he thanks him for his 'oppinion touching Deer-killers.' D. F. had advised him to proceed under the Act 13 Richard II. cap. 13, and under 33 Henry VIII. cap. 67 against him that had the gun, and had given other advice as to how to proceed against one 'for haueing a Grayhound.'

[4] i. e. piece, = gun.

CXIII.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1568)[1].

Whitehall y^e 15. Dec. 1674.

Deare S^r

I am infinitely ashamed of my long omission of this respect, to a person I owe so much to. I doe beseech y^u, S^r, believe I doe not complem^t when I professe to owe y^u a very great & hearty one, and that I shall embrace wth much joy ye occasions of letting y^u see in some measure how great it is I beare y^u,

This being sayd thus plainly & heartily, I am by this to beg y^or pardon that I have not said something lik it more frequently. But now I am againe fixed in my Shopp, I hope I shall watch all ye parts of ye Businesse of my Trade wth greater punctuality.

I kisse y^or hands with all my heart, & remaine ever most truly & heartily,

Deare S^r

Y^or most humble & faithfull Servt

J. Williamson.

Mr Fleming.

CXIV.

Accounts of William Fleming at Kendal 1674[2] (1572).

Disbursed by me Will. Fle: at Kendall

	s	d
Imp: for a knife	00	06
Item for a stick of wax	00	03
Item for couering of my stafs[3] lining my vest and for soeing buttons on my brothers coats	00	08
It: for mending of my brother Daniel[4] and my owen showes	00	07
Item to the Scrivener[5] for our learning	08	00

[1] *R. P.* 1521 A verso is a letter from D. F. to Williamson congratulating him on his 'late advancem^t.' Williamson had returned from Cologne to his 'Shopp' 15 April, 1674, and on his return was appointed Secretary of State in succession to the Earl of Arlington, who was made Lord Chamberlain.

[2] The handwriting of these accounts is more like Henry's than like William Fleming's. William was now 17, Henry 15, and Daniel 14.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Daniel was the fifth child and third son of D. F. and was born in 1660. He remained at home and died 1698 of the small pox.

[5] The writing-master. He does not seem to have been a regular but rather

Item to Sr Thomas Brathwate[1] man	00 . 06
Item for mendin of my brother Hen:[2] showes . . .	00 . 08
Item for couering of my stafes 2	00 . 04
Item to the baring out[3]	01 . 06
Item for plaster and needels	00 . 02
Item for two loads of peats[4]	01 . 04
Item to the Vsher[5]	02 . 00

what was recently called a visiting master. In a letter from Roger Fleming to his father asking for some more money from Sedbergh, 22 July, 1692, he says he had 'disbursed more already, then I expected to have done, this great many weeks espetially to ye scrivener (who is with us now).'

[1] See n. 4, p. 26.

[2] Henry, second son and fourth child of D. F., of whom we shall hear much more further on, was born 1659. He entered Queen's College as a batler 27 May, 1678, matriculated 4 July, as son of Daniel, of Rydal, Westmorland, gent., aged 17. He proceeded B.A. 18 Dec. 1682, M.A. 26 May, 1685, B. and D.D. as grand compounder 8 July, 1696. He was rector of Grasmere 1685, and of Asby 1694 until his death in 1728. He married 10 April, 1700, Mary, daughter of John Fletcher of Hunslet, esq., and had issue one daughter Penelope, married to John Keate, esq., lieutenant in the Scotch horse grenadier guards.

[3] In the north country schools till past the middle of the eighteenth century it was the custom for the boys from time to time to bar out the master. Armed with elder popguns they barricaded the doors of the school from the inside, while the master by force or stratagem tried to get in. If he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed; but if he was kept out for three days, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master and accepted by the boys, and the hours of work and play for the year ensuing agreed upon. A treat of cakes and ale furnished by the scholars concluded the event, and to this was probably devoted the 01s 06d which occurs here. The founder of Witton School in Cheshire prescribed that his 'schollars should bar and keep furth the school the schoolmaster in such sort as other schollars do in great schools'; and at St. Bees barring out was not to begin before Martinmass, nor last more than 'a Day and a Night, and the next day till one a clock in ye Afternoon.' At Bromfield it was practised at Fastings Even, about the beginning of Lent. See Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, ii. 322, n.; W. Jackson's *Cumberland and Westmorland Papers*, i. 6, ii. 207.

[4] 'The cheerful blazing fire, composed until the days of coal of peat and "elding" (Saxon for old and dead things, retained as a provincial name for firing stuff), was lighted on a hearth slightly raised from the ground; and above, the "rannel-balk" crossed the chimney, from which beam hung the "ratten-crook" for the purpose of suspending the kettles over the fire. In front was the iron tripod, "brandiron" or "brandreth," with its girdle, a circular iron plate for baking the famous oat cakes, clap bread, or riddle bread upon.' (J. F. Curwen's *Kirkbie-Kendall*, p. 9.)

[5] Usher, from Ostiarius, properly a door-keeper, one who lets in or introduces, so used of attendants on royalty who perform this function, and applied, it is said, to second masters or assistant-masters in grammar schools as those who introduce their pupils to polite letters by teaching them the elements. The better endowed schools made provision for paying the usher from the endowment, but at Kendal probably he was largely dependent upon the fees of pupils, though Nicholson

Item for mending of my brother Daiels[1] showes			00 . 04
Item for mending of my cloaths and stafs			00 . 08
Item to my Lanladies made[2]			01 . 00
		s d	
Paid[3]	In all	18 – 6	
Booked Jan. 8. 74			

CXV.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1581).

Deare Sr Whitehall ye 30. Jan. 167⅞.

I have ye honor of yors of ye 8 instant[4], and humbly thanke yu for it. I beseech yu believe I haue that esteeme & valew for yor person & worth, and particularly of yor honest loyalty & affection to ye King & his seruice, that there are few men in England ought to pretend to recomend yu or any concerne of yors to me. You will eur find interest of yor own in me to comand me most heartily & readily euen for others, much more shall yu doe it for yorselfe. The only thing I have to wish is some occasion such as would be to yor likeing, by wch I might in some measure make it good. That's what I haue long wished for, and I beg yu will thinke wt it would be; and in ye meane time be confident no man is wth a more true & hearty esteem than I am

Deare Sr,

Yor most humble & faithfull

Serut

J. Williamson.

Mr Fleming.

(*Annals of Kendal*, 192) speaks of 'usher lands' as belonging to the school, and the corporation gave 8*l.* a year to the usher's salary.

[1] See n. 4, p. 199.

[2] For Landlady's maid, housemaid.

[3] These words are in D. F.'s handwriting.

[4] *R.P.* 5757 is a draft of the letter in question. In it D. F. rehearses his services to the State as 'Sherif, Commissioner in all Assessmts, Deputy Lieutenant, & Justice of ye Peace, in ye Countyes of Lancaster, Cumberland & Westmorland, and as a Lieutenant, Captaine, Major, & now Lieutenant Collonel in ye Trainbands of two of those Countyes.' He says he does not want to be made a Knight, 'since I am contented with ten of my Ancestors having been favoured with that Honour, & since this Countrey hath no want thereof,' nor a Baronet, 'few enjoyeing it but by purchase (which makes it to mee ye less desireable).' But God haveing blessed him 'with 13 hopefull children all liveing,' he would like some lucrative employment, in which he would 'truely serve ye King and you according to his

CXVI.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1612).

Deare Sr Whitehall ye 2. Apr. 1675.

You see how ungratefull a Sort of people Courtiers are. I have quite devoured yor Present before I come to acknowledge ye having receiued. But if comending & admireing yor Pye[1] were to deserve it, I have right to another ye next yeare. Indeed nevr better came to ye Table, & it is concluded by those that haue experience in that sort of Regalle, that this way of Tinne Crusts does infinitely better. Sr, I beseech yu accept my humble thankes how late soevr it comes, for ye favor of this & all yor other kindnesse and believe there is nobody values & desires it more heartily than I doe, nor can be wth a more perfect esteeme, then I am,

Deare Sr,

Yor most humble & faithfull

Servt

J. Williamson

Mr Fleming.

CXVII.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (1621)[2].

Deare Sr Whitehall ye 13. Apr. 1675.

Judge of my husbandry by ye time I take to make up my reckonings. The date of this will shew yu how busy a day I write in, & yet at ye same time I must confesse it had been shame to have left a debt of so many weekes standing longer upon me. I beg wth all my heart yor pardon for my very great omission in coming so late to thank yu for ye honr of yor noble Present, the best Pye, I dare say, euer came out of ye Country. I beg againe & againe yor pardon for my ingratitude, & ye rathr because I deale plainly wth yu. I hope this is not to be ye last, I am to be oblidged to you for. For this & for a thousand other kindnesses I again pay yu my humble acknowledgmts beseeching yu to believe that no man in ye world honors

utmost abillity, & shall be (from time to time) accomptable for what part of ye profits thereof & to whom you shall be pleased to appoint.'

[1] See Appendix B.

[2] Williamson seems to have forgotten that he had written the previous letter, as this has reference to the same matter.

& esteems y^u more than I doe, nor can be wth a more particular respect than I am

S^r

Yo^r most humble & faithfull Servt

Mr Fleming. J. WILLIAMSON.

CXVIII.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO DANIEL FLEMING (1644).

DEARE Sr Whitehall 3. Aug. 1675.

Y^u are so used to forgiue me, that as I ought not longer to p^rsume on yor easinesse to doe it, so y^u cannot well wonder if I doe fall into my old erro^rs, that I shall appeale to yor kindnesse to excuse it. I am infinitely sorry for ye great losse yor Family has suffered[1], and if I had not ye hono^r to be somewhat neare in yor Friendshipp, ye part I find all ye Country takes in it, would entitle me to a share too. I doe assure y^u, Sir, I take a very sensible one in all that touches y^u, & I wish wth all my heart I had some good occasion to show y^u I doe so. In ye meane time, please to accept this apology for w^t eu^r I have been wanting in to those obligations I have to y^u, as

Deare S^r,

Yo^r most faithfull & humble Servt

Mr Fleming. J. WILLIAMSON.

CXIX.

DANIEL FLEMING TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON (1681)[2].

Sr Rydal, Nov. 24. 75.

I hope you'l forgive mee, that I have not ere this returned you my humble & hearty thankes for your last very kind Letter; which

[1] Mrs. Fleming, for whom see n. 1, p. 4, had died 13 April, 1675. The first indication of her illness in the Rydal papers is a letter (*R. P.* 1616) of 5 April from Lady Fletcher, expressing anxiety and sending a bracelet to be used apparently as an amulet. *R. P.* 1618 is another anxious letter from the same, dated 7 Apr. *R. P.* 1619 is from Dean Smith from Cockermouth, regretting on the 11th April that he cannot be with D. F., but he is just come from Carlisle and has been summoned urgently to Durham, whither he is starting at once. *R. P.* 1636 is from Smith from Cockermouth on the 11th June, speaking of 'her that is gone' and referring to an epitaph D. F. seems to have written, and was sending to London to be engraved. He affixed a brass to the eastern wall of Grasmere church with the inscription which is printed in Burns & Nicolson, i. 171, and which seems to imply that the cause of death arose in connexion with the birth of her fifteenth child, as is hinted also in Lady Fletcher's first letter.

[2] This is a draft in D. F.'s handwriting, endorsed, The Copy of a Letter to Sr Jos. W. Nov. 24. 75.

I should have done, had I not considered that your great imployment would not give you leave to look upon such Trifles. A good while ago I made bold to give you an intimation of a difference unhappily begun amongst some of ye Justices of ye Peace in this County, about removeing ye Quarter-Sessions from Kendall[1]; which dispute, it seemes, is yet continued. Divers Justices here in ye Barony[2] & I are desireous

[1] *R. P.* 1574 is a letter addressed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Mr. John Dalston, Mr. Richard Brathwait, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, and Sir Edward Musgrave to Sir John Otway, Mr. James Bellingham, Mr. Daniel Fleming 'and the rest of his Maties Justices of Peace within ye Barony of Kendall,' asking that the General Sessions for the whole county should be held alternately at Appleby and Kendal and not at both places. This they say would be 'more agreable to the Law, to the practice of other Countys and to the former usage of' Westmorland, as it does not appear that 'any publique sessions was held at Kendall untill the fifth year of King James.' The letter is dated from Appleby, 11 Jan. 1674–5. A copy of an acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter postponing the reply to the consideration of a general meeting is in *R. P.* 1575, dated from Kendal, 16 Jan. 1674, and signed by Mr. James Bellingham, Mr. Daniel Fleming, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. Henry Wilson, and Mr. Christopher Philipson. *R. P.* 1594 is the copy of a letter from George Fothergill of Ravenstonedale, to Richard Rowlandson of Kendal, desiring him to bring 'all Sessions Books and Rooles of Sessions and proceedings that are before you or ought to come before you at next Sessions,' as Sir Philip Musgrave as Custos Rotulorum commands, it having been resolved to hold the Easter Sessions at Appleby and the Michaelmas Sessions at Kendal for the future. On his hesitation a writ was issued by D. F. in opposition thereto, and this was followed by a writ from the other side. The Sheriff, when consulted, ordered both writs to be obeyed (*R. P.* 1613, 1617). Meanwhile the Kendal justices had sent an answer to *R. P.* 1574 (*R. P.* 1605), and a correspondence ensued (*R. P.* 1620, 1636). The next document (*R. P.* 1668) is a letter from D. F. to Sir John Otway, dated 13 Oct. 1675, describing how both bodies of Justices had held sessions. The people in London now took up the matter. Sir John Lowther (*R. P.* 1688) writes from London 28 Dec. 1675 offering his help to the Justices of the Barony, and the same day Col. Richard Kirkby (*R. P.* 1691), apparently at Williamson's instigation, writes to hope that D. F. 'would do his endeavour to prevent all feuds and animosities & to compose all differences within the county especially amongst ye gentry.' To this (*R. P.* 1698) D. F. replies that there are no differences in the county except about the holding of the Sessions. Meanwhile Ann, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c., 'Sherifesse' of Westmorland, issued an order (*R. P.* 1695) for holding the sessions at Appleby 3 Apr. 1676. Sir John Lowther now suggests a compromise (*R. P.* 1705), which D. F. (*R. P.* 1711) is not inclined to agree to, and the discussion goes on (*R. P.* 1723). Things get more acute, and 8 July, 1676, Richard Duckett writes (*R. P.* 1751) to D. F. that Secretary Williamson has told him that the matter is referred by the King to the Lord Chief Justice, and he believes that this is so. *R. P.* 1757 is 'The Breviat for Counsel & the Grand Jury's petition at Appleby Assizes 15 Aug. 1676.'

[2] The Barony of Kendal and the Bottom of Westmorland are the two great divisions of the county, between which the boundary is roughly a line drawn from Lowgill Station on the L. & N.W. Railway to Patterdale at the south-western end

that ye Quarter-Sessions be kept both at Appleby & at Kendal (to ye great satisfaction of ye Countrey) as they have been constantly holden, according to ye confession of those Gentlemen who are for ye alteration, near 70 yeares last past; but wee believe a much longer time. It will be easy to demonstrate, that an alteration in this affair (tho' there be no more therein then is yet pretended) will be much to ye prejudice of his Majesty, & not a Little to ye Trouble, charge, & Dissatisfaction of ye County of Westmorland; especially of ye Barony of Kendall, who are most of them ye Kings Tenants. I hope it will be no offence for us to desire to serve our Soveraign & our Countrey, as well as wee can, in ye same good old way our Predicessors have done formerly, and at as little charge & trouble as may be: Since wee affect not a change, being unable to foresee all ye inconveniencies that may attend it; and since wee do chearfully serve our King and Countrey out of our owne estates, haveing no beneficiall offices to assist us therein. For ye obviating of any partiall Information that shall happen to be made unto you of this business, I have given Sr Geo. Fletcher[1] ye trouble of ye copyes of all such Letters as have passed amongst us, which will truely acquaint you with (if you shall judge it worth ye while to know) the reasons of this difference, & who will (upon your intimation) comunicate them unto you; as also will Sr Jo. Otway[2], who hath acted with us. I shall never doubt of your Justice in this affair; You performing it unto all, many persons being concerned herein, & you having been alwayes so very kind unto

Sr,

Your most obliged
& obedient Servant
D. F.

For Sr Jos. W.

CXX.

Daniel Fleming to Sir Joseph Williamson (1704)[3].

Dear Sr, Rydal, Febr. 10. 1704.

The Kings affaires throughout his Dominions, & especially here in ye North, being under your care; I make bold to give you some

of Ulleswater. At this time the barony was in the diocese of Chester, the bottom only being in the diocese of Carlisle, and from the lie of the country and the direction the main roads followed there was easier communication between the barony and some parts of Lancashire and Cumberland than between the two divisions of Westmorland.

[1] See n. 1, p. 5. [2] See n. 1, p. 155.

[3] This is a draft in D. F.'s handwriting, endorsed A Letter to Sr Jos. Williamson

account thereof in this Countrey. Diverse of our Justices of ye Peace are dead, & some others are seldome amongst us; so that, I think, it would be for ye service of his Majesty & of ye Countrey to have some added. Those who are dead, are Sr George Middleton[1], Mr Ducket[2] of Grayrigg, & Mr. Brathwait[3] of Burneshead, whose heires are not capable of succeeding, being Papists; Mr Brathwait[4] of Ambleside, & Mr Fisher[5] are also dead: but Mr Robert Brathwait[6] ye Brother of ye

Feb. 10. 75. The object of this move on D. F.'s part is obviously to strengthen the Justices acting for the Barony in their contest with those acting for the Bottom of Westmorland.

[1] George Middleton of Leighton, co. Lancaster, descended from a Midleton of Midleton in Westmorland, and connected with the Stricklands through marriages in earlier generations, was son and heir of Thomas, by Katharine, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, a colonel in the army of Charles I. He was created a baronet 24 June, 1642, fined as a delinquent 1648, sheriff of Lancashire 1660–2, married (1) Frances, daughter and heiress of Richard Rigg of Little Strickland; (2) Anne, daughter of George Preston of Holker Hall. He died, leaving no male issue, 27 Feb. 1673, aged 73, when the baronetcy became extinct.

[2] James Ducket, son of Anthony and Elizabeth, daughter of William Leyburne of Cunswick, was thrice married, (1) to Magdalen, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen of Workington, by whom he had Anthony, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dalston of Acornebank, and who sold the manor to Sir John Lowther; (2) to Mary, daughter of William Sanders of Sutton Court in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had among other children Richard, from whom there are several letters in the Rydal Papers; (3) to Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Walker of Workington. He was one of the intended 'Knights of the Royal Oak' (see Appendix F), and his estate was given at the time as £800 pr ann. He appears to have died about Septr. 1667. His son Anthony was the last of his branch of the family and sold Grayrigg to Sr John Lowther of Lowther about 1690 (Sir G. F. Ducket, *Duchetiana*, pp. 26* sq.).

[3] This would be Richard, the father of the 'younge cosen' of p. 26, where see n. 4. He was son of Thomas, and Dorothy daughter of Robt. Byndlose, and married (1) Frances, daughter of James Lawson of Neesham in the bishopric of Durham, and (2) Mary, daughter of Roger Croft.

[4] Thomas Brathwaite, son of Gawen and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Penruddock of Hale, married Margaret, daughter of Piers Leigh, of Lime. He had no child and conveyed part of his Ambleside property to his sister Dorothy, wife of Samuel Sands of Esthwaite (see n. 3, p. 16), and bequeathed part to his brother Robert, with liens on them by members of the Otway family. This arrangement produced litigation and gave occasion to the passing of the statute of frauds and perjuries (Nicolson & Burn, i. 191, 192). The Ambleside Brathwaites were a younger branch of the Burneshead family. Thomas was a benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge, and gave in 1674 over 300 coins to the University of Oxford, 6 of them being gold, and 66 silver.

[5] Nicholas, see n. 3, p. 154.

[6] Robert, fourth son of Gawen Brathwaite, by the death of his brothers James and John without male issue, became next of kin to his eldest brother Thomas. He married Bridget, daughter of Henry Fletcher of Moresby in Cumberland,

one (enjoying most of his Estate & Uncle unto Sr Jo. Otway's Lady[1]) and Mr John Fisher[2] ye son & heir of ye other (a very good scholler, as Dr Halton[3] can informe you) may very well be made Justices of ye Peace in this County of Westmorland, as also may Mr Alan Pricket[4] (Recorder of Kendal, & of Queens Colledge in your time) & Mr Moor[5], another Lawyer & now a Justice in Lancashire, tho' his Estate & Residence is in this Countrey. Sr Tho. Strickland[6] acts nothing

a stout royalist, and father of the William Fletcher who married Sir George Fletcher of Hutton's sister Frances, and by her had a daughter.

[1] John Brathwaite, the third son of Gawen, married Elizabeth Hudson and by her had a daughter and heir, married as his second wife to Sir John Otway of Ingmire-hall, Knight, for whom see n. 1, p. 155, to whom she bore a son Brathwaite Otway, esq., and three daughters. Brathwaite died unmarried and was succeeded by his sister Catharine, who married Mr. William Upton, the ancestor of the present owner of Ingmire.

[2] John Fisher entered Queen's College as a battler 29 May, 1663. He matriculated 4 June as son of Nicholas of Stonebank green, Westmorland, gent. aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 24 Oct. 1667. An uncle of his, Henry, was Fellow of the College. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 1 May, 1670. As D. F. describes him as the heir to his father, his eldest brother Edward must have died before this. Edward entered Queen's College as a Commoner 19 May, 1660, matriculating 2 Aug. 1661, aged 18. He is described as son and heir of his father at his admission to Gray's Inn 10 June, 1664. John probably entered Queen's College as a battler to make him eligible to the foundation, and was elected in pauperem puerum 15 Nov. 1666. The death of his elder brother probably altered his plans. Hence his admission at Gray's Inn at a later age than was usual. *R. P.* 1160 is a letter from him to D. F. 15 Oct. 1670, speaking of 'yt infinite debt wch wee owe unto you,' and adding that his mother is very anxious he should settle himself in ye country.

[3] See n. 1, p. 104.

[4] See n. 3, p. 40. Alan Prickett of Natland Hall succeeded Thomas Braithwaite, Esq., of Ambleside (for whom see n. 4, p. 206), as recorder of Kendal in 1673, and held the office till 1678.

[5] Roger Moor or Moore was admitted to Gray's Inn 7 Nov. 1660, as son and heir of James, of Brandsbancke in Middleton, Westmorland, gent. His father is described as a yeoman in the admission book of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he entered as pensioner 6 Sept. 1658, aged 16. He does not seem to have taken a degree. He was 'bred at Sedbergh' under James Buchanan. He became a serjeant-at-law, was made recorder of Kendal in 1691, and died in 1695. Middleton is a parish in the south-east of Westmorland, bordering on the parish of Sedbergh in Yorkshire.

[6] Thomas Strickland, eldest son of Robert of Sizergh, Westmorland, arm., matriculated from St. Alban Hall 27 April, 1638, aged 16; admitted to Gray's Inn 23 Dec. 1637, created knight banneret on the field of Edgehill 23 Oct. 1642, M.P. for Westmorland 1661, until expelled 6 March, 1676–7, 'being a Roman Catholic.' He followed James II to St. Germains, died in France 8 Jan. 1694, and is buried in the nuns' church at Rouen. There are two portraits of him at Sizergh. He married twice, (1) Jane, daughter of John Moseley of Ulskelfe, co. York, and relict of Sir Christopher Dawney of Cowick, and (2) Winifred, daughter of Sir Charles

amongst us, & Sr. Jo. Otway[1] & Mr Ro. Philipson[2] are but seldom with us; wh often retards ye dispatching of his Ma. affaires, & encreases our trouble, as well as ye Countreys. If any objections shall happen to be made agt what I here propose; I think it will not be difficult to answer them, since these be rather of a Private then of a Publick concerne; And if you shall think fit to order our Commission to be renued[3], & ye Dedimus[4] to be directed unto mee, I shall take care to answer ye Fees of so many of them as I shall swear. I hope you'l be pleased to pardon this trouble here given you, refering all to your prudent disposall. I have adventured to send you another small Tribute of Charrs[5], which I wish ye Kendal Carrier may hand safely unto you, about Thursday next[6]; & which I hope you'l be pleased to accept of, from

Sr

Your most affectionate obliged
& obedient Servant
DAN: FLEMING.

For the Right Honble: Sr Joseph
Williamson Kt his Majestyes
Principal Secretary of State[7]
hast these, at his Lodgings
in Whitehall
London.

Trentham of Rocester, co. Stafford. An interesting account of Sir Thomas Strickland is to be found in Bellasis' Strickland of Sizergh, *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society's Transactions*, vol. x. pp. 75 sqq.

[1] See n. 1, p. 155.

[2] Robert Philipson, eldest son of John Philipson of Calgarth in the township of Applethwaite in the parish of Windermere and of Melsonby in the county of York, was born about 1641. He sold the Melsonby estate, the family having been greatly impoverished by sequestrations and heavy compositions. He married Barbara, daughter of William Penington of Seaton in Cumberland, esq., and had by her six sons and three daughters. He died beyond the seas. The four daughters of his eldest son John sold the estate of Calgarth.

[3] One of the modes of appointing new justices is to issue a new commission of the peace, in which the names of those who from death or other causes have vacated office are omitted and the names of the newly appointed justices are inserted. This is for the previously appointed justices who do not vacate their office a renewal of their commission.

[4] For *Dedimus* or *Dedimus potestatem*, which is the full name of the writ, see n. 3, p. 117.

[5] See Appendix B.

[6] In 1675-6 February 10 was a Thursday. D. F. expects the carrier to take a week in accomplishing his journey.

[7] The Principal Secretaries of State have been by their office members of the

CXXI.

Henry Fleming[1] to Daniel Fleming (1739).

Kendall, June 10. 1676.

Deare Father.

I have here sent you the names of all the bookes that we have which you bid me doe. For my brother William[2] tooke all the rest home which we had here. Soe no more but to desier you if you please to send me the History of Cleay Patria[3] next Saturday, and my duty to your selfe, I allwayes remaine

Your dutifull Son
Henry Fleming.

For
Daniel Fleming Esqr
at Rydall.
These

CXXII.

Daniel Fleming to Sir Joseph Williamson (1759).

Rydall, Aug. 24. 76.

Dear Sr

Wee are all much obliged unto my Lord Chief Justice North[4] &

Privy Council ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was only one until near the close of Henry VIII's reign, when they were increased to two. The other at this time was Henry Coventry. Williamson was succeeded by Robert Earl of Sunderland 20 Feb. 1678; and Coventry by Sir Leoline Jenkins 11 Feb. 1680. (Haydn's *Book of Dignities*.)

[1] See n. 2, p. 200.

[2] William, D. F.'s eldest son and heir, neither went to College nor to an Inn of Court. He seems to have been delicate in his youth, and had before this been to Bath for his health (see p. 169), and was kept by D. F. at home much against his will, as many letters in the Rydal Papers testify. He succeeded Sir John Lowther as M.P. for Westmorland 1695, and was re-elected 1698, 1702, 1705, and 1707. He married Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rowlandson of Kendal, and had three daughters, Dorothy, married to Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower; Barbara, married to Edward Parker of Broosholm; and Catharine, married to Sir Peter Leicester of Tabley, baronet. He was created a baronet 4 Oct. 1705, with remainder to the issue male of his father, and died 29 Aug. 1736, when the baronetcy went to his fifth brother George, afterwards bishop of Carlisle.

[3] Cleopatra, for which see n. 1, p. 97.

[4] Francis North (1637–85), educated at Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College,

Mr Baron Berte[1] for the great pains they have taken in agreeing the Justices of this County[2], and wee are noe less engaged unto you, who (as its said) did set them on work. Wee have yeilded unto an apparent inconveniency, that you may have the pleasure of adjusting our differencies; and I hope not any will question our Loyalty to our Soveraigne or our Loue to our Country, in what we have done. I perceive there is a stopp put to the Intelligence which you have been pleased a long time weekly to favour me with; but as to this I shall add no more having writ unto Mr Yard[3]. I am heartily glad to hear of the Dean of Rochesters[4] being nominated a Bishop which I doubt not was by your means; & shall be ever joyfull of the advancement of such good men: If I shall not live to reap the fruite of it, Yet

Cambridge, was third son of Dudley, fourth Lord North by Anne Montagu. He entered the Middle Temple 27 Nov. 1655, was called to the bar 28 June, 1661, appointed King's Counsel 1668, judge of the isle of Ely 1670, solicitor-general 20 May, 1671, when he was knighted, reader at the Middle Temple, M.P. for King's Lynn 1673, attorney-general 12 Nov. 1673, chief justice of common pleas 1675, took a strong part against College, 'the protestant joiner,' August, 1681, lord chancellor 1682, raised to the peerage as Baron Guildford 27 Sept. 1683, died at Wroxton 5 Sept. 1685. He married Lady Francis Pope, daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Downe, who bore him five children. Francis his elder son succeeded him as second Baron Guildford and was father of Francis, first Earl of Guildford. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] Vere Bertie, fourth son of Montagu, second Earl of Lindsey, by Martha Cockayn, widow of John Ramsey, Earl of Holdernesse, entered the Middle Temple 29 Jan. 1654–5, called to the bar 10 June, 1659, bencher Jan. 1673–4, serjeant-at-law when he was made honorary M.A. of Oxford 1665, baron of the exchequer 4 June, 1675, transferred to common pleas 15 June, 1678, discharged 29 April, 1679, probably because he declined to concur in the sentence on Nathaniel Reading at Westminster for stifling evidence against the lords in the tower. He died 23 Feb. 1680–1. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[2] *R. P.* 1758 is a set of Proposals formulated 15 Aug. 1676 by Fra: North and Vere Berty, and assented to by Philip Musgrave, Geo. Fletcher, John Lowther of Sockbridge, Christ. Musgrave, Dan: Fleming, Edward Wilson and Christ. Philipson. The Midsummer General Assizes were to be holden without adjournment in alternate years at Appleby and Kendal. All other Sessions to be holden at Appleby for the Bottom of Westmorland on Monday in Sessions Week, and at Kendal for the Barony by Adjournment on the Friday in the same week. The Clerk of the Peace was to be responsible that the Adjournment is made and for the order at the close of each Sessions for summoning the next. Assessments, Charges for Bridges, Gaol, &c., to be kept distinct for the Bottom and the Barony, and distinct rates to be made.

[3] See n. 2, p. 181.

[4] Thomas Lamplugh, for whom see n. 3, p. 131. He had been admitted dean of Rochester 3 March, 1672–3, in succession to Peter Mew, who had been made bishop of Bath and Wells. He was now made bishop of Exeter (consecrated 12 Nov. 1676) in succession to Bishop Sparrow who had been translated to Norwich. Lamplugh was translated to York in 1688.

I hope some of my posterity may. Now since we are all agreed (which I hope will ever continue) I thought to have recomended Mr John Fisher[1] and some others unto you to be put into our Comission of Peace for Westmerd: but I shall not insist thereon; least I meet with an opposer, and my recommendation prove theire hinderance. I shall ever heartily pray for your health, and the continuance of our good Kings Favour; and I shall ever remaine

Noble Sr

Your most devoted obedient
and most obliged Servant
DAN: FLEMING

For Sr Jos. Williamson
These.

For the Right Honble Sr Joseph
Williamson Knite his Majesties
Principall Secretary of State
these
at Whitehall
London

CXXIII.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO DANIEL FLEMING (1761).

Whitehall ye 12th Sept. 1676.

Sr

I am extreme glad to find ye difference about ye Sessions in Westmorland[2] so well composed, and could wish with all my heart, all others of what nature soeur amongst Gentlemen that are Neighbors might haue ye same issue; I'm sure it would be for ye service of ye Country, & methinks ought to be of content to ye particular persons, whose liues sure cannot be very easy to them amidst such perpetuall heats and squables.

I know no man has better right to recomend a Justice of Peace than yu have, who haue so well merited of ye King & Country in ye execution of that trust yorselfe and, if yu please I'le speak with my L. of Carlisle[3] of it, when he comes first to Towne.

I am ashamed to have been so long yor Debtor for so many kind & oblidgeing Letters. I beseech you belieue it can never be want of

[1] See n. 2, p. 207.

[2] See n. 1, p. 204, and n. 2, p. 210.

[3] Charles Howard, first Earl of Carlisle of that creation (for whom see n. 4, p. 151), was Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland, Westmorland and Durham, and so the proper person to recommend persons to be made justices of the peace.

esteeme for yor person & friendshipp both wch I ever haue & ever shall value very much.

I am sorry y^u doe not ord^r matters so, as that wee might once in seven yeares at least see ye Deane of Carlisle[1] here in ye South. Indeed I cannot but thinke it is not well in him, for his owne sake, for his friends sake, & for ye Churche. I beg y^u will giue him my humble service, & to ye rest of our friends, assuring yo^rselfe th^t I am wth a very particular esteeme & will

Deare S^r

Yo^r most humble & faithfull

Servt

Mr Fleming. J WILLIAMSON.

For Daniel Fleming Esqr

at Rydall

Kendall

J. Williamson. Westmerland.

CXXIV.

BISHOP LAMPLUGH OF EXETER[2] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1790).

S^r,

Yours of ye 22^d of Novemb. I rec^d by wch you have layd a great obligation upon me to have me in your thoughts, & to afford me your good wishes, & Prayers, wch I do highly value, & for wch I do heartily thank you. My Lot, at p^rsent, is fallen at a great distance from you, where it would be a happiness to me if I might meet wth such good Patriotts, & true Sons of ye Church as you have shown your self to be, in suppressing those disorderly & fanatique humours, wch we have found to be so pernicious both to church & state[3].

I did truly & heartily condole wth you the loss of your good Lady[4], but congratulate those severall Pledges of loue shee hath left you, & do from my heart wish you much comfort in them all. That they may be long happy in loue of such a father, & you in ye Duty &

[1] Thomas Smith.

[2] See n. 4, p. 210.

[3] In spite of this, Canon Venables (*D. N. B.*, s.v.) says that Lamplugh showed great moderation towards the nonconformist clergy of his diocese, stopping proceedings against them when it was in his power to do so, and dismissing them free of costs. Seeking to win them over by argument, he urged them to study Hooker.

[4] See n. 1, p. 203.

welfare of all your children, & all of you eternally happy in another world, is & shalbe ye most hearty Prayer of

St Martins[1]
Decemb. 5
1676

Sr
Your most affectionate friend
to loue & serv you
THO: EXON.

My cosen Richard Lamplugh[2], I hope was so kind as to see you in his return.
Mr Secretary Williamson is yor Servant.

For his ever honoured friend
Daniel Fleming Esquier
at Rydall in Westmerland
Charges 3d[3]

CXXV.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO DANIEL FLEMING (1805).

Whitehall ye 13. Jan. 167⅘.

DEARE Sr

You may be well belieue I am by this time growne hardened & beyond any further sence of my so shamefull silence. Indeed I might well be so, by ye time I haue suffered that habit to prevaile upon me, But I take countenance from ye pretext ye season of ye New yeare giues me, to beg once for all yor pardon.

I have so many & euident obligations to yor kindnesse, that I know not where to begin to returne yu my thankes, being ashamed I haue neur yet been able to find any ye least occasion to doe it as I ought & would doe. In ye interim till I doe, please accept of it in this comon & ordinary way, & allow me to aske ye continuance of yor friendshipp as one that truely values & esteemes it, & that am with great truth

Deare Sr
Yor most faithfull & humble
Servt
J. WILLIAMSON

Mr Fleming.

[1] Lamplugh had been vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields since 1670, and did not vacate the living till his appointment to the bishopric of Exeter.

[2] See n. 2, p. 45. By calling him 'cosen,' Bishop Lamplugh settles a question as to his own paternity. If he had been, as is sometimes alleged, son of the Thomas, who purchased the manor of Ribton, Richard would have been his brother.

[3] The Act of 1660 (12 Car. II. cap. 35) ordered the official charge for a single letter to be 2*d*. for distances under eighty miles from the place where the letter was received, and 3*d*. beyond that distance, with special rates for Irish, Scotch, and

CXXVI.

Daniel Fleming to Sir Joseph Williamson (1810).

Rydal, Febr. 2 $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}$.

Noble Sr

Your last very kind Letter doth demonstrate your Goodness to be equall to your Greatness: and doth sufficiently shew ye falsity of that comon country saying, That a Courtiers kindness is neither cordial nor constant. For a Person of your Figure to remember so affectionately a meer Countryman at this great distance, one who never had it in his power to oblige you, is very extraordinary; and if I never receive anything more either of Honour or Interrest, from you, yet shall I have no reason to complaine. The other day I had ye happiness of seeing the Dean of Carlile [1], very well & hearty, notwithstanding some had buried him, & had (as its said) endeavoured to succeed him in his preferms: He & I often (as wee had great reason) heartily remembered you, & wished you all Health & Happiness. God bless his Majesty, & grant him a long life; & also that Hee & his Parliament may agree to enact such things as shall be for ye reall good & welfare of Church & State. I shall ever remaine

Dear Sr

Your most affectionate

obliged & obedient Servt

For Sr Joseph Williamson

These.

D. F.

CXXVII.

Rev. Thomas Machell [2] to Daniel Fleming (1849).

Sr

I am much beholden you for the kinde proffer of your Assistance

foreign letters. For a double letter (one sheet enclosed by another) the charge was double, and for pacquets of letters the charge was 1s. 6*d*. per oz. (H. D. Traill's *Social England*, vol. 4, p. 484.)

[1] Thomas Smith.

[2] Thomas Machell, called by Chancellor Ferguson the father of all Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquaries, was son of Lancelot Machell of Crackenthorpe, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sleddall, of Penrith. He entered Queen's College as a battler 10 Nov. 1663, matriculating 5 Feb. 1663–4, aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 29 Oct. 1668, and M.A. 11 Mar. 1671–2. He was elected taberdar 11 July, 1668, and fellow 12 Dec. 1672. Anthony Wood derives the name from 'malus catulus.' He was afterwards rector of Kirkby Thore 1677, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II 1679, and F.R.S. and died 1698. His will is in *Cumbd. & Westmd. Antiq. Trans.* vol. iv. p. 4. His collections are bound in six folio volumes and preserved in the Cathedral Library at Carlisle. (Nicolson &

by Mr Dixon[1]: But the Terms I like not; because I am conscious of myne owne inabilityes to perform such a work as Mr Dugdall's[2], haueing neither the leisure nor ingenuity of that worthy Author, who (if I mistake not) was 20 years in compileing his Booke[3]. And If I were able to do the like; I cannot tell, whether I should meet wth such great encouragements from Westm^r^land & Cumberland, as he had from Warwickshire: for the Cutts will be many, because our 2 Countyes abound wth Antiquities; and the Gentry are few. But I must confess, I am very willing to serve my Countrey as far as I can; and haue therefore enlarg'd Mr Oglebyes Queries[4], that I may be both able to satisfy Them, and myne owne *curiosity*. The end of *which* is To haue in readiness a Local Account how things stand at this day in each Parish & Lordship; to which I may refer (as a Cõmon-Place) all those Collections I haue in readiness; and what euer else shall hereafter occur, either in Historyes or ancient Records. In Order *whereunto*, towards the conclusion of the 1. Cap. (Cap. 1. Qu: 8) you will finde a

Burn, i. p. iii.) His eldest brother Hugh, also of Queen's College (1662), was Mayor of Appleby 1682–3, and died 1716.

[1] Thomas Dixon, of whom we shall hear much hereafter, entered Queen's College as batler 7 March, 1664–5, matriculating 10 March, 1664–5, son of Thomas of Windermere, aged 15. Foster (*Al. Ox.*, s.v.) describes him as 'serviens juratus' 14 July, 1665. He was elected a Scholaris de Taberdâ 4 March, 1668–9. His name first appears as a Fellow in Lent Term 1673–4, but this election of Fellows is not recorded in the College Register. He proceeded B.A. 19 June, 1669; M.A. 23 Jan. 1672–3; B.D. 19 June, 1682; and D.D. 26 June, 1685. He was presented to the rectory of Weyhill, Hants, 1682.

[2] See n. 1, p. 174.

[3] Dugdale began his collections for his 'Warwickshire,' for the 'Monasticon' and for the 'Baronagium' in 1642. The Warwickshire was published in 1656; of the Monasticon the first volume was published in 1655, the second in 1661, the third in 1673; the Baronagium was published in 1675–6. (*D. N. B.*, s.v.)

[4] *R. P.* 1904 are Machell's printed queries. They occupy four folio pages closely printed, and are headed, *That the Northern Counties which abound in Antiquities and Ancient Gentry, may no longer be bury'd in Silence Information is desir'd concerning the following Queries as they lye in order.* They are divided into three chapters. Chap. I. Queries concerning the Parish in General. Chap. II. *Concerning every particular Lordship enquire of the Lord, Steward, Balive, or experienced Tenent.* Chap. III. *Concerning Every City, Town, Village, Hamlet, &c.* In each chapter the most minute details are asked for. Ogilby's Queries, on which Machell based his, were probably issued for his English Atlas, of which *R. P.* 1268 is an Advertisement. It was to have been in three volumes of which the first, 'An Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, by a Geographical and Historical Description of the principal Roads thereof,' alone appeared. The Queries were probably in the main with a view to the third volume, which was to have been 'A Topographical Description of the whole Kingdom.' Ogilby's life is in *D. N. B.*

particular enquirie made of the Date & Number of ancient Evidences wth euery Gentleman; That (If God giue me life & leisure to do it) I may better informe my selfe by Reading of them when I come into the Countrey. But when my Collections are brought to an head, great care will be taken to select such Notes as are most material; and to purge out the rest, which are either impertinent, suspected, or dubiouse: for any one may see, by those priuate Queries which are to be made both to Lords & Tenents, distinct, & apart, That nothing of injury is designed to any man; and That (whatsoever is exposed to my view) only such truiths are like to be Recorded, as are agreed to & owned on all hands.

As to the Queries. 'Tis true you will find them very long and tediouse, mayny Tautologyes conteined in them, & somthings allso which may be litigiouse & not fit to be Answer'd: But tho you (the Gentlemen & Ministers of the Countrey from whom I hope the Greatest Assistance) are men of Ingenuity, so that a word might seeme to suffice; yet They are Contriv'd for Ordnary Capacityes, That the Vulgar (possibly of slow apprhensions) who must be consulted in this vndertakeing, By giueing their Answers to severall Queries in Different Terms tho to the same purpose, may luckily hit of som little Circumstance fully discovering all that is sought for in 2 or 3 Questions: And as for those which are very dubiouse, and therefore may seem vnfit to be Answer'd, The Respondent in this Case may vse his Discretion.

I shall be glad of your helpe in any thing, (for you are a Gentleman of whose Acquaintance I haue bin ambitiouse these many years.) But more especially I begg your Assistance in The Parish of Kendal, for which Mr Steuartson[1] is allready Imploy'd, but cannot (I fear) attend to Compleat It, by reason of his Schoole. And if any other Parishes in the Barony of Kendal should be remiss, I hope you will speake (as occasion is offer'd) to the Ministers of them.

As touching Cumberland, for which I haue an Equal Concerne (my Mothers[2] Country!) I haue dispatch'd Papers som time agoe to my dear friend & Brother Mr Blennerhassat[3]; wch (I make no question)

[1] In the list of Scryveners Fremen (*A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, edited by R. S. Ferguson, Kendal, 1892, p. 81) under date 5° die Octobris, 1674, occurs Mr. Richard Stewardson, schoolmast., on the same day as Mr. Michael Standford, vicar, and Mr. Thomas Bell, curat. The Stewardsons seem to have been a family of schoolmasters, as William (*paedagogus*) was father of Richard admitted sizar of St. John's College 3 May, 1705. The earlier Richard does not seem to have taken a degree either at Oxford or at Cambridge.

[2] Elizabeth Sleddall, see n. 2, p. 214.

[3] See Additional Notes.

he has dispersed among the Ministers: But, haueing no friends of intimate acquaintance in the Barony of { Copland[1] / Egermont[2] }, I wish'd Him to consult with you and Mr Lampleugh[3] whose assistance I hop'd for, being incourag'd thereto by some little acquaintance contracted wth Him; and a voluntary proffer of kindness from yor selfe, whom I take to haue Lands (or at least some interest) in the Barony of Copland, as your Ancestors haue had[4].

There is scarce a Family in Westmrland or Cumberland, that I haue such a particular Relation of: & If such as you (Patriots of your Countrey!) would promote the designe vpon all occasions, as I hope you will; & encourage the Ministers by your Countenance in It, That I may But Vnderstand Its prsent State & late Revolutions, I should hope to leaue such collections behinde me, tho I never print, as may afford matter for after Aiges to compile a large Volume of The 2 Sister-Countyes[5]. An Vndertakeing I haue bin perswaded to (tho out of my way) by Mr Wood[6], Mr Dugdall & others; and I doubt not att all of your ready complyance, in this Publiq Designe, wth

Q. C. Oxon March 26 } 1677.

Yr most humble &
most affectionate Servt
THO: MACHELL

Pray Remember those Queries Mr Dixon[7] left wth you, & the Coats of Arm's in Windermer Church[8].

These
To Daniel Fleming Esq
att Ridall in
Westmrland

[1] 'The great Barony of Coupland, or Kopeland, lies between the rivers Dudden and Darwent and the sea' (Denton's *Cumberland*, edited by R. S. Ferguson, Kendal, 1887, p. 5). It includes all the south-western part of Cumberland.

[2] 'Lord William de Meschines, seated himself at Egremont, and caused the name of the barony to be changed from Kopeland, and to be called the barony of Egremont.' (Denton, ut sup.)

[3] Probably Richard, for whom see n. 2, p. 45.

[4] Fleming's Beckermet property and probably also the Monkhall property would be in the Barony of Coupland. See n. 2, p. 6, and n. 6, p. 1.

[5] There is an account by Chancellor Ferguson of Machell's Manuscripts in the account of the Chapter Library of Carlisle by Rev. R. W. Dixon in the *Transactions of the Cumbd. and Westmd. Antiquarian Society*, vol. iv. pp. 323 sqq.

[6] Anthony Wood has a dozen lines about Machell in *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 532. Hearne too, under date 10 Oct. 1707, mentions him as 'having had ye character of a good Antiquary' (ed. Doble, ii. 60).

[7] See n. 1, p. 215.

[8] Dugdale had visited Kendal and Grasmere Churches, so on the printed paper

CXXVIII.

Rev. Thomas Dixon[1] to Daniel Fleming (1850).

Qu: Coll: Oxōn March 27 (77)

Honoured Sr

If (by my long silence) I have not already forfeited yor good opinion, a further neglect in acknowledging yor favours, & recounting yor transcendent obligacons must have necessarily incurr'd yor disesteem, & have likewise made me guilty of the highest ingratitude. And therefore to avoid such absurd solœcisms (too gross for Oxonians to be guilty of) I have adventur'd att prsent to returne you my hearty (though late) thanks for yor extraordinary civilities to me, while I was in ye country, & particularly for that generous freedom & communicativeness wch you were pleas'd to demonstrate both in your words & actions. I confess they were such obligacons as few (if any) in your parts could conferr, and therefore as my resentments of them are very great: so my retaliation can be but small, because 'tis your priviledge to obleige beyond all requiteall. However it may not be an ingratefull office to acquaint you that affaires (in reference to our College) stand much in ye same posture I left them in, for wee have the same Provost[2] still, who governs us att a distance & by Proxy. I was willing to beleive ye newes you were pleas'd to impart to me in ye Country concerning the Bps removeall before Easter, & to fancy it may prove true still, because wee have some reports bruited abroad of late, as if Easter were to be ye longest, if a Resignacon were not voluntarily sent downe before that time: Yet wee have no full assurance of these things, but only travell with expectacon, which when 'tis turn'd into fruition, I shall prsume to let you partake in ye enjoyment. 'Tis likewise reported that ye bussiness about Ordinacon between ye Bp of Lincolne & Oxōn[3] (who is att Christ Church att prsent & has been there since ye Publick Ordinacon on ye 11th of this Month) was put to a reference of 5 Bishops, & that Lincolne was cast, but I cañot

(*R. P.* 1904) Machell had written that he would 'Aske no further Trouble as touchin Mon. & Coats of Arms' with reference to them. Windermere Church, he here reminds D. F., is not in the same position as the other two.

[1] See n. 1, p. 215.

[2] Thomas Barlow, who though nominated to the bishopric of Lincoln 1 May 1675, did not resign the provostship till 4 April, 1677. See Appendix G.

[3] The bishop of Oxford at this time was John Fell, elected 8 Jan. 1675-6, confirmed 5 Feb., and consecrated next day in the chapel of Winchester House at Chelsea. He had been dean of Christ Church since 1660, and held the deanery with the bishopric till his death 10 July, 1686.

vouch ye certainty hereof. Dr Halton[1] (to whom I p^r^sented your service & who returns you his back againe) went up to London on ffryday last. At his returne wee look for ye B^ps^ resignac̃on, wch will be the only meanes to make way for his own promotion. Our Citty affords no remarkeable occurrences of late, but the tryall & condemnac̃on of one Franc. Smith, who was brought from Carlile Goale to be executed at Ox̃on for Stealeing New College Plate, & anatomiz'd afterwards for ye improvm^t^ of knowledge[2]. There were others concern'd in ye fact, particularly one Robinson (who Passes und^r^ 2 or 3 names) that cañot be met with, & Mallarby & Ingram who were Smiths accusers, the latter of wch had formerly been of New Colledge School, & was therefore the more base Villain in contriveing such a thing. 'Tis reported that Smith left his Confession in writeing wth one Mr Fines[3] of New College. One Dogget an Attorney (who lives in London) is said to have melted all ye said Plate, & was thereupon clapt up, but they say he has gott his pardon, & 'tis imagin'd that (being very wealthy) he must satisfy New Colledge for their Plate. Mallarby is gone to Warwick to impeach some who were concern'd with him in robbing my Ld Carringtons[4] house. A desultory fancy & pen, would easily glance from these Narrations to those of Sadler & his accomplices who were lately condemn'd att ye old Bayly & executed at Tyburne for stealing ye Chancellours Mace & other ensigns of Authority[5]: but I must not entrench upon anothers province, or cloy you with such Intelligence as I am perswaded you

[1] See n. 1, p. 104.

[2] The theft took place at one or two in the morning of 6 November, 1675. Smith and an accomplice guided by one Ingram, who had been a schoolboy there, came over the wall and by a ladder into the buttery window. The plate was worth near 200*li.* but sold at London by the thieves to an attorney called Dogget, and by him to a goldsmith for ninety pounds. The goldsmith melted the plate down. Ingram not having been given his promised share turned King's evidence. Smith was hanged 19 March, 1677. (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 325, 371.)

[3] Probably Pharamus Fiennes, b. 1647, at Hanworth in Middlesex, founder's kin Scholar of Winchester, 1659; fellow of New College, 1666–73; B.C.L. 1674; fellow of Winchester College, 1677; master of Magdalen Hospital and rector of Weston, Gloucestershire; died 1708.

[4] Francis Smith (1621–1701), second Viscount Carrington of Burford or Barrefore in the peerage of Ireland, and Barron Carrington of Wotton in the peerage of England. His seat in Warwickshire was Wootton Hall in the parish of Wootton-Wawen, a mile and a half from Henley-in-Arden. The present Earl Carrington belongs to a different family of Smith.

[5] Under the date 7 February, 1677, Anthony Wood records that 'about one or two in the morning, the Lord Chancellor,' who was Sir Heneage Finch, 'his mace were stole out of his house in Queen Street. The seale layd under his pillow and so the theif missed. The famous theif that did it was Thomas Sadler; soon after

are furnish'd with from a better hand. London affaires & Parliamentary transactions are (I suppose) better known to you than us, and therefore I shall wave such insignificant informacons, and only request of you that, if you think fit (or have leisure) to remind Mr Braithwaites executors about ye Coines that were given to our University [1], or to press them to send them up & can prvaile with them, you would be pleas'd to send them to my father [2], & heel gett them convey'd to me, & Ile endeavour to gett all perform'd by ye Bishop (before his removeall) that you shall judge requisite to be done either for yors or the executors security. If you have any further thoughts likewise of honouring our Private Library with yor china Almanack [3] (wch Mr Hide [4] prtends to undrstand a litle) it shall be kept in ye Archives [5] as a rarity beyond the Devills hand [6] & registred among such

taken; hanged for it at Tyburne 16 Mar.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 366). In the Bodleian, Wood 372 (15) is Sadler's Memoirs: or, The History of the Life and Death of that Famous Thief Thomas Sadler. Giving a true Account of his being Fifteen times in the Goal of *Newgate*, and a Relation of his most Notorious Pranks in City and Countrey. With a particular Description of the manner of his Robbing the Lord High Chancellour of *England*; For which he was Condemned to Dye, and executed at *Tyburn* on *Fryday* the sixteenth of *March*, 1677. *With Allowance*, Ro. L'Estrange. Printed for *P. Brooksby*, in *West-smithfield*. Small 4°.

[1] See n. 4, p. 206.

[2] Thomas Dixon of Windermere.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] There were two members of Queen's College called Thomas Hide, or Hyde, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century who are confounded by Mr. Foster in his *Alumni Oxonienses* (s.v.) (1) Thomas Hide who entered as Commoner 30 June, and matriculated 10 Nov. 1654, who died 13 Feb. 1655–6, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 200. (2) 'Hydius, stupor mundi' (Hearne, ed. Doble, i. 235) the orientalist (1636–1703). He migrated from King's College, Cambridge, to Queen's College in 1658, and became reader in Hebrew, was created M.A. on the recommendation of Richard Cromwell 1658, under-keeper of Bodleian in the same year, head librarian 1663, prebendary of Salisbury 1666, archdeacon of Gloucester 1673, proceeded D.D. 1682, became Laudian professor of Arabic 1691, Regius professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church 1697, resigned the librarianship of the Bodleian 1701, and died 18 Feb. 1702–3; buried at Handborough. His life is in *D.N.B.* Dixon's doubt as to his understanding what he pretended to understand seems to have been an usual attitude of his contemporaries (see Hearne, ed. Doble, *ut sup.*). He wrote an account of Chinese weights and measures for Edward Bernard's *Weights and Measures of the Ancients*, 1688, which is reprinted in Sharpe's Syntagma of Hyde's Dissertations.

[5] Archives, which properly means (Murray, s.v.) A place in which public records or other important historic documents are kept, seems in some libraries to be used for the locked cases in which the most precious volumes are kept safe from careless handling or robbery. The word is so used in the Bodleian Library.

[6] The book referred to is Introductio in Chaldaicam linguā, Syriacā, atq

benefactions as tend to ye satisfaction of the Curious as well as ye renowne of ye Donor. Thus I have made a shift to spin out my letter to a tedious length I am afraid, considering yor great bussiness & employm^t, but I hope youl impute it to the good will & affection of him that's ambitious to serve you in this kind & would be willing and ready to serve you in any other, if it lay in his power, In ye mean time he subscribes himself

Worthy S^r:

Yo^r most obleiged & devoted Servant
THOMAS: DIXON

Dr Plots Nāāll History of Oxfordshire[1] will come out about Easter. Mr Machell said he would acquaint you with his designe by ye Bearer[2]. Reflections upon ye Councill of Trent are lately come out from ye Theater by one Luzancy a Convert to our church[3]. Pray Present my service to

Armenicā, & decem alias linguas Characterum Differentiū Alphabeta, circiter quadraginta, & eorūdem inuicem cōformatio. Mystica et Cabalistica quāplurima scitu digna. Et descriptio ac simulachrū Phagoti Afranij Theseo Ambrosio ex Comitibus Albonesii. I. V. Doct. Papieñ. Canonico Regulari Lateranensi, ac Sancti Petri in Cælo Aureo Papiæ Præposito, Authore. M.D.XXXIX. ¶ Linguarum vero, & Alphabetorū nomina sequens pagella demonstrabit. small 4°. P. 212 begins one of a number of documents which are included in an Appendix Multarum Diversarumque Literarum, namely what is called ¶ Ludouici Spoletani p̄ceptū siue (vt vulgo dicitur) cōiuratio. Cum subscripta Demonis responsione. The response of the Demon is printed in facsimile at the bottom of the page and is the Devil's hand from which the copy of the book in the College Archives derived its name. The incantation is in Italian, and what follows recounts that as soon as the writer had laid down his pen it was caught up and the characters in question rapidly written by an unseen hand. No attempt has ever been made to interpret them. The page in question in the copy belonging to the College has from frequent inspection and handling been much disfigured. Mr. Andrew Clark has reproduced it from a clean copy in the Bodleian in his edition of Wood's *Life and Times*, i. 498. In 1663, on Michaelmas Day, the King, queen, duke and duchess of York being at Queen's College, 'went and saw the chapple, then the library to see the divell's hand.'

[1] The Natural History of Oxfordshire. Being an Essay toward the Natural History of England, By R.P.L.L.D. Printed at the Theatre in Oxford, and are to be had there: And in London at Mr. S. Millers, at the Star near the West-end of St. Paul's Churchyard, 1677. The price in sheets at the Press, nine shillings. To subscribers, eight shillings. folio. (Queen's College Library.) The author was Robert Plott, D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, the first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. Wood in mentioning its publication on the 17th of May adds, 'fopperies and fooleries in it,' but it reached a second edition in 1705.

[2] Probably Peter Burnyeate the carrier who would carry northwards Machell's letter (CXXVII) as well as Dixon's.

[3] Hippolytus du Chastlet de Luzancy, created M.A. of Christ Church, 26 January, 1675-6. His life and character are set forth at some length by Wood (*Fasti* ii.

Mr Kirby[1] & tell him that all ye Oxford Almanacks[2] are bought up or sent to London.

For
The Worpfull Daniel
Flemīng Esq
att Ridall-Hall
in Westmoreland
These

CXXIX.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (1853).

Oxōn. Aprill 7 (77)

Worthy Sr

In order to the performance of my promiss made to you in my late lines by Burnyatts[3], These are to acquaint you that what I then intimated to you concerning ye Bishops Resignacōn before Easter is since come to pass[4]: for on Friday last (being the 6th of this instant Aprill) Dr Halton brought his resignacōn down with him to the College; and read it to the Society that night, and the next day wee went to the election of a New Provost, and by an unanimous consent (for none stood agt him) chose Dr Halton, yor quondam ffellow Pupill & Schoolfellow[5]: for which favour & promotion he gave us a noble Treat both in the Hall and in his Chamber this very day. Wee only elected him (for our power reaches no further) and the Arch-bishop of Yorke (who is our Visiter) is to confirme & admitt him: So he goes to wait upon him at London in Easter weeke, and the two Senior

350). He died vicar of South Weald in Essex, 1713. See also Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 337. The book referred to is Reflexions on the Council of Trent By H. C. de Luzancy, Deacon of the Church of *England*, and Mr. of *Arts* of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*. *Oxford*, At the Theater, 1677. small 8°. (Bodleian Library.) It was written to counteract a Treatise entitled Considerations upon the Council of Trent.

[1] i. e. John for whom see n. 5, p. 4.

[2] For the Oxford Almanacks and especially the one for which Kirby was in search see Appendix H.

[3] See n. 4, p. 15.

[4] See Appendix G.

[5] Halton entered Queen's College 9 March, 1648–9, D.F. 20 July, 1650, so they would have been undergraduates together. D. F.'s places of education are set out on p. 2. Halton, coming as he did from Greystock, would be more likely to have been at school with him at Eamont-bridge, Penrith or Keswick than at the other places there mentioned.

ffellowes (sc: Mr Skelton[1] & Mr Crosthwait[2]) goe to p^r^sent him to the Arch=B^p^: The Bishop in his Resignacon did not only apologize for his long stay with us upon y^e^ account of his necessities, & some other reasonable grounds approv'd on by his Superiours: but also express'd his great unwillingness to leave (his dear Mother) the College att last, & his unfeign'd desire & intention to shew himself gratefull as God should enable him. So that wee hope he will do great things for us, & wee do not question but wee have made choice of a Successor who will be of as great consequence & advantage & may (in time) be as great an honour to ye College as he has been. The Bp ('tis thought) will desire the use of ye Provost Lodgeings till Midsumer, or att least till ye adjourm^t^ of ye Parliam^t^, because he cañot well remove his things till then. All ye newes I have to send you besides is, That the Dutch (according to some lett^r^s from Calais) have lately in their march towards ye releif of St Omers rec^d^ a great defeat from the French

[1] John Skelton entered Queen's College as batler in the ninth week of the first quarter of the year 1653, matriculated 24 June of the same year, was elected Dudley Exhibitioner of Oriel College towards the end of the year, and held the exhibition for seven years without leaving Queen's, was elected 'pauper puer' 19 June, 1656, proceeded B.A. 26 Nov. 1656, elected fellow 1 March, 1659, proceeded M.A. 4 June, 1659. He continued fellow till about 1680, having held the office of Camerarius in the year 1662–3, and of Thesaurarius from 1665 to 1668, and again in the year 1671–2. He was chaplain to Bishop Barlow of Lincoln, who collated him to the archdeaconry of Bedford 15 Feb. 1678–9, and to the prebend of Asgarby in the cathedral of Lincoln 5 Sept. 1683, which in the following year he exchanged for the prebend of Biggleswade in the same church. He was vicar of Stixwold 1666, rector of Scrayfield 1671, and of East Wickham 1680, all in the county of Lincoln, rector of Walgrave, Northants, 1681, and provost or master of the hospital of St. John's, Northampton. He died 3 April, 1704. Hearne, who calls him E. Skelton (ed. Doble, ii. 68), had a bad opinion of him.

[2] Thomas Crosthwayt entered Queen's College as batler 17 October, 1656, was elected 'pauper puer' 13 Dec. 1660, proceeded B.A. 25 Feb. 1660–1, M.A. 14 June, 1664, elected fellow 15 Nov. 1666, B.D. 30 May, 1677, D.D. 2 Dec. 1684. He was junior proctor of the University 1672–3, Camerarius of the College 1669–70, Thesaurarius 1673–4 and from 1679 to 1681. He was appointed prebendary of Exeter by bishop Lamplugh 7 June, 1678, and elected Principal of Edmund Hall 15 Mar. 1683–4. He was deprived of the Principalship 30 Oct. 1684, either for neglecting to subscribe to a declaration required by the Act of Uniformity or for keeping his fellowship with the principalship against the Statuta Aularia. He was re-elected by the fellows of Queen's against provost Halton's wish on the 8th of November, and finally deprived in the following year. He was a non-juror, ceased to be fellow in 1692, having been deprived of his prebend in the previous year. He died 30 Jan. 1709–10, and was buried 1 Feb. in the College Chapel. Hearne calls him 'a learned orthodox Divine, and an undaunted sufferer for his Allegiance to his undoubted Sovereign, and his adherence to the Doctrine of the Church of England' (ed. Doble, ii. 339).

whom they engag'd with[1], in wch encounter ye Prince of Orange recd 2 wounds in ye arme, but this wants confirmacon. I am Sr: Yor Servt:

THO: DIXON.

These
To the Wor:pfull Daniel
Flemming Esq, att
Ridall Hall near
fforward[2] Kendall in
Westmoreland
prsent

Post pd to London 2d[3]

CXXX.

DANIEL FLEMING TO DR. TIMOTHY HALTON (1862)[4].

Rydall, Apr. 24, 77.

Sr

Haveing lately heard of your being elected Provost of Queens Colledge, I hope you'l give me leave (amongst your many real Friends) heartily to congratulate ye same, & to wish you much Health & Happiness in the long enjoyment thereof; which (I am confident) will turne much to ye Accompt of the Colledge & Vniversity, & no less to the Advantage of us of your Acquaintance & Country-men, who intend to send our children[5] to be under your Government. I have adventerd to send unto Mr Dixon a China Almanack[6], to be put into your Colledge Library, if you shall esteem such a triffleing booke (and

[1] *R. P.* 1854 is a letter from Sir John Lowther of Lowther, the newly elected M.P. for Westmorland, in which, under date Aprill 7°, 1677, he writes 'the forrain news is, that the Prince of Oranges Army is wholy routed in attempting the seige of St Omers and himself forced to retire to Ipres.' In February the king of France at the head of a numerous army burst into the Spanish Netherlands, and in a few days carried Valenciennes by assault. In April Cambray surrendered, the prince of Orange was defeated at Cassel, and the city of St. Omer opened its gates to the conquerors. In November the Prince of Orange, who in 1674 had refused the hand of the Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, was married to her.

[2] This word is in a different hand to the rest of the address.

[3] See n. 3, p. 213.

[4] See n. 1, p. 104. This document, which is a copy of the letter actually sent, is with the exception of the address which is in D. F.'s writing, in the hand of an amanuensis, perhaps his son William.

[5] Those he sent were Henry, George (who was however diverted by an accident to Edmund Hall), Roger, and James.

[6] See CXXVIII, p. 220, and n. 3 there.

what book is of less vallew than an old almanack) fit to take up a roome theire. Pray give my humble service unto Mr Secretary[1], and all other your Felowes of mine acquaintance; & I hope you'l accept of the like from

Sr
Your most faithfull friend
& obedient Servant
DAN FLEMING

To Dr Timothy Halton
These

CXXXI.

DANIEL FLEMING TO REV. THOMAS MACHELL[2] (1862).

Rydall. Apr. 24. 77.

Sr

I am much obleidged unto you for your kind Letter; & since you are pleased to comunicate your designe of Describing these two Countyes, I shall be ever very ready to encourage all of myne acquaintance to assist you therein. I am very glad that we have a Gentleman, of your quality and parts, who will take the paines to illustrate the Antiquities of Westmorland and Cumberland; & I think all Gentlemen theirin are obleidged to contribute (what they may) towards the compleating of such a work. I know to beautyfie this your work with maps, prospects, and portraicturs, will be some what chargable: but in this I hop you will meet with Generous persons who will help you. Mr Dugdale's Warwick-shire, is a good coppy to write after; and although you (perhaps) fall short heirof, yet none (considering your want of leisure) can Justly censure you for it. When you shall be next for the Contry, I shall be very glad to see you heare; that I may have som acquaintance with you, as well as I have already with your father, brother, and Vncles[3]. What you desire from me shall be performed so soon as I can conveniently: But perceiving that you are in

[1] i. e. Williamson, who was still a fellow, vacating his fellowship on his marriage in December, 1678. See n. 3, p. 139.

[2] See n. 2, p. 214. This, like CXXX, is a copy of the letter actually sent and in the hand of the same amanuensis, with the postscript and address added by D. F. The spelling of some words in both is due to the amanuensis.

[3] Lancelot Machell, Thomas's father, had four brothers, John, Hugh, Henry, and Robert, and a sister, Frances, married to William Atkinson of Lowther.

noe hast, & haveing som occations of my owne which will a wile take up most of my time, I hope you'l pardon the delay of

Sr

Your very loveing friend
and humble Servant
DAN: FLEMING

I have here sent you
an old Deed, wh will (in
part) prove ye great Antiquity
of your Family[1].

To Mr Tho. Machel
These.

CXXXII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON[2] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1903).

Oxon. Aug: 1st: (77)

Sr:

Together with yor late China-Present[3] (handed to me by Burnyatts[4] on June 30) I recd 3 lettrs, one whereof was to Mr Provost, anothr to Mr Machell (both wch I deliver'd, as also the Almanack to Mr Provost) and ye third to my self, for wh I humbly thank you: and Mr Provost said he would returne you an Answer & thanks for his: and the whole College is bound to thank you for the Almanack, & to preserve it in perpetuam Dantis memoriam. The Society haveing lately been pleas'd to make me Under Bursar & the Provost Deane[5], I have a right (and shall make use of it) by vertue of my former office to speake to

[1] See Additional Notes.
[2] See n. 1, p. 215.
[3] See CXXVIII, p. 220 and n. 3 there.
[4] See n. 4, p. 15.
[5] The office of Under Bursar or Camerarius was in the gift of the College. 'De Sociis tamen et Scholaribus per Præpositum et cæteros de Collegio eligantur, secundum formam electionis Scholarium, duo aptiores et fideliores et discretiores ad omnem pecuniam dictæ aulæ undecunque provenientem recipiendam, fideliter custodiendam et juxta ordinationem Præpositi utiliter liberandam et expendendam; ad receptionem etiam librorum communium deputatorum ad profectum scholasticum et eorum custodiam; quorum alter nominetur thesaurarius, et alter camerarius.' (College Statutes, p. 23.) The only Dean mentioned in the Statutes is the Decanus capellæ (ib. p. 29), who was to be the 'primus et capitaneus' of the chaplains; but the full staff of chaplains designed by the founder 'crescentibus aulæ redditibus' (ib. p. 26) was never created, and the Dean seems at this time, as now, to have been an officer nominated by the Provost to assist him in maintaining the discipline of the College.

Mr Provost to have yor present put in the Archives where the Devils hand (which is now taken away) used to be placed[1]. It will become that place very well & many will take it for that, seeing 'tis so unintelligible. In lieu of yor China-Almanack I have here sent you 2 schemes, the one whereof will acquaint you with ye Frydayes Exercise before the Act[2] together wth ye persons & Themes they handled. the other with ye Questions that were handled both in Divinity & Philosophy on Monday following. So that I hope by meanes of this rude & imperfect draught of that great Solemnity, youl be able to frame a compleat idea, or perfect portraiture of ye whole. All therefore that I shall add furth^r in reference to the Act, is that there were severall forreigne Ambassadors att it. Some of wch it seems have desired a Coppy of ye exercise that was done upon Fryday. So 'tis all to be printed & p^rsented to them: but I suppose 'twill hardly be sold. The Duke of Ormond[3] (our Chancellour) was expected att ye Act (as may appear from ye lower end of ye Fryday scheme) but he did not come; yet wee look for him still this weeke or the next. 'Tis said that his Players (who were with us att ye Act & 10 dayes after) carried 6 or 700^l clear gaines out of Oxõn[4]. They acted much att ye same rate the Kings & Dukes used to do. My L^d of Lincolne[5] return'd to Oxõn on Saturday after ye Act. the Boxes are amakeing to carry his Bookes in: & his Tenants & ye Gentlemen in ye County have ꝑmiss'd him waggons, so that heel now remove before Michaelmas. As to ye Bookes you menc̃on'd in yor last they are both extant & approv'd of generally very well especially Dr Plots Nãall History[6] wch he dedicates to his Ma^ty, the price whereof is to ye subscribers 8^s and to others 9^s in sheets from ye Theater, but the Booksellers ask 11^s–6^d for it bound: it has a great many Cutts in it w^h makes it so dear: the price of

[1] See notes 5 and 6, p. 220.

[2] For the Act or Comitia see Appendix I.

[3] James Butler, fifth Earl and first Marquess and Duke of Ormonde (1610–88), Viceroy of Ireland 1643–7, 1648–50, 1662–9, and 1677–85, Chancellor of Oxford 1669–88, a consistent and zealous royalist, the Barzillai of Dryden 'crowned with honour and with years,' among the noblest of the English aristocracy. (See G. E. C.'s *Peerage*, vi. 149 sq.)

[4] So in 1669, Anthony Wood reports under date 9 July (Clark's Wood's *Life and Times*, ii. 165). 'A great Act: a vast concourse of people. The players duke of York's came and acted at the Gildhall yard—carried away *de claro* 1500 *li*. Scholars pawn'd books, bedding, blankets—laughed at London—but afterwards they grew wiser.' There is a letter of Timothy Halton's when he was Vice-Chancellor complaining of similar results owing to a visit of players.

[5] Thomas Barlow, see n. 2, p. 218.

[6] See n. 1, p. 221.

Luzancy's booke[1] is 1s – 6d. I have no more home Newes to send you save only that att our Assizes in Oxõn last weeke there was an unusual tryall sc: a scholler (late of Corpus Christi College) was try'd for breakeing through some walls or passages to gett to one of ye Fellows chambers wch he design'd to knock in ye head as he lay in bed & did accordingly attempt it wth an hamr whose handle very fortunately broke of after 3 or 4 blows & so ye man sav'd his life[2]: & is pretty well recover'd, but the Assailer was condemn'd by Judge Rainsford[3] but some say he has lately gott a repreive, if he have not one speedily heel go downe ye Carlile way[4]. Two of our Fellowes (sc. Tho: Wards son of Kendall[5] & one Tho: Troughere's son of Aspatry in Cumberland[6]) are come downe with Burnyatts[7] this journey. I suppose theyll be up againe in October. One Ds Nicholson[8] a Tabiter is also come downe.

[1] See n. 3, p. 221.

[2] 'July 13, Friday, John Bradshaw, a Kentish man, a scolar of C. C. Coll., broke into the cockle loft and so into the chamber of John Weeks the fellow; took away 25*s*. and then went to knock Mr. Weeks on the head with a hamer, he being in bed; but the head fell off and so he was saved. Bradshaw expelled; put in the castle; condemned to be hanged 27 July; repreived; he continued a prisoner an yeare. Newlin son of parson Newlin plotted with him; atheists. Bradshaw continued in prison an yeare; and sent away; teaches school in Kent 1679–80. John Weeks exhibited to John Bradshaw's studies: but Bradshaw was ungratefull and atheistical; brok into his chamber and took away that money that was intended for him.' (Clark's Wood's *Life and Times*, ii. 379.)

[3] Richard Rainsford (1605–80) matriculated from Exeter College 13 Dec. 1622, recorder of Daventry 1630, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1632, treasurer 1660, recorder of Northampton 1653, M.P. for Northampton 1660, serjeant-at-law 1660, baron of the exchequer and knighted 1663, justice of the king's bench 1668–9, lord chief justice 1676 till 1678 when he was removed to make room for Sir William Scroggs. His eldest son Richard entered Queen's College as Upper Commoner 14 May, matriculated 15 June, 1657, M.P. for Northampton 1685, died 17 March, 1702–3. The judge's life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] William Ward, son of Thomas, b. at Kirkland, Westmorland, entered Queen's College as battler 14 Dec. 1666, matriculated 22 Feb. 1666–7, aged 18; elected taberdar 17 Oct. 1670; proceeded B.A. 27 May, 1671; M.A. 24 Oct. 1674; elected fellow 3 Feb. 1675–6; rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon. 1680–3, and of Skelton in Cumberland 1683–1711.

[6] John Througheare, Trougheare, Troheere, Trohere or Troughere entd Queen's College as battler 12 Apr. 1666, matric. 25 May, son of Thomas, b. at Aspatria, Cumberland, aged 17, elected taberdar 17 October, 1670; proceeded B.A. 10 Dec. 1670, M.A. 16 May 1674, elected fellow 10 Dec. 1674, died while still fellow 3 Apr. 1685. Wood, who was angry with him for procuring the re-election of Thomas Crosthwaite (see n. 2, p. 223) to the principalship of Edmund Hall, calls him a scandalous fellow and says that he died of drinking brandy. (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iii. 116, 137.)

[7] See n. 4, p. 15.

[8] Ds is for Dominus prefixed to the name of a Bachelor to distinguish him from

If I had any more Newes to send you, I should be so farr from lookeing upon it as a trouble (as you pretend in yor last) to communicate it, that to do it shall be the desire of S^r yor assured freind & Servt

THO: DIXON.

These
For the Worpfull Daniel Fleming
Esquire at Rydall Hall
in Westmoreland.

CXXXIII.

REV. THOMAS MACHELL[1] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1905).

S^r.

If all other Gentlemen were of your minde, there would be no fear of sufficient encouragem^t: But, wth som, my Queries[2] finde cold reception; & those who are backward in their Informations, will not be too forward in their contributions. However (S^r.) I haue don my Duty in dispersing these Queries, & setting a *Publiq-designe* on foote for the Honour of my Countrey: *which*, if it goe forwards, shal haue my assistance as far as may be; but if I finde That they are not as willing to giue Information as I am to receiue It—*voluisse sat est*—I haue better Imploym^t, and I hope can finde som other Divertisment. However I thanke you for your good opinion, & the Fauour you

a Master who would be called M^r and from an undergraduate who would have no prefix to his surname. At the buttery hatch Nicholson's commons would even at the present day be called for as Sir Nicholson's. William Nicholson entered Queen's College as a batler 25 June, 1670, matriculated 1 July, b. at Plumbland, son of Joseph, minister, was elected 3 Feb. 1675-6 'ad munus pauperis pueri seu scholaris de Taberdâ,' taberdar or tabiter as it seems then to have been spelt. He proceeded B.A. 23 Feb. 1675-6, M.A. 3 July, 1679, and was elected fellow 6 Nov. in the same year. He became vicar of Torpenhow and canon of Carlisle in 1681, archdeacon 1682, rector of Salkeld in the same year, vicar of Addingham 1699. He was bishop of Carlisle from 1702 to 1718, and of Derry from 1718 to 1727, and was nominated to the archbishopric of Cashel but died before his enthronement. He was created D.D. by diploma 25 June, 1702. His life is in *Athenæ*, iv. 434, and in *D. N. B.* He is henceforth a prominent person in the Rydal Papers. His will is in *Cumberland and Westmorland Transactions*, iv. 9. His portrait, a copy by W. Miln of the original by Fayer, is at Rose Castle and at Queen's College. He was a voluminous author.

[1] See n. 2, p. 214.

[2] See n. 4, p. 215.

promiss in Answering my Papers; & when I com down into ye Countrey you may be sure of a troublesom visit, from

Q. Coll. O.
Aug. 1°.
1677

S^r
Your most humble
and affectionate
Servant
T. MACHELL.

I giue you many thankes for y^r Deed [1].
It brought me 2 names of my old acquaintance,
wch I formerly met wth in my Father's Evidences
in Cartis S. D.[2] You shal comm^d it again when you please.
I would willingly know how Ridal is writ *in Cartis Antiq^a*.[3]
Wee thanke you for your P^rsent sent to the College [4]; I put it vp
yesterday in the Archives [5].

These
To Daniel Fleming Esqr
att Rydal-Hall near Kendall
in Westm^rland.
p^rsent

CXXXIV.

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON [6] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1906).

S^r

Amongst those of other friends I am very much ingaged for y^r kind wishes wch accompany mee in that trust wch the College was pleased to committ unto mee. I hope I shall behaue myselfe so in it, that I shall not wholy fall short of my duty and the expectation of my freinds. I thanke you for yr kind p^rsent to the College [4]. Be pleased to continue the fauors wch you beare both to it & to

Qu: Coll. Oxõñ.
Aug. 2. 77.

Yr most humble serv^t
TIMO: HALTON

[1] See the postscript to CXXXI.

[2] None of the formulæ for which S. D. usually stands will suit the context. Perhaps Suæ Domûs.

[3] Rydal is so spelt in the earliest documents. D. F. believed it to have been derived from Rowthey or Rotha Dale from the name of the stream which waters it.

[4] The China-Almanack.

[5] See n. 5, p. 220.

[6] See Appendix G.

CXXXV.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (1929).

Oxõñ Nov: 5 (77)

Hono^r^ed S^r^

Seeing you were pleas'd to add one late obligacõn to all yor former by sending a noble Token[1] to Mr Machell & my self. I think my self really bound to repeat my thanks & to acknowledge that in writeing, which I despair of requiteing, and for which I should blush to offerr at a retaliation, if I were not assured that yor goodness would be as ready to pardon defects as 'tis to conferr kindnesses. Yo^r^ Present to ye College is (according to what I hinted in my last) laid up in ye Archives[2]: where 'tis as secure from being stolen, as from being read and und^r^stood. The B^p^ of Lincolns[3] Bookes (wch filled 10 waggons) were remov'd to Bugden[4] 3 weekes ago, but he himself continues with us still, upon wch some made an Animadversion That he was no hard Student of late, because he did not follow his Bookes. Wee long to see him a Student againe, but wee doubt heel set up his staff with us this winter, seeing Madam tellus (to borrow an expression from a Northern Orbilius[5]) is already clad in white. I Suppose you have heard that Mr Machell is upon his year of Grace, haveing gott Kirkby Thure[6] in ye North. He is not return'd to Oxõñ since he was in ye North. So that I joyn'd our Token with Mr Musgrave's[7]

[1] See n. 1, p. 112.

[2] See n. 5, p. 220.

[3] Thomas Barlow, see CXXXII, p. 227, and n. 4, p. 197.

[4] Or Buckden, formerly the site of the principal palace of the bishops of Lincoln.

[5] 'Memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare.' Horace, *Epist.* II. i. 70.

[6] Kirkby Thore, five miles north-west of Appleby, perhaps the Brovonacae or Braboniacum of the *Notitia*, an interesting place to an antiquary like Machell, who made some discoveries while he was rector. The living was in the gift of the Earls of Thanet. Machell was rector there for twenty-two years.

[7] Thomas Musgrave, sixth and youngest son of Sir Philip Musgrave of Edenhall (n. 5, p. 131), and brother of Christopher (n. 5, p. 28) and of Simon (n. 5, p. 40, and LXXV, p. 157), entered Queen's College as Commoner 15 Dec. 1656, and was matriculated the following 10 March, baronetti fil. He was elected Pauper puer 15 July, 1659, proceeded B.A. 26 July, 1659, M.A. 5 May, 1662, was elected fellow 12 Dec. 1662. He was rector of Salkeld, Cumberland, 1669, canon and archdeacon of Carlisle 1669, canon of Durham and rector of Whitburn, co. Durham, 1675, canon of Chichester 1681, and dean of Carlisle 30 Sept. 1684,

& Mr Lamplughs[1], and took in his friend Mr Nanson of Apleby[2] in his roome. Mr Crostwhaite[3] & Mr Mill[4] are both at Exeter[5]. The former went along with ye Bp[6] in his Visitacon the last Sumer. The Duke of Buckingham[7] (who is Steward for ye Citty of Oxford & has been att Woodstock[8] wth the Earle of Rochester[9] & other Nobles this fortnight is

until his death 28 March, 1686. He was created B.D. and D.D. 10 Oct. 1685. He was buried in Durham Cathedral. He married firstly Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, Knight, by Margaret daughter of Lord Darcy, by whom he had one daughter Margaret, and secondly Anne daughter of Sir John Craddock, Knight, by whom he left no issue. A nephew of his, Philip, son of Sir Christopher, had entered as Upper Commoner in the previous July, and matriculated on Dec. 15. It was probably on his account that the Token came from the archdeacon.

[1] John Lamplugh entered Queen's College 23 April, and matriculated 27 May, 1636. He was eldest son of John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, and entered Gray's Inn 9 Feb. 1642, after the death of his father in 1636. He is the Colonel Lamplugh referred to in n. 9, p. 5. His eldest son was Thomas, who entered Queen's College as commoner 19 May, and matriculated 23 June, 1676, aged 18. It was on his account that the Token had been sent, probably by the father.

[2] Philip Nanson entered Queen's College as battler 8 July, and was matriculated 14 July, 1665, aged 18. He was son of Robert Nanson, and born at Appleby. He was elected Pauper puer 11 December, 1669, proceeded B.A. the following 8 February, and M.A. 28 June, 1673. In the list of fellows in the College Entrance Book he appears as having been elected fellow in the first term of 1674, on the same day as Thomas Dixon (see n. 1, p. 215), but the election is not recorded in the College Register. He became rector of Newnham with Mapledurwell, Hants, 1679, and of Dogmersfield in the same county in 1680.

[3] For Crosthwaite see n. 2, p. 223.

[4] John Milne entered Queen's College as batler 18 October, and matriculated 14 Nov. 1661, aged 16. He was son of Thomas Milne, and born at Shap, Westmorland. He was elected 'in pauperem puerum' 23 June, 1663, proceeded B.A. 3 May, 1666, and M.A. 9 Nov. 1669. He was elected 'in scholarem perpetuum seu socium' 17 October, 1670. His name first appears as Mill in the College Books where he signs his name at the election of Timothy Halton to be provost, 7 April, 1677. (See Appendix G.) He became chaplain to Lamplugh, bp. of Exeter, and prebendary of that cathedral 1677, rector of Bletchington 1681, proceeded B.D. 8 July, 1680, and D.D. 8 December, 1681. He was appointed Principal of Edmund Hall 1685, and Prebendary of Canterbury 1704. He was chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He died 23 June, 1707. His edition of the Textus Receptus of the Greek Testament was not superseded till towards the close of the nineteenth century. Hearne has much about him.

[5] Where apparently they were both chaplains to Bishop Lamplugh.

[6] i. e. Lamplugh, for whom see n. 3, p. 131.

[7] See n. 3, p. 132. He was made High Steward of Oxford, 1669.

[8] Rochester was made Keeper of Woodstock Park 1674, and died at the Ranger's Lodge there 26 July, 1680, in his 33rd year.

[9] John Wilmot (1648–80), second Earl of Rochester, succeeded to the peerage on his father's death at Dunkirk 19 Feb. 1657, matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, 1660, and was created M.A. at the age of 13 years; a notorious profligate.

expected att Oxõn this weeke where he is to be entertain'd by the Citty with banquets & Speeches, which will afford matter both for ye Duke himself & also for our University Witts (the next Act) to descant upon. To send you any other newes would be to send Coales to Newcastle, and therefore I befear[1] & subscribe myself

Sr Yor obleiged Freind & Servant
THO: DIXON.

I design'd to send this to you by Burnyats[2] on Nov. 1: but was disappointed by his unexpected comeing away: Since he left us Buckingham gave ye Town a visitt.

These
For the Worpfull Daniel Fleming Esquire
att Rydall Hall
in Westmoreland

CXXXVI.

DANIEL FLEMING TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON[3] (1931).

Rydal, Nov. 30, 77.

NOBLE Sr,

Although many do esteem it a more generous thing to begg in ye behalfe of a friend then to move for one selfe, yet ye contrary I beleive is more in fashion. The Death of ye late Arch-Bishop[4] will surely make great alterations in our Church preferments; & many who wish well both to our Church & state (& have also a reall kindness for Queens College) hope that my Lord of London[5] will be translated unto Canterbury, which may occasion many removes. It may be presumed, that ye Bishops of Carlile[6] & Chester[7], & ye Dean of Durham[8], do

[1] Befear seems to be a word invented by Dixon. It is not found in Murray nor in the Dialect Dictionary.

[2] See n. 4, p. 15.

[3] This is a draft in D. F.'s handwriting.

[4] Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, died at Lambeth 9 Nov. 1677, and was buried in the church at Croydon in Surrey. His death made no vacancies among the bishops as his successor was William Sancroft, dean of Saint Paul's.

[5] Henry Compton, for whom see n. 3, p. 197. He died bp. of London 7 July, 1713.

[6] Edward Rainbow, for whom see n. 2, p. 174. He died bp. of Carlisle 26 March, 1684.

[7] John Pearson, author of *An Exposition of the Creed.* He died bp. of Chester 16 July, 1686.

[8] John Sudbury. He died dean of Durham in 1684.

(some of them at ye least) expect to be advanced; & why our worthy Dean of Carlile[1] may not hope to succeed one of them, (when he hath so kind & real a Friend as yourselfe in Court, & when so many of his juniors have outgone him in preferment rather then Parts) I know no reason to ye Contrary. These are my owne private wishes, which I have presumed to communicate onely unto yourselfe. So long as you & I live I shall adventure sometimes to trouble you with my Letters, & shall dayly pray for your health, & happiness; which is ye best service that can be performed for you, by Dear Sir

Your most obliged affectionate
& obedient servant
D. F.

For Mr Secretary
These

If ye Dean of Carlile be advanced,
Mr Tho. Musgrave[2] would fitly succeed him.

CXXXVII.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2014).

Oxon May ye 2.

Honou^red S^r,

Yo^r late lines (dated May ye 4th) give me a new occasion of thanking of you not only for them, but also for the honour & service you did me in yor recomendacõn of me to Sr George Fletcher[3]. I fancied you were instrumentall in directing him in his choice, & Mr Provost was pleas'd to second you therein; So that I have a double obligacõn upon me to looke after him: and I shall endeavour to discharge both. As for the time of yor Sons comeing up, I think the next terme[4] (wch begins on ye 30th of this month & ends about the 13 of July) may be a proper & beneficiall time for his admittance, because those of ye foundation[5] who are entred in that Terme (if they lose no time)

[1] Thomas Smith. He succeeded Rainbow as bp. of Carlisle, but not till 1684.
[2] See n. 7, p. 231.
[3] See n. 1, p. 5. The choice was of a tutor for his son Henry.
[4] Trinity or Act Term, which at this time began on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and ended on the Saturday after the Comitia, or later if so decreed by the Congregation of Regents. For the Comitia or Act see Appendix I. It was held on the Monday after the seventh of July.
[5] i. e. those who hoped as B.A.s to become taberdars, and as M.A.s fellows.

go out Master that time eight yeares[1], & by that meanes come sooner to their Regency[2] (wch compleats their Degree) than others who are entred in any other terme. Heel gett the Terme if hees entred in any part of it even the last day: heel surely shake hands with his Ague[3] before it goe out. Tho' you designe him for a foundation man, yet perhaps you may have some thoughts of makeing him a Comoner for some time as Mr Musgrave[4] (the Archdeacon of Carlile) was, who gott ye slavery & trouble of being poor child 3 or 4 yeares over, by waiteing att ye high table 3 weekes or a month or some such thing[5]. I beleive Mr Provost will advise you for the best if you consult him, or entertaine any doubts hereupon. But perhaps I have rais'd a scruple where there is none & shall therefore forbear. I perceive Mr Stewardson[6] brings up Mr Simpson's[7] son this weeke, so that wee shall have choice of

[1] Inception or the final process of becoming a Master of Arts, at this time only took place once in the year at the Act. Dixon's calculation aims at fixing the latest time in the academical year at which a man could enter so as to enable him just to be qualified to incept at the Act of the year in which he became of standing to proceed M.A. Dixon counts his eight years inclusively, as Fleming incepted in 1685.

[2] Regency literally means keeping school. For two years after proceeding to his degree a Master of Arts was bound to keep school, or, as the phrase was, was a necessary regent. By the time the Laudian Statutes were passed one of the two years was regularly dispensed with, but down to recent times a trace of this obligation remained in the call from time to time made on Masters of Arts to come and make up a house in the Congregation of Regents, wherein degrees are ordinarily conferred. The admission of Inceptors to Regency took place immediately after the Act in each year. The Regents ad placitum who with the necessary Regents constituted the Congregation were the Professors and Public Lecturers, the resident Doctors, the heads of Colleges or their deputies, the Masters of the Schools, the Deans and Censors of Colleges. Dispensation from the second year of necessary Regency did not exclude such necessary Regents from the Congregation.

[3] See p. 27 for another instance of ague at Rydal.

[4] See n. 7, p. 231.

[5] Eglesfield's statutes prescribed that except on the greatest feast days the fellows should dispute during meals with the poor boys, 'tam in prandio quam in cœna opponant Magistri sedentes in mensa dictis pauperibus.' After the disputations the boys retired for their meal to a side table. The 'waiteing att ye high table' is perhaps a relic of this practice. See Additional Notes.

[6] See n. 1, p. 216.

[7] James Simpson, junior, mercer, was admitted a freeman of Kendal 1660. He was Mayor of Kendal in 1670 and again in 1682. He occurs as one of the Senior Aldermen in Charles II's charter granted to Kendal in 1684. (*A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, edited by Chancellor Ferguson, Kendal, 1892, pp. 25, 61, 365.) A clause of his will, dated 1697, is printed p. 250 of the same volume. Letters for Rydal were accustomed to be left at his shop (*R. P.* 2023, 2028). The son was

Candidates for ye foundation, yor Son will be ye same standing (in reference to Terms) wth him, if he come up any time before Act[1]. The Earle of Carlisle's Son[2] has newly putt on his gowne in Christ Church. There are severall hundreds of Dragoons[3] in Oxõn. Some rencounters happen now & then between them & ye Schollars, a Cõmoner of o^r house was wounded lately by one of them[4]. The difference between ye University & ye Town[5] is not yet compos'd or att an end. I am S^r yor Servt

THO: DIXON.

Richard, who entered Queen's College as batler 27 May, 1678, the same day as Henry Fleming, and matriculated 28 June of the same year, aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 15 December, 1682, under which date Wood (*Fasti*, ii. 383) has this account of him :—'Son of James Simpson senior Alderman of the corporation of Kendal in Westmorland, was born, and bred in the free school, there, and being put aside from being tabarder of his coll. when batch. of arts, he retired to his native place in discontent, and there concluded his last day. He hath written *Moral Considerations touching the Duty of Contentedness under Afflictions*, Oxon. 1686, in 6 sh. in Oct. Written by way of letter to the most affectionate and best of fathers Mr. Jam. Simpson. To this letter are added *Two Prayers, one for Submission to the divine Will, another for Contentment.* This ingenious and religious young man died in his father's house, 20 Decemb. 1684, and was buried the day following in the middle isle of the parish church of Kendal before mentioned, on the west side of the pulpit.'

[1] Henry Fleming, entered as batler 27 May, 1678, and matriculated 24 July of the same year. He did not reach Oxford till July 20, see CXLIII.

[2] Frederick Christian Howard, son of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, born at Copenhagen, admitted to Christ Church 16 May, 1678, aged 13; slain at the siege of Luxemberg 17 Oct. 1684. (Foster, *Al. Ox.* s. v.)

[3] It appears from Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 404, 412, 422, 424, that Dragoons (Red coates) were quartered in Oxford May, 1678; they left Oxford 27 June and returned 2 July. 'About the 5th of November one of them was clapt up in the Castle as suspected to be either a preist or a monke.' Being very vigilant 27 Nov. to quench a fire they had 5*li* given to them as a reward. Dec. 6, a programma was stuck up in every College hall under the vicechancellor's hand that no scholar abuse the soldiers (dragoons under Sir John Talbot's commands) in the night watches that they keep at the Gild Hall, Peniless Bench and at most Inns doors where the officers lye. The burial of four soldiers is recorded ib. 429. The story of a tailor's wife being killed by a dragoon is told ib. p. 433. It appears from a letter of Sir John Lowther (*R. P.* 1951) that a regiment of foot consisted of 1000 men, a regiment of horse of 490, and a regiment of dragoons of 960.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The story of the origin of this dispute which arose from a quarrel, 4 Aug. 1677, between George Barbour, a proproctor of Oriel College, and a citizen called Philip Dodwell is told by Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 381. It was Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1678, before there was 'a hearing at Westminster between the two bodies, who were ordered to compromise the business among themselves; and so there was an end of Dodwell's business.' (ib. 421.) See also ib. 403.

Yo^r Nephew Fletcher[1] p^rsents his duty to you; Heel let you know how he likes Oxón one of these dayes.

These
For the Wor^pfull
Daniel Fleming
Esquire att
Rydall-Hall
forward 3^d[2] in Westmoreland.
To be sent by the Post to
Lancast^r & so to Kendall
p^d to London 2^d[2]

CXXXVIII.

Sir Joseph Williamson to Daniel Fleming (2022).

Whitehall ye 18. May. 78.

Deare S^r

I am sensible how extremely to blame I am to haue been so long in acknowledgeing seuerall of yor fau^rs. It's possible I might haue something to plead in my excuse, But I had rather much charge myselfe wth ye whole fault & to put myselfe upon yor kindnesse to pardon it. Onely I must beg y^u will doe me ye right not to thinke it could be, or eu^r shall be want of esteeme & resp^t for you.

I am farre from forgetting Mr Deane of Carlisle. I have too great obligations to his ancient kindnesse & fau^r, to forgett him; & I am extremely troubled that he has pleased to seprate himselfe so wholely & so long from all his friends & Seru^ts who had othrwise made themselues sure of expresseing long ere this their value & service for

[1] Henry Fletcher, entered Queen's College as Upper Commoner 25 April, 1678, and matriculated 10 June, aged 16. He was eldest son of Sir George Fletcher (for whom see n. 1, p. 5) by his first wife. He was M.P. for Cockermouth 1689–90. He succeeded his father as third baronet 23 July, 1700. He settled his estate on a distant cousin, Thomas Fletcher, of Moresby, and retired into a monastery of English monks at Douay where he died unmarried 19 May, 1712, when the baronetcy became extinct. After Thomas Fletcher's death Hutton went to a son of his sister Catharine who married Lionel Vane. The son Henry took the name of Fletcher-Vane, and a nephew was created baronet in 1786. (G. E. C.'s *Baronetage*, ii. 83.)

[2] These words are in a different hand. The letter went to London, and then via Lancaster to Kendal. The postage was 2*d.* to London and 3*d.* from London to Kendal.

[3] See n. 3, p. 213.

him. I beg y^u will doe me ye faur to p^rsent my humble seruice & resp^ts to him & to assure him of my eternall gratitude & esteeme for him. And for yo^rselfe to belieue I am euer most truely

Deare S^r

Yo^r most humble & faithfull

Seru^t J. WILLIAMSON

Mr Flemming.

CXXXIX.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2026).

Oxõn May ye 28 (78)

WORTHY S^r:

In answer to your last by ye Post I writt to you on ye 20th of this month, att wch time I gave you the best informacõn I could concerning ye most convenient time for yor Son to come up in after his recovery: but upon sight of yor letter to Mr Stewardson [1] (and his pposeall of ye thing) wee have taken new measures, and seeing yor Son was Senior in ye Class to the other two [2] wch Mr Stewardson brought up, I gott leave of Mr Provost to enter yor Son first on ye same side, (sc. amongst the Batlers [3]) So (through Mr Provosts favour & kindness) heel have Seniority let him come when he pleases. Yet I would not have him to lose the ensueing Terme, w^ch (as I told you in my last) begins on Thursday next & ends just after Act. The sooner he comes up the better. The Provost designs to go to London shortly but heel be back againe in a weeke or ten dayes time. After his returne wee shall have an election for Tabiters [4]. I have no oth^r newes to send you

[1] See n. 1, p. 216.

[2] The two brought up by Mr. Stewardson were Richard Simpson for whom see n. 7, p. 235, and Robert Harrison, who entered Queen's College as a batler 27 May, 1678, and matriculated with Simpson 28 June of the same year, aged 15. He proceeded B.A. the same day as Simpson 15 Dec. 1682, and his record is thus given by Wood (*Fasti*, ii. 383) :—'the son of Joh. Har. of the corporation of Kendal, hath written *A strange Relation of the sudden and violent Tempest, which hapned at Oxford, May* 31. *An.* 1682. *Together with an Enquiry into the probable cause and usual Consequences of such like Tempests and Storms.* Oxon. 1682. He hath also written another book, which is not yet extant, entit. *Mercurius Oxonio-Academicus*, &c. taken mostly from *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* and said to be written by a well-wisher to astron. and astrology. He is now schoolmaster of Carlisle.' The Relation of the Tempest is in Bodley, Wood 515 (33).

[3] In the Entrance Book Henry Flemming's (*sic*) name comes as batler before Simpson and Harrison who entered the same day.

[4] Julij 1°. 1678. Die et Anno supradictis electi sunt in Pauperes Pueros (siue

but what ye Bearer will acquaint you with, I suppose yor Nephew Fletcher[1] has by him fulfill'd ye pmiss wch I made in my last. I hope heel tell you that He likes Oxford well, wee have gott him a chamber in Sr Josephs new building[2], wch is very convenient; and I do question but heel make good use of it, for he is very civill & studious (as well as good natur'd) hitherto. The Bp of Oxõn[3] bestow'd a Book upon him lately, & has threaten'd to make him repeat Verses in ye Theater next Act but this. 'Tis doubted whether wee shall have an Act this year or no for want of a D^r^ in Divinity[4]. There's a new Booke in ye press att ye Theater (entitld The Christians Birth-right or the Divine Originall of ye Scriptures) written by ye Author of ye whole Duty of Man[5]. Sr Joseph is sending 2 of our Tabiters to travell, one

Taberdarios) hujus Collegij Jo: Scott, Tho: Clarke, Ant: Adison, Leonardus Smith et Jos: Fisher. Scott quidem Adison & Smith unanimi omnium consensu; reliqui duo per majorem partem electorum, et præstito Juramento de Statutis observandis, proximo die admissj erant Scott, Clarke et Adison. Smith vero admissus 8vo die Augustj. Fisher a. quàm citò facultates dictj Collegij sufficere videbunt^r^, admittendus. Fisher admissus erat May 3°. 1679. (Coll. Reg.)

[1] See n. 1, p. 237.

[2] 'That neat pile of buildings erected in the place of certain old Lodgings which stood beyond and on the north side of the College, was erected in the year 1672, at the charge and cost of Sir Joseph Williamson, Kt. L.L.D. Fellow of this College, and since Secretary of State.' (Wood's *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, i. 151.) The building is in Loggan's picture of the College in the lower right-hand corner. It forms the north-eastern corner of the College and is now incorporated with the subsequent buildings and forms the easternmost half of staircases 3 and 4 in the back quadrangle. Williamson's crest, which with his arms formerly appeared under the pediment now facing eastwards, may still be seen under a niche on the northern front of his building. Besides defraying the cost of this building, and many other gifts during his life, he also bequeathed 6000*l.* for buildings.

[3] John Fell, for whom see n. 3, p. 218.

[4] '10 June, M., voted in Convocation that no Act should be celebrated this yeare, under pretence that there was no Doctor proceeded; but the tru reason was, that (the town and Universitie being at variance) the Universitie would not contribute to their enrichment, to pluck out the Universitie's eyes. I heard this at the Bath, Th. 20th June.—Another reason was that the red coat dragoons watched and warded every night and kept guard at their officers' doors, and the University knew not but that they might abuse the strangers that came to the Act.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 408.)

[5] The Lively Oracles given to us, or The Christians Birth-right and Duty, in the custody and use of the Holy Scripture. By the Author of the Whole Duty of Man, &c. *Search the Scriptures*, Jo. 5. 39. At the Theater in Oxford, 1678. (Bodleian 8°.) It has an engraved title by Burghers, representing an angel touching Isaiah's mouth with a coal off a rather pagan altar. It has the Imprimatur of Jo. Nicholas Vice Cancell. Oxon. The author was almost certainly Richard Allestree, for whom see n. 1, p. 244. It went to at least five editions between 1678 and 1713, and the second edition, that of 1679, was reprinted at

(sc: Ds Nicholson[1]) into Germany, & another (sc: Ds Tunstall[2]) into France. I am

Sr Yor most obleiged Freind
& humble Servant
THO: DIXON.

To
The Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq, att
Rydall-hall
in Westmoreland
These prsent.

CXL.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2029).

Oxon June the 18 (78).

HONOrED Sr

I recd yors 2 dayes ago by one of those many Travellers who tooke Oxon in their way to London of late. The inclosed I deliver'd according to their respective directions. Mr Provost prsents his Service & respects to you. I fancy the kindness you thankt him for in yor last is but a præludium to those greater ones he has in store for you. And for my owne share you have already by yor obligacons anticipated all the favors I can show eithr you or yors. So that so small a Curtesy as my last was (especially considering that my father had seconded yor engagemts by his injunctions in relation to yor welfare & concerns) needed not so large an acknowledgemt (if any att all) from you. As to the Bookes that may be requisite for yor Son to bring up with him, severall Schoole-Bookes (whether of Poetry, Greeke & Latin, or Oratory or for Languages) will be usefull for him.

London in 1832. For the discussion of the authorship of this book and the other works of the author of the Whole Duty of Man see Dr. Macray's article on Dorothy, Lady Pakington, in *D. N. B.*

[1] See n. 8, p. 228.

[2] Antony Tonstall entered Queen's College as batler 8 May, and was matriculated 17 May, 1672, aged 17. He was son of Nicholas, born at Selshyde, Cumberland, according to the University Register, but probably at Selside near Kendal in Westmorland. He proceeded B.A. 4 July, 1677, and was elected 'in pauperem puerum' 10 July, 1677. He proceeded M.A. 8 July, 1680, and was elected fellow 6 November, and admitted 21 December, 1680. He was made prebendary of Exeter by Bishop Lamplugh 22 Oct. 1686, and presented by the same bishop to the rectory and vicarage of Cheriton Bishop in 1687, but died while still a fellow in his year of grace 13 Jan. 1687–8. His will was proved at Oxford 1 Feb. of the same year.

I need not name any, because I know not what he has read or is furnish'd withall, but Mr Stewardson[1] is able to direct you herein. If the Lexicons or Dictionaries (or any other Bookes of a generall use) which he has, be usefull att prsent (or may be serviceable in a short time) to any of yor other children, wee can have them as cheap (or cheaper) than any you can send for & save the expence of carriage. Since money was scarce[2] Bookes of all sorts are growne pretty plentifull att the second hand in ye Stationers Shops. So that I think it will not be convenient to load the carrier wth may bookes, the carriage of money being less burthensome. Yet I think it will not be amiss to furnish yor Son pretty well with cloathes both wollen & Linnen, & particularly wth purple Cotten for a studdying Gowne[3] & wth Sheets, as also wth all ye materialls & appurtenances of a bed (excepting feathers & hangings). All which may be safely sent (any weeke) by ye Kendall carrier[4] to Northampton & so by one Hickman[5] to Oxõn, or else Burnyatts[6] (who I suppose will be for Oxõn shortly now) may take care of them if he can bring them in time. He usually comes up before Act, and (if he come att all) he is like to come up before Act this year, because wee are to have none: It was put to ye Convocation whether wee should have one or no, and it was carried in ye Negative by an hundred votes & upwards[7]. The Masters of Art were not

[1] See n. 1, p. 216.

[2] 'The English currency at the close of the seventeenth century contained coins that went back to the Plantagenets, coins of the debased issues of Henry VIII and Edward VI, coins of all countries in the world. It was a sort of numismatic exhibition, to illustrate Gresham's law, that bad money drives out good. The newer-milled money issued since 1663 was of course hoarded or exported; and the more of it issued, the higher was the premium on clipping the old light money, the 'hammered' coins, or melting down and exporting the new broad pieces. It has been with good reason doubted "if all the misery inflicted in a quarter of a century by bad Kings, bad Ministers, bad Parliaments and bad Judges was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings".' (A. L. Smith, in Traill's *Social England*, iv. 527 sq.) We shall find many references in the Fleming letters to the inconveniences caused by this state of things.

[3] Probably a sort of loose morning gown or dressing gown, not his academic dress which would not be of cotton.

[4] i.e. the carrier from Kendal to London via Northampton. His name is given by Robert Newman (see n. 2, p. 143) as Grimwood in *R. P.* 1913. Below in CXLIV D. F. calls him Greenwood. Among the fforeyners ffremen in *A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, p. 22, is 'Rowland Greenewood gen. sworne freeman of this Burrough of Kirkby in Kendall 18th of May Anno Dni 1687.'

[5] He seems to have been carrier from Northampton to Oxford.

[6] See n. 4, p. 15.

[7] See n. 4, p. 239. The Register of Convocation, Mr. Bayne kindly informs me, does not give the numbers of the division.

willing to favour ye Towne (wch has been so cross of late) or to gratify them so farr as to make them amends by strangers for what they are like to sufferr by Dragoons of whom they have rec^d^ litle or no pay as yet: They think it not safe to furnish them with weapons ag^t^ the University by enriching them & enableing them to carry on ye Suite[1] wch they so vigorously pursue. but 'tis hoped. the University will gett ye better when all's done. The Earle of Bridgewater[2] (who is our Steward) is very zealous for us & so are severall of ye Judges. Atkins[3] & Scroggs[4] (who was biass'd by the Duke of Bucks[5] who is Steward for ye Towne) were ag^t^ us, but ye latter is remov'd to ye Kings Bench, & Bertie[6] (who succeeds him in ye Comon pleas) will be our Freind. 'Tis s^d^ also that ye Duke of Monmouth[7] (who is

[1] See n. 5, p. 236.

[2] John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater (1622–86), Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire 1660, High Steward of the University of Oxford 1663.

[3] Sir Robert Atkyns (1621–1700), admitted to Lincoln's Inn 1638, called to the bar 1645, M.P. for Evesham 1659, made K.B. at the Coronation of Charles II, M.P. for Eastlow and bencher 1661, recorder of Bristol, judge of the common pleas 1672, ceased to be a judge 1679, resigned his recordership, lord chief baron and speaker of the house of lords 1689, retired from speakership 1694 and from judicial office 1695. His younger brother Edward (1630–98) was not made a judge till 1679, preceded his elder brother as lord chief baron 1686 to 1689, when he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III and resigned his office. Their lives and that of their father Sir Edward (1587–1669), baron of the exchequer, and of Sir Robert's son Sir Robert (1647–1711), who wrote the 'Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,' are in *D. N. B.*

[4] Sir William Scroggs, 'one of the worst judges that ever disgraced the English bench,' was born at Deddington, co. Oxon, the son of a butcher, matriculated from Oriel College 17 May, 1639, aged 16; migrated to Pembroke College whence he proceeded B.A. 1640, M.A. 1643, entered Gray's Inn 22 Feb. 1640–1, called to the bar 1653, bencher 1669, knighted 1660, made sergeant-at-law 1669, justice of common pleas 1676, lord chief justice 1678, presided at thirteen state trials in connexion with Oates', Bedloe's and Dangerfield's popish plot, in which he signalised himself by his violence and abuse of the Roman Catholic religion, became unpopular from procuring the acquittal of Sir George Wakeman the Queen's physician and three others who were tried with him, and from discharging the grand jury to prevent the Duke of York being indicted as a popish recusant, was impeached, but the impeachment came to nothing owing to the dissolution of parliament, removed from the bench 1681, receiving a pension of 1500*l.* a year till his death 25 Oct. 1683.

[5] See n. 3, p. 132. He was now High Steward of the city of Oxford, see n. 7, p. 232.

[6] See n. 1, p. 210.

[7] James Crofts, or Scott, bastard son of King Charles II or of Algernon Sydney by Lucy Walters (1649–85), was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge from 1674 to 1682. The Dukes of Buccleuch are descended from his son, who preserved his Scotch title in right of his mother in spite of the father's attainder.

Chancellour for Cambridge, whose priviledges stand or fall with ours as to ye matter in debate) will act what he can in ye bussiness by his intercession to ye King: The Vice Chancellour[1] and Dr Wallis[2] are both att London about it. One Mr Ven[3] ffellow of Baliol was chosen Master of that College lately, Dr Good being dead[4]. One Dr Croyden[5] (Canon of Christchurch) dy'd on Friday last, & 'tis credibly reported that Mr Jane[6] (chaplaine to ye Bp of London) is to succeed him. 'Tis

[1] Dr. John Nicholas, warden of New College (1675–9), reported by Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 390) to be 'verie active in walking and hauling taverns.' He was succeeded as Vice-Chancellor in August, 1679, by Timothy Halton.

[2] John Wallis, educated at Cambridge, incorporated at Exeter College in 1649, in which year he was elected Savilian professor of geometry, became keeper of the archives in 1654, and held both offices till his death in 1703. He incurred Wood's wrath for submitting to the parliamentary visitors, and for refusing Wood access to the archives. As keeper of the archives he was much employed in University business. Besides his reputation as a mathematician he was celebrated for his skill in deciphering, having been employed to decipher Charles I's correspondence taken at Naseby, and by William III to decipher intercepted correspondence. His life is in *Athenæ*, and in *D. N. B.*

[3] John Venn, son of Simon, of Lidiat St. Lawrence, Somerset, pleb., matriculated from Balliol College 10 May, 1662, aged 15; B.A. 1666, M.A. 1669, elected master 24 April, 1678, B.D. and D.D. 1685, vice-chancellor, 1686–7, died 8 Oct. 1687 at his birth-place, and buried there. His wife was Catharine Low, niece of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. Wood's report of him is:—'spent most of his time in bibbing and smoaking, and nothing of a gent. to carry him off.' (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 448.)

[4] Thomas Goode or Good matriculated from Balliol College, 20 Feb. 1627–8, aged 18; B.A. 1628, M.A. 1631, fellow 1629–58, master 1672–8, B.D. 1639, D.D. 1660; canon of Hereford 1660, where he died 9 Apr. 1678, and was buried in the cathedral. His life is in *Athenæ*, and *D. N. B.* He tried to stop the Balliol men drinking ale at the Split Crow. (Davis's *History of Balliol*, p. 150.)

[5] George Croyden, son of George, of Temple Combe, Somerset, gent., elected from Westminster School 1634 to Christ Church, whence he matriculated 1 Sept., aged 18, B.A. 1638, M.A. 1641. He was undermaster of Westminster, censor of Ch. Ch., submitted to the parliamentary visitors, and was reported as absent with leave March 1651. He visited Paris and Padua where he was created LL.D. 1657. He incorporated at Christ Church as Doctor of Laws, was made canon 1666, and treasurer, died 14 June, 1678, and was buried in the Cathedral. 'Dr. Thomas Lockey who was canon of the fifth prebendship, was removed to Dr. Croyden's prebendship (the 4th); and on 11 July William Jane succeeded Dr. Lockey.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 408.)

[6] William Jane, son of Joseph of Liskeard, Cornwall, M.P. for Liskeard, who lodged Charles I for six nights at his house and wrote ΕΙΚΩΝ ΑΚΛΑΣΤΟΣ a defence of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ against ΕΙΚΟΝΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ, was elected student of Christ Church from Westminster 1660, matriculated 5 Dec. aged 16; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1667, B.D. 1674, D.D. 1679, was chaplain to Bishop Compton of Oxford and London, whose consecration sermon he preached 1674. He was canon of Christ

also said that Dr Allestry[1] will resigne his Regius Professors place to him. Wee are to have an election for Tabiters this terme[2], when one Ds Lancaster[3] (who is as yet stopt for some words that Mr Musgrave[4]

Church 1678 and regius professor of divinity 1680–1707. Within this period he held also a canonry of St. Paul's, the archdeaconry of Middlesex, the deanery of Gloucester, and a canonry and the chancellorship of Exeter.

[1] Allestry did not resign his professorship till 1680. He was Richard Allestry, or Allestree, son of Robert, of Alveston in Derbyshire, and was born at Uppington in Shropshire. He matriculated from Christ Church 17 Feb. 1636–7, aged 15; and was elected student the same year. He proceeded B.A. 1640, M.A. 1643, was expelled by the parliamentary visitors, took arms for the king, was taken prisoner at Dover 1659 while carrying on some negotiations between Charles and the bishops who were still in England. Became canon of Christ Church 1660, regius professor of Divinity 1663, and provost of Eton 1665. He died 28 Jan. 1680–1 and is buried in Eton College chapel. He has been mentioned above (n. 3, p. 170) as having helped to keep up the service of the Church of England during the Protectorate at Dr. Willis' house. His life is in *Athenæ*, and *D. N. B.*

[2] See n. 4, p. 238.

[3] William Lancaster, born at Sockbridge hall in the parish of Barton, Westmorland, at the north end of Ulleswater, entered Queen's College as batler, 23 June, and matriculated 1 July, 1670, aged 20. He had been a schoolmaster at Barton. He was elected 'in pauperem puerum (seu Scholarem de Taberdâ)' 20 Dec. 1674, and proceeded B.A. the following 6 Feb., and M.A. 1 July, 1678. He was elected and admitted fellow 15 March, 1678–9. He was Camerarius 1685–6, and Thesaurarius from 1686 to 1691. He vacated his fellowship on his marriage in 1696. He became vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 1692, and archdeacon of Middlesex 1705. He was provost from 1704 to 1717 and vicechancellor 1705 to 1709. He died in Oxford of gout in the stomach 4 Feb. 1716–7, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. His election to the provostship was disputed on the ground that he was not an actual fellow. (See *A true state of the case of the election of a Provost of Queen's College in Oxford*, Oxford, 1704, written by Francis Thompson, B.D., who was a fellow at the time, with material supplied by Dr. Thomas Crosthwait, for whom see n. 2, p. 223.) Wood only mentions him as a good preacher, but he figures largely in Hearne's Diaries. Hearne is at first complimentary, but changes his tone when Lancaster opposes Hudson's election as fellow, and becomes more whiggish. Hearne's favourite name for him is 'Smooth boots.' He tells us that he was one of those sent while Bachelors of Arts to France by Sir Joseph Williamson 'where he accomplish'd himself.' He came up to Oxford as tutor to Sir John Lowther of Lowther. He was a great benefactor to the College, had most to do with the collection of the money for the rebuilding, laid the foundation stone and bequeathed 1000*l.* in addition to the sums he had given in his life-time. His portrait by T. Murray is in the College hall, and was engraved by George Vertue. He appears as Sly-Boots in the 43d number of the *Spectator*. 'When he stood for his Master of Arts Degree one Mr. Clark of All Souls (one of ye Proctors and a pert ignorant Fellow,) denied his Grace. But when it came to be put to vote in the Congregation, he carried it against ye Proctors, there being nothing but trifling Objections made against him.' (Hearne, ed. Doble, i. 216.)

[4] Philip Musgrave entered Queen's College as Upper Commoner 15 July, 1676. He was elder son of Sir Christopher (for whom see n. 5, p. 28), and matriculated 15 Dec., 1676, aged 15. He was M.P. for Appleby 1685–7, and 1689, clerk of the

& one Scroope[1] of o^r house wittness'd that he spoke ag^t ye procter of All Souls[2]) getts his degree. Sr Joseph is sending 2 more Tabiters[3] a travelling one into Germany & another into France.

S^r yor humble Servt.

THO: DIXON

These
For the Wor^p full Daniel
Fleming Esquire
att Rydall-Hall
in Westmoreland.
To be sent by the post to Lancaster
and so to Kendall.
fforward 3^d. Post p^d to London 2^d[4]

CXLI.

HENRY FLETCHER[5] TO DANIEL FLEMING (2030 A).

Oxford Juli ye 4

DEAR VNCLE

I rec: your letter, dated May ye 25, the 3 of Juli, being mightily grieued that it should be soe long a cuming. for by this I fear that my Cousen[6] may be on his jurney, & soe my writing concerning ye wearing of Clothes will signifie nothing. as for Clothes they wear of any colour y^t they please. but for Crauets none are allowed noe not ye Dukes to wear them, onely Bands[7], for ye Duke

Council under James II, and clerk of the deliveries in the ordnance. He was born 21 March, 1660–1, died 2 July, 1689, and was buried in the chapel of the Trinity Minories. He married Mary, daughter of the first Lord Dartmouth, and his only son Christopher, b. 25 Dec. 1638, succeeded to the baronetcy.

[1] Adrian Scroop entered Queen's College as Upper Commoner 9 June, 1671, son of Sir Adrian Scroope, K.B., of Cockerington, co. Lincoln. He matriculated 15 May, 1674, aged 17.

[2] John Clerke, son of Sir Francis, b. at Rochester, matriculated from Christ Church 3 May, 1667, aged 17; B.A. 1670, M.A. from All Souls 1673, junior proctor 1678. Wood refers to 'what passed between him and Lancaster' (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 408, n. 2).

[3] sc. Nicholson and Tonstall see CXXXIX and n. 8, p. 228, and n. 2, p. 240.

[4] See n. 3, p. 213.

[5] See n. 1, p. 237.

[6] Henry Fleming did not leave Rydal till July 15.

[7] Band was at this time used for a collar, whether standing up or lying down. It supplanted the ruff in the seventeenth century. Its use for the strip or strips to which the name band or pair of bands was subsequently applied did not begin before the eighteenth century. Cravat then as now meant a neckcloth or necker-

of Suthampton[1] had a mind for to haue had wore one, but it was not allowed him. this is

(Dear Sr)
frõ your most effectionate
nephew & seruant
HENRY FLETCHER

Pray Sr Giue my
Seruice to my Co:
Will:[2] & Co: Willson[3]
& to all ye reast.

Mr Dixon presents his seruice to you & did write before concerning my Cosens wearing of Bands but I suppose yt you did not rec: it. & I fear allsoe yt my letters haue miscarried this thre posts for I hau had noe answer out of ye Countrey. Prey Sr therfore acquaint my Father & Mothe how often I haue writ.

These
For the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq att
Rydall-hall
forward 3 in Westmoreland.

To be sent by the Post to Lancaster
and so to Kendall
post pd to London 2d[4].

CXLII.

DANIEL FLEMING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO JOHN BANKES[5] (2033).

July 15. 78.

Buy for Harry a Trunck, a Hat (if worne) a cap, a pair of sheets,

chief. In most seventeenth-century portraits only the band or cravat is worn, not both. Specimens may be seen in Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, s.vv. 'Band,' 'Cravat.'

[1] Charles Palmer, afterwards Fitzroy, bastard son of Charles II by Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, b. 1662, created Duke of Southampton 1675, matriculated from Christ Church 1 Dec. 1675 'Car. II, ser^mi Brittaniarum & Hibern, Gall. etc. Regis fil. naturalis Westmonast. natus ex Ducissa le Clevelandiae,' created M.A. 1678, succeeded his mother as Duke of Cleveland 1709, married (1) May, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Wood, (2) Anne, daughter of Sir William Pulteney, died 9 Sept. 1730. All his honours became extinct at the death of his son William, s.p. 18 May, 1774.

[2] See n. 2, p. 209.

[3] Edward Wilson, son of Edward, of Dallam Tower, in the parish of Beethome, co. Westmorland, was before this married to Catherine, D. F.'s eldest daughter. Fletcher calls him cousin, as the husband of his first cousin.

[4] See n. 3, p. 213. The address to this letter is written in Thomas Dixon's hand.

[5] These instructions are writ[illegible] three.

get his Hair cut, an hand-Bason, candle-stick, chamber-pot, Flint Steel & Tinder-Box, &c.

Leave what money you can with Mr Dixon for Harry.

Sell Harrys Horse

Buy for mee

The Christians Birth-right or ye Divine Original of ye Scriptures; written by ye Author of ye whol Duty of Man[1].

A copy of this Jo. Banckes had with him
to Oxford.

CXLIII.

JOHN BANKES' ACCOUNT[2] (2032).

August the second 1678.

A pticular note of the money receiued and of whom and how disburssed when I went to Oxford wth Mr Henry Fleming to Quenes Colledge

	℔	s	d
July the 14th 1678 Receiued of my maister . .	15	00	00
22 Receiued of Henry Fleming of Conyston[3] at Oxford	02	00	00
23 Receiued for the horse sould wch Mr Hen rid upon, sadle, and bridle	01	05	00
	18	05	00

[1] See n. 5, p. 239.

[2] This account is written by John Bankes on two long strips of paper now (1903) pinned together. The road by which Bankes took Henry Fleming ran from Rydal to Kendal (15 miles), thence along the London and Carlisle road by Lancaster (24 miles) and Garstang to Preston (21 miles), to Wigan (17 miles), thence by Brewerton or Brereton-green (see n. 1, p. 66) (32 miles) to Newcastle under Lime (13 miles). At Darleston bridge (8 miles) the Carlisle road runs into the road from Holyhead to London. Thence they passed by Litchfield (25 miles) to Coleshill (14 miles); thence by Coventry (12 miles), when they left the Holyhead road, to Southam (13 miles); whence by Banbury (14 miles) to Oxford (23 miles). They thus accomplished their journey of 231 miles in 5½ days, an average of something over 40 miles a day. On Bankes' return journey the route was the same, but his stoppages were at Southam (37 miles), Coleshill (25 miles), Newcastle (47 miles), Warrington (32 miles), Garstang (41 miles), thence 34 miles would take him to Kendal and 15 more to Rydal.

[3] It seems that Bankes ran short of cash at Oxford and borrowed this sum of Henry Fleming of Coniston, who may have been travelling with Burnyeats the carrier. From the way he is mentioned he does not seem to have been a near relative.

Disbursed as followeth

		li	s	d
July the 15th	at Kendall for a paire of bridle bitts[1]	00	00	05
16	At Lancaster for ourselues	00	02	00
	And for the horses	00	02	00
	Att Preston when wee bayted ourselues	00	01	08
	And for the horses	00	01	06
17	Att Wiggan for our selues	00	02	04
	And for horses	00	03	00
	At Bayte at Brewerton Greene selus	00	01	06
	And for the horses	00	01	06
18	Att Newcastle[2] for our selues	00	02	06
	And for the horses	00	02	06
	Bayte at Letchfeild for our selues	00	01	06
	And for the horses	00	01	06
19	At Colsill[3] for our selues	00	02	02
	And for horses	00	02	06
	ffor a letter sent by post	00	00	02
	for mending one of the dun horse shoes	00	00	02
	Bayte at Southam for our selves	00	01	02
	And for the horses	00	01	04
20	Att Banbury for ourselues	00	03	02
	And for the horses	00	02	06
	Deliuered to Mr Thomas Dixon att Oxford the same day	10	00	00
22	More deliuered to him wch I had of Henry ffleming of Conyston	02	00	00
23	Deliuered to Mr Thomas Dixon pte of the horse price	01	00	00
	For Mr Henry trunke	00	09	00
	Giuen to the Butlers in the Colledge for theire fees[4] upon his entry by Mr Dixons order	00	05	00

[1] It is possible that both Bankes' and Henry's horses may have wanted bits for their bridles. It is more likely however that 'pair of' is used idiomatically as in 'pair of scissors' for a single thing of a complicated kind; so pair of compasses, and perhaps pair of ink-horns above, p. 39.

[2] Newcastle under Lyne or Lyme in Staffordshire. 'The descriptive affix denotes its proximity to a forest of that name, serving also to distinguish it from Newcastle upon Tyne in Northumberland.' (Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of England*, s.v.)

[3] Coleshill, in Warwickshire. The same place as Cowsill below.

[4] Down to the middle of the nineteenth century the emoluments of the employés

	Giuen to the Poore Schollers according to Custom[1] by Mr Dixons order	00	05	00
	For Mr Henry a paire of shooes	00	03	04
	For a chamberpott hand Basan Candle sticke steele and tinderbox	00	05	00
	For a round Capp[2] for Mr Henry	00	03	00
	For a lining table[3] lookeing glasse and brush	00	04	03
	Giuen to Mr Dixon according to my maister letter	00	05	00
	To an ould man that waytes at the Colledge	00	00	06
	For the new booke brought from Oxford[4]	00	02	00
	For a lanthorne, glasse Inckhorne, and dust box	00	01	09
	For Mr Henry Matriculation[5]	00	08	06
	For bringing the bundle from the Carrier[6] to Mr Dixons Chamber	00	00	06
25	Payd for the horse till hee was sould and for the other while I stayed in Oxford	00	06	00
	Payd for Mr Henry and myselfe till the day I came away that hee entered into Comons[7]	00	06	06
26	Att Banberry as I came homeward for my selfe	00	02	08
	And for horse	00	01	04
	At Southam	00	00	04
27	At Cowsill for my selfe	00	02	00
	And for horse	00	01	02

of the University and of the Colleges mainly consisted of fees. Entrance fees, degree fees and the terminal payments were originally a multitude of small payments to a number of major or minor officials, and even when they were consolidated for the student they were for some time divided as before among the officials. Salaries have now as a rule taken the place of fees.

[1] This was probably for a treat, which was the usual accompaniment of any academic ceremony. When the treats were superseded, the payments continued. 'Vice refectionis in aulâ' was a typical charge, occurring till quite lately in College and University accounts.

[2] See n. 1, p. 120. He did not put on a square cap till he became a Taberdar.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] The Christian's Birthright, see n. 5, p. 239.

[5] His father paid 13*s.* (see p. 3, and n. 12 there), but he matriculated as 'armigeri filius,' Henry as a batler. In Hearne's day the matriculation fee for the son 'armigeri' was 16*s.* 6*d.*, 'Generosi' 10*s.* 6*d.* Clerici 9*s.* 6*d.* Plebeii 6*s.* 8*d.* Pauperis 3*s.* 8*d.* This last is deleted by Hearne from the printed list, and below is substituted 'Privilegiatus aut serviens' 2*s.* 2*d.* (Bodl. MS. Rawlinson, Hearne's Diaries, 161.)

[6] Burnyeat, see n. 4, p. 15.

[7] A Commons is a portion of victuals supplied from the College buttery or kitchen. To enter into commons is to begin to draw such portions. The phrase now is 'began to battel.'

	for mending the maleppillion[1]	00	00	02
28	Att newcastle for my selfe	00	01	10
	And for the horse	00	01	02
29	Att Warrington for my selfe	00	02	04
	And for the horse	00	01	02
30	Att Garestang for my selfe	00	01	08
	And for the horse	00	01	02
31	At Kendall for the horse	00	01	02
	The totall sum̃ is:	19	00	07
	Goeing up in all	01	17	01
	Delivered to Mr Dixon for Mr Henry use	13	00	00
	Disbursed for Mr Henry in Oxford for shoes and things bought	02	12	10
	for ourselues and horses in Oxford for fiue dayes in all	00	12	06
	Comeing downe in all	00	18	02
	All wch sumes will appeare by the pticulers above	19	00	07
	Soe I haue to receiue for Henry Fleming of Conyston[2]	02	00	00
	And for my selfe	00	15	07

Paid.
The particulars of my
son Henry Fleming's
goeing to Oxford
July 15 A.D. 1678[3].

CXLIV.

Effects, etc., taken to Oxford by or for Henry Fleming (2034).

My son Henry's Oxford notes &c beginning July 15 A.D. 1678[4].

A catalogue of such Bookes &c as my son Henry did take up with him unto Oxford ye 15th day of July Anº. Dõi 1678.

[1] The pillion on which Bankes had carried William Fleming to Bath in 1667 (see LXXXIV, p. 169 and Appendix E) was apparently brought into use again. If Henry got tired or stiff with riding he could comfortably vary his mode of conveyance by sitting for a time behind Bankes.

[2] See n. 3, p. 247.

[3] This is endorsed on Bankes' account in D. F.'s handwriting.

[4] This is endorsed on the back of the list. The paper probably served to wrap up a good many of the following, and perhaps also the two preceding documents.

Præcepta Doctrinæ Logicæ, &c a Jo. Stierio [1].

Tractatus quidam Logici de Prædicabilibus & Prædicamentis ab Ed. Brerewood [2].

Idea Philosophia tum Moralis tum Naturalis a Fran. Burgersdicio [3].

Logicæ Artis compendium Authore Ro. Sanderson [4].

A compendium of Logick &c in M.S.

Aditus ad Logicam Autore Sam. Smith [5].

Horace, Juvenal, & Persius.

The Greek Minor Poets.

Homer.

Virgil.

Schrevelius's Lexicon [6].

[1] Præcepta Logicæ Peripateticæ ex Aristotele, aliisq; probatis Auctoribus collecta, & adjuvandæ memoriæ causâ Tabulis Synopticis inclusa, à M. Johanne Stierio. Editio Secunda. Impensis Johannis Birckneri, Bibliop: Imprimebat Fridericus-Melchior Dedekindus. Anno, M.DC.XXXII. No place. (Bodl. 4°), or perhaps rather, Præcepta Doctrinæ Logicæ, Ethicæ, Physicæ, Metaphysicæ, Sphæricæque; Brevibus Tabellis compacta; una cum Quæstionibus Physicæ controversis, à M. Joanne Stierio. Editio Septima. An. Dom. 1671. Londini, Ex officina J. Redmayne, pro J. Williams, 1671. (Queen's Coll. Lib. 4°.) The former is the first part of the latter book issued separately. The book referred to in the text is probably the complete work.

[2] Tractatus quidam logici de Prædicabilibus, et Prædicamentis. Ab eruditissimo Viro Edvardo Brerewood Artium Magistro, e Collegio Ænei-Nasi, olim conscripti nunc verò . . . in lucem editi, Per T. S. Art. Mag. & Collegij Ænei-Nasi Socium. Oxoniæ Excudebat Gulielmus Turner, Academiæ Typographus, 1628. Cum Privilegio. (Bodl. 4°.) There is another edition in the Bodleian 8°, 1659. T. S. is Thomas Sixesmith. See Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, p. 136.

[3] Idea Philosophiæ tum Naturalis, tum Moralis, sive Epitome compendiosa vtriusq; ex Aristotele excerpta & Methodicè disposita; A. M. Franc: Bvrgersdicio in Academia Lugduno-Batavâ, Logices & Ethices Professore ordinario. Editio tertia prioribus emendatior. Oxoniæ, Excudebat Joh. Lichfield, Impensis Henrici Curteyne Anno Dom. 1631. (Bodl. 12°.) See Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, p. 154.

[4] Logicæ Artis Compendium. Editio Sexta. Authore Rob. Sanderson, Coll. Lincoln. in almâ Oxoniensi, quondam Socio. Et in eadem Academia Sacræ Theologiæ postea Professore Regio. Oxoniæ, Excudebat L. L. & H. H. Impensis Ric. et Nic. Davis. Anno Dom. 1664. (Bodl. 12°.) It was originally published in 1618 when the author was reader in logic at Lincoln College and went through many editions. Sanderson died bishop of Lincoln in 1663. For earlier editions see Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, pp. 104, 110, 158, 223.

[5] Aditus ad Logicam. In vsum eorum qui primò Academiam salutant. Autore S. S. Artium Magistro. Anno Domini, 1613. (Bodl. 12°.) Samuel Smith entered Magdalen Hall as commoner 1604, became fellow of Magdalen College 1608, proceeded B.A. 1609, M.A. 1612, B.M. 1620, appointed junior proctor 28 Apr. of that year and died 17 June. His Aditus was published originally in 1613 and went through many editions. Mr. Madan (*Early Oxford Press*, p. 93) says that the first edition was not printed in Oxford.

[6] Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum & Latino-Græcum Primò concinnatum,

Ross's Enchiridion [1].
Blumdiel's Elegantiæ Poeticæ [2]
Winchesters Phrases [3]

Terque editum à Cornelio Schrevelio: Hac quartâ Editione Vocabulorum octo quasi millibus locupletatum, plurimisque præterea in locis auctum, & adornatum, prout ex præfatione constat. Studio atque operâ Josephi Hill. Lond. 1663. (Bodl. 8°.) The Queen's College Library edition is Corn. Schrevelii Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum & Latino-Græcum, Editio tertia, auctior multo et emendatior. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Francisci Hackii. A°. MDCLXI. Hill (1625–1707) was fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, became a nonconformist minister and died at Rotterdam. He added 8000 words to the Dutch Original. The Lexicon held its place till well into the nineteenth century. The Latin interpretations were translated into English by J. R. Major, afterwards Headmaster of King's College School, and a second edition was published in 1831. It was eventually superseded by Donnegan's Lexicon published 1826, and Liddell and Scott 1843.

[1] Enchiridion Duplex: oratorium nempe et Poeticum, Hoc ab Alexandro Rosseo, illud à Theodorico Morello concinnatum, sed ab eodem Rosseo recognitum et auctum. Ad verborum copiam & elegantiam Phrasium Latini sermonis comparandam in utraque facultate haud infrugiferum. Londini Typis Guil. Du-gard; impensis Andr. Crook ad insigne viridis Draconis in Cœmeterio Paulino Anno Dom. 1650. (Bodl. 8°.) Alexander Ross (1590–1654), vicar of Carisbrooke and miscellaneous writer. His life is in *D. N. B.* 'There was an ancient sage philosopher That had read Alexander Ross over.' (Hudibras, I. ii. 1, 2.)

[2] The Bodleian has a copy of the following book: Elegantiæ Poeticæ in Locos communes digestæ. Editio Novissima. Oxonii e Theatro Sheldoniano 1679. An engraved title with bust, two figures and a representation of the Sheldonian Theatre. (Bodley, sm. 8°.) This is probably the book referred to by Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii) as follows:—'Advertisement to Booksellers. Whereas the four Oxford cullies having run themselves and porter out of breath and finding that their ill-shap'd testaments etc. will not answer their expectation, they have lately among other things pirated a certain book called "Elegantiæ Poeticæ" and offer'd it to sale for 1s 4d in quires: this is to give notice that of the true proprietors of the copy the said book may be had at 12d a single book in quires of a more perfect edition, having three sheets more of matter than the Oxford print.' This is a printed slip preserved by Wood, MS. 516 (12), and stated by him to have been 'brought down to Oxford by a London bookseller and dispersed there in stationers' shops about 10 Mar. 1679–80.' The four 'cullies' were Moses Pitt, William Leak, Peter Parker and Thomas Guy, London Printers, who were authorized by the University to print bibles at the Theatre at Oxford (Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 170, n. 3). Blumdiel's was probably the book pirated. It has been suggested by Mr. Madan that Blumdiel may be Dutch for 'flosculi,' 'Flosculi Elegantiarum Poeticarum' being one of the sub-titles of the pirate edition.

[3] Phrases Elegantiores Ex Cæsaris Commentariis, Cicerone, Aliisq; In usum Scholæ Wintoniensis Collectore Hugone Lloyd Pædagogo celeberrimò unà cum ejusdem Dictatis. Oxoniæ Excudebat Hen: Hall, Academiæ Typographus, Impensis Joseph. Godwin. Ann. Dom. 1654. (Bodl. 8°.) Hugh Lloyd, Winchester scholar 1560, and master 1580–7, fellow of New College 1562–78, prebendary of St. Paul's 1584, rector of Islip 1588, died 1601, is the real compiler of this book,

Gregory's Etymologicum Parvum [1]
Farnaby's Rhetorick [2].
Seneca's Tragædes with Farnabys Notes [3].
Lucius Florus.
Cicero's Select Orations.
A Greek Testamt.
A Latin Testamt.
A Bible, & a Cõmon Prayer Book.
A Manuel of Prayers for Winchester Colledge [4].
Officium Eucharisticum by E. Lake [5].

which is sometimes ascribed to his namesake who was bishop of Llandaff 1660–7. See *D. N. B.* s. vv.

[1] Ετυμολογικὸν μικρὸν, sive, Etymologicum Parvum, ex Magno illo Sylburgii, Eustathio, Martinio, aliisque magni Nominis Authoribus, Excerptum, digestum, explicatum. In Usum Scholæ Publicæ Westmonasteriensis. Operâ et studio Francisci Gregorii Scholæ Westmonasteriensis olim alumni, nuper ὑποδιδασκάλου, Nunc verò Scholæ Woodstochiensis in agro Oxoniensi institutoris. Londoni. Typis J. Flesher, impensis Richardi Royston: apud quem prostant sub signo Angeli in vico vulgò voc. Ivie-lane. MDCLIV. (Bodl. 8°.) Gregory was of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at Hambleden in Buckinghamshire 1707. The book is practically a Greek-Latin lexicon.

[2] Index Rhetoricus et Oratorius. Scholis & institutioni tenerioris ætatis accommodatus. Cui adjiciuntur Formulæ Oratoriæ, et Index Poeticus. Opera & studio Thomæ Farnabii, Editio quarta prioribus emendatior. Londini, Impensis Philemonis Stephani, sub aureo Leone in Cœmeterio Paulino. 1646. (Bodl. 12°.) Farnaby was the chief classical scholar as well as the chief schoolmaster of his time. He matriculated from Merton College 1590 aged 15, studied at a jesuit College in Spain, had a private school in Goldsmiths' Rents or Alley, behind Redcross Street, Cripplegate, whence he moved in 1636 to Sevenoaks, was committed to Newgate by the parliamentarians 1643, and died at Sevenoaks in 1647. The first edition of Index Rhetoricus was published in 1625, the fifteenth in 1767. Besides Seneca (1613) he edited Juvenal and Persius (1612), Martial (1615), Lucan (1618), Virgil (1634), Ovid's Metamorphoses (1637) and an edition of Terence by him was brought out by Merie Casaubon (1651) after Farnaby's death. In 1641 he brought out Systema Grammaticum, an authorised Latin grammar, prepared under a commission from the king, to replace the one already in use in the public schools.

[3] L. & M. Annæi Senecæ Tragoediæ, Cum Notis Thom. Farnabii. Amsterdami. Apud Guiljelmum & Ioannem Blaeu. MDCXXXII. (Bodl. 12°.)

[4] A Manual of Prayers For the Use of the Scholars of Winchester College. London, Printed for John Martyn, 1675. (Bodl. 12°.) It was composed by Bishop Ken when he was fellow and prebendary of Winchester and residing there. The hymns for Morning, Evening and Midnight were added in the edition of 1695.

[5] Edward Lake (1641–1704), archdeacon of Exeter, scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, but removed to Cambridge before graduating, D.D. 1676, tutor to Mary and Anne, daughters of the Duke of York, afterwards Queens of England; wrote, primarily for the use of his royal pupils, a very popular manual which reached a thirtieth edition in 1753 and was republished in 1843 at Oxford with a preface

The Reading & Singing Psalmes &c[1]
A Scriptural Catechisme; or ye Duty of man[2].
Camdens Greek Gramar[3].
Lillys Latine Gramar[4]
M. Lewis English & Latin Gramar[5]
Dr Newton's English Academy[6].

by A. J. Christie. His diary in 1677–8 is in the Camden Society's Miscellany, vol. i. The book is Officium Eucharisticum. A preparatory service to a devout and worthy reception of the Lord's Supper, 12mo, London, 1673. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] A Scriptural Catechism; or, The Duty of Man Laid down in express words of Scripture, chiefly intended For the benefit of the Younger sort. Divided into two Parts: The first containing the chief Principles of our Christian Belief; The second instructing us in our Duty to God and Man, according to the method observed in the Excellent Book, entituled, The whole Duty of Man, To which is added Some Private Devotions in express words of Scripture; with devout Collects for several occasions. London; Printed by H. C. for Moses Pitt at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1676 (Bodl. 8°.) The dedicatory epistle is signed R. E.

[3] Institutio Graecae Grammatices Compendiaria, the celebrated Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, based on an earlier one by his predecessor Dr. Grant, published by Camden the antiquary in 1597, when Headmaster of the school. It became very popular. The Bodleian has an edition of it adapted for use in Germany. The British Museum has at least twenty-eight editions coming down to 1825.

[4] William Lily (1468–1522), born at Odiham, Hants; demy of Magdalen College 1486, visited Jerusalem and made some stay in Rhodes where he acquired the Greek tongue, visited Rome where he studied under Sulpitius and Pomponius Lætus, taught in London and was selected by Colet as the first High Master of St. Paul's School, 1512. The Grammar with which his name is associated was the joint production of Colet and himself. The 'Propria quæ maribus' and 'As in præsenti' were added by John Ritwise, Usher and afterwards successor to Lily at St. Paul's School. Erasmus' name appears in the title of some editions. After various modifications it assumed a fairly permanent form in 1574, as Brevissimæ Institutio seu ratio grammatices cognoscendæ. An Edition in English was produced almost at the same time (the earliest copy in the British Museum Catalogue is dated 1577) with the Title, A shorte Introduction of Grammar, generally to be used; compyled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attayne the knowledge of the Latine tongue. Countless editions of both appeared down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

[5] Mark Lewis was Master in a school conducted on improved principles by A. Bret at Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex. The book referred to is not in the Bodleian, and in the British Museum the title-page is imperfect. It seems to be Rudimenta Grammaticæ Puerilis, or the Rudiments of the Latin and Greek Tongues &c. (An Apologie for a Grammar printed about twenty years since . . . and reprinted for the use of a private school &c.) 8vo. London, 1671.

[6] The English Academy: or, a Brief Introduction to the Seven Liberal Arts. Grammar, Arithmetick, Geometrie, Musick, Astronomie, Rhetorick, & Logick. Chiefly intended for the Instruction of Young Scholars, who are acquainted with

Goldmans Dictionary Edit. 2 [1].

2 pair of sheets.
6 Table Napkins.
3 Towels.
4 Shirts.
5 Caps.
14 Bands.
20 pair of Cuffs.
14 Handkercheifs.
2 Pair of Drawers
3 Blankets.
1 New Suit.
1 Studying-Gowne.
1 Red-Rugg.
1 Pair of Black Stockings
7 Yards & an halfe of black Paragon [2], for a Gowne.

no other than their Native Language; But may also be very useful to other Persons, that have made some progress in the Studies of the said Arts. By John Newton, D.D. London, Printed by W. Goodbid, for Tho. Passinger, at the Three Bibles, on London Bridge, 1677. (Bodl. 8°.) Newton became a commoner of Edmund Hall in 1637, proceeded B.A. 1641, and M.A. 1642. His reputation was as a mathematician and astronomer. He became D.D. 1660, rector of Ross 1661, canon of Hereford 1673, and died 1678. He wrote many school books on mathematical subjects, an Introduction to Logic, an Introduction to Rhetoric, and an Introduction to Geography.

[1] A copious Dictionary in Three Parts: I. The English before the Latin, Enriched with about Ten thousand Words more then any former Dictionary contains. II. The Latin before the English, with correct and plentiful Etymological Derivations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explications. III. The Proper Names of Persons, Places, And other things necessary to the understanding of Historians and Poets. To which are adjoined A Table of Authors Names at large, which in this Book are made use of, or mentioned; and also some lesser Tractates. The whole being a Comprisal of Thomasius and Rider's Foundations, Holland's and Holyoak's Superstructure and Improvements: Together with Amendments and Enlargements very considerable for number and nature, promoted and carried on by a diligent search into, and perusal of several other Dictionaries, and many Authors ancient and modern: Rendring this Work the most complete and useful of any in this kind yet extant; As the Preface doth particularly declare, and the Book it self will more fully evidence. By the care and industry of Francis Gouldman, M.A. The Second Edition: Wherein the Quantities of Syllables not onely in Appellative, but also Proper Names are more accurately noted then heretofore. Cambridge, Printed by John Field, and are to be sold by George Sawbridge. MDCLXIX. (Bodl. 4°.) Gouldman was of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1630. He helped Bishop Pearson in editing 'Critici Sacri.' His life is in *D. N. B.*

[2] Paragon, derived from the Spanish, means a model and so something very

All ye things on ye other side[1] were delivered to ye Kendal Carrier[2] July ye 6th 1678 at Kendal, to be carryed from thence by him unto Northampton, & from thence by Hickman ye carrier unto Oxford[3]. Greenwood ye Kendal carrier had 3^d ye Pound, w^h came to 21^s in all.

Deliuered to Jo. Banckes for Harry July 15. 78. ye sum of 15^li, & given Harry to keep his Purse 20^s, & sent unto Mr Tho. Dixon his Tutor a 22^s piece of gold for a Token[4].

Taken up with Harry July 15. 78, two Bands, two Handkercheifs, 2 pair of cuffs, 1 cap, 1 shirt, 1 cravat, 2 pairs of stockings, 1 pair of shoes, 1 pair of Bootes, with a suit, Hatt, & Rideing Coat.

Paid Jo. Banckes more 4^l – 0^s – 7^d Aug. 5. 78. relateing to my Son Henry[5].

CXLV.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2038).

Oxõñ July ye 24 (78)

Honou^red S^r.

Yo^rs dated July ye 6 I rec^d: by ye Post on ye 14. and did not doubt but that (according to what you hinted therein) the things sent by ye Kendall carrier would have arriv'd at Oxõñ before y^r son. But it happen'd otherwise, by reason (it seemes) that Hickman the last

excellent. There is a row of houses at Bath called the Paragon, and we have lately heard of Paragon umbrella-frames. At this time it seems to have been used for some stuff of which petticoats, hangings, gowns (as here) could be made. Dr. Murray has kindly given me references to Pepys (ed. Wheatley), i. 86, 'took my wife by land to buy some Paragon for a petticoat'; to the *London Gazette* for 1674, No. 82, col. 4, 'Hangings for a room of Green Paragon'; and to D'Urfey, *Pills to Purge Melancholy* (ed. 1872), iii. 173, 'The Plowman, the Squire, the erranter Clown, At home she subdued in her Paragon Gown.' He adds, Nothing is more evanescent than the fancy names of fabrics, and when they are by chance preserved in literature, they are never described.

[1] This and what follows is on the *verso* of the leaf.

[2] See n. 4, p. 241.

[3] See n. 5, p. 241.

[4] See n. 1, p. 112.

[5] This sum with the 15*l.* paid to John Bankes at starting makes up the 19 00 07 which is the sum of Bankes' disbursements (p. 250). It differs from the amount there estimated by Bankes as payable 02 00 00 to Henry Fleming of Conyston and 00 15 07 to himself by the 01 05 00 received by him (p. 247) for the horse which young Henry had ridden on, its saddle and bridle.

weeke came out of Northampton a day sooner than he us'd to do, & consequently ye day before the Kendall carrier gott thither: whereby it came to pass that they were detain'd att Northampton a week longer, & wee did not receive them till this very day. And when all came to all, they were open'd by Hickman upon ye account of a frivolous pretence wch he made; but nothing is wanting. John Banks will give you a true account of ye whole thing & how it occasion'd his stay in Oxõn 2 dayes longer than he design'd[1]. He see yor Son setled in a chamber in ye Paper buildings[2] (as wee call them to distinguish them from Sr Joseph's[3], wch has robb'd them of ye title of New-buildings) wch he has to himself att p^rsent, & I shall furnish him wth some other choices att ye next removeall of ffellowes chambers which will be before Michaelmas: att wch time & pbably also in ye interim, it may so fall out that Mr Fishers brother of Stanebankgreen[4] & yor son may be bedfellowes. I shall do what service I can for either of them. I am sure I have all obligacõns imaginable to do it. I thank you for yor large Token inclos'd in yor last, & 5 or 6 of ye ffellows who had a share in yor other Token[5] have their humble service & thanks p^rsented to you. Mr Provost is gone into Wales[6] & will not returne till towards the 9th of August. So that I must either keep yor letter till then, or send it if I can conveniently in the meane time. I rec^d 13^l o^s of John Bankes for ye use of yor Son, 5^l whereof must be paid in for Caution, and the rest you shall have an account of w^n 'tis disburs'd. The Terme being luckily kept in[7]

[1] It appears from this that the payment entered (p. 249) as made on the 23rd July for bringing the bundle from the carrier was really made on the 24th, as was also probably the payment For Mr Henry Matriculation, as he was matriculated on the 24th.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] See n. 2, p. 239.

[4] Alan, third son of Nicholas Fisher of Stainebanke-greene (for whom see n. 3, p. 154), and brother of Edward and of John (for whom see n. 2, p. 207) entered Queen's College as a batler 2 Dec. 1675, and matriculated 17 Dec. aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 9 Feb. 1680–1, M.A. 27 June, 1684. He was elected 'pauper puer' 11 Dec. 1680, and fellow 18 Feb. 1684–5; and became rector of South Weston in Oxfordshire, 1689. See n. 10, p. 3. Bedfellow here is equivalent to chamber-fellow there.

[5] See n. 1, p. 112. The large token is the gold piece sent through Harry (p. 256), the other token is the five shillings handed him by John Bankes, July 23 (p. 249).

[6] He was archdeacon of Brecknock in the cathedral of St. David's. See n. 1, p. 104.

[7] Trinity or Act Term statutably ended on the Saturday after the Act (which was held on the first Monday after the seventh of July). It might be continued

beyond ye vsuall time of its ending, yor son has had an opportunity of being matriculated. and some young men perswaded him to enter himself Pauperis Filius contrary to my order: but I alter'd it afterwards & made it Generosi filius[1]. because 'twas lookt upon as more agreeable to truth & also more hono^rable by

Yo^r Servt T: Dixon.

For
The Wor^pfull Daniel Fleming
Esqr att Rydall Hall
in Westmoreland.

CXLVI.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2042).

Oxford July ye 30/78/

S^r

Haveing soe good an oportunity I thought fitt to doe y^t little part of my duty in writeing to you, though haveing noe business nor news, ye Provest is not come to toun[2] yet: but we look for him ye next week; my cousen Henry[3] presents his service to you, and is very kind to me; soe with my Duty to your selfe and my loue to my brothers & sisters I rest

S^r
Your obedient son
while I am
Hen: Fleming.

For
Daniel Fleming
Esqir att Rydal
near Kendal
These.

later by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors and Congregation of Regents. In 1678 it was continued first till 31 July, and then by a second prorogation till 3 August, as Mr. Bayne kindly informs me.

[1] This explains how Henry appears as Bat. in the College entrance-book, and gen. fil. in the University Register of Matriculations, while both Simpson and Harrison are in the latter p.p. The entry in the book of Subscriptions is, as Mr. Bayne kindly informs me,

'1678 Jul. 24. Henricus Fleming e Coll. Reg. ~~pauperis~~ generosi fil.'

[2] University men seem to have given up the practice of using 'town' in this way for Oxford; but citizens still retain the habit.

[3] i.e. Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.

CXLVII.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2046).

Oxford Aug. ye 17. 78.

S^r

Yours I received and am very glad to hear that you are all well, and for that good advice which you gaue me, I will doe my utmost endeavours to observe. they are all hear very kind to me as yett, and I hope will remaine ye saime: Mr Provost came home against founders day wch was ye 15 of this month[1], and we expected Sr Joseph Williamson[2] and some straingers to haue come wth him; but he came not, soe that we had few straingers hear y^n. Soe with my duty to your selfe and my love to my brothers and sisters I allwayes remaine

S^r

My cousen Henry Fletcher presents his service to you.

Your dutyfull son
Henry Fleming.

forward 3^d[3]

For
Daniel Fleming
Esq^ir att Rydal
near Kendall

Post Paid to London 2^d[4].

These

CXLVIII.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2047).

Oxõñ Aug. 20 (78).

Worthy S^r.

I rec^d: yo^rs by ye Post above a weeke ago: and would have return'd you an Answer ere this, if I had not been exceeding busie in composeing a Sermon for St Maries ag^t Saturday next[5], which will be ye first time of my appearing in that dreadfull place. I deliver'd yor

[1] The 15th August was the day on which the obit of Queen Philippa was kept. It was the great gaudy of the College down to the middle of the nineteenth century. The festivities lasted over several days.

[2] See n. 3, p. 139. He was still a fellow, ceasing to be one only on his marriage with Catherine Lady O'Brien at the end of this year.

[3] See n. 2, p. 237.

[4] See n. 3, p. 213.

[5] This would be St. Bartholomew's day. A University Sermon was at this time preached on every Saint's day throughout the year.

lett^r (together wth yor service) to ye Provost att his returne about ye 9th of this month. And on ye 15 (being ye Founders day[1]) wee had a great Gaudy & a speech made by D^s Tod[2] in ye midle of ye Diñer according to ye old laudable custome. Sr Edward Norry's[3] & Sergeant Holyway[4] were our greatest Strangers. Mr Secretary Williamson could not honour us wth his p^rsence by reason of some urgent employm^t[5]. Our Accounts in ye College are not finish'd as yet

[1] See n. 1, p. 259.

[2] For D^s see n. 8, p. 228. Hugh Todd entered Queen's College as batler 2 March, 1671–2, and matriculated 29th of the same month, aged 14. He was born at Blencow in Cumberland. He was elected 'in pauperem puerum' 10 June, and proceeded B.A. 4 July, 1677. In October, 1678, 'after a somewhat exciting struggle and several prorogations of the election,' he was elected as 'a staunch Churchman' fellow of University College against William Johnson, B.A., whose election the master, Obadiah Walker, had attempted to secure. (Carr, *History of University College*, p. 137.) He was vicar of Kirkland 1684, made canon of Carlisle by Bp. Thomas Smith, and vicar of Stanwix 1685, rector of Arthuret 1688, and vicar of St. Andrew's, Penrith, 1699. He fought with Bishop Nicolson as to the right of visitation of the chapter of Carlisle and was excommunicated by the bishop. He wrote among other things 'Collections for a history of the county of Cumberland,' of which he gave the MS. to Queen's College. It is an edition by Todd of Denton's '*Accompt of Estates and Families in Cumberland*,' which has been printed by Chancellor Ferguson, Kendal, 1887. The same editor also printed, Kendal, 1890, Todd's *Account of the City and Diocese of Carlisle*; and Kendal, 1891, his *Notitia Ecclesiae Cathedralis Carliolensis*, and his *Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhal*. Todd proceeded M.A. 2 July, 1679, B. & D.D. 12 Dec. 1692, and died 6 Oct. 1728. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] Edward Norryes entered Queen's College, as Upper Commoner, 24 June, 1650, and matriculated 9 Dec. He was second son of Sir Francis Norreys of Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon. He was M.P. for Oxfordshire in 6 parliaments 1675–9, and 1700–8, and for Oxford in 4 parliaments 1689–1700. He was knighted 22 Nov. 1662, and died in October, 1713.

[4] There were two serjeants-at-law called Holloway living in Oxford at this time, Charles who was over eighty years of age and died 29 Nov. 1679, and Richard who is probably the person here referred to. He was scholar of Winchester 1640, aged 14, matriculated from New College 3 Mar. 1642–3, aged 15, son of John Holloway, steward of New College, and official to the archdeacon of Berks. He was expelled from his fellowship with his father by the parliamentary visitors for non-submission, became barrister of Inner Temple 1653, recorder of Wallingford 1666, bencher 1671, serjeant-at-law 1677, was knighted and made judge of King's bench 1683, declared for the seven bishops and was therefore dismissed 1688, and died at Oxford 1699. He drew up Anthony Wood's will. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[5] 1678 was a busy year for Williamson. At the end of 1677 he had been elected president of the Royal Society. He presided at every meeting of the council, and generally managed in addition to preside at the ordinary meetings. The events were preparing which led to his losing in the February following his office of Secretary of State, and at the end of the year he was married to Lady O'Brien. So his hands in August were probably quite full.

by reason that Mr Mill[1] (the Bursar) is not return'd from London whither he went about a fortnight ago to preach before ye King in Dr Smiths[2] course of Christ Church as some say. He is seeking for p^r^ferm^t^ att Court haveing displeas'd ye Provost att home, as I may safely tell you under the Rose. Perhaps you may hear more from other hands. I forgott to acquaint you in my last how that the Vice-chancellour, feareing Dr Busby's Proposealls[3] about ye setling a Catecheticall Lecture among us for ye younger sort, might not take in ye Vacation, has deferr'd ye mencõning of it in Convocation till Michaelmas Terme. Other Colleges are like to scruple att it because the Lecturer (according to ye proposealls) is like to be for ye most part of Ch: Church, & too much power seemes to be given him in hindering degrees[4]. If I can gett a Copy of ye Proposealls I shall send them to you. I know not how to give you a state of ye University's case[5], Neither do I know well how it begun. As farr as I can und^r^-stand a Townsman that refus'd to give one of ye Pro-Proctors a civill answer & to acquaint him where he had been after 9 of ye Clock & also to pay his 40^s^ for his refractoriness was ye occasion of all. So

[1] See n. 4, p. 232. John Mill was Camerarius or Junior Bursar from 31 July, 1675, to 31 July, 1676, and Thesaurarius or Senior Bursar from 7 July, 1677, to 7 July, 1678. Dixon was the more sensible of Mill's shortcomings as he was Junior Bursar during the latter period.

[2] Henry Smith was elected from Westminster to Oxford 1656, and matriculated from Christ Church 23 July in that year. He proceeded B.A. 1659–60, M.A. 1662, was junior proctor 1670, proceeded B.D. 1671–2, D.D. 1674, became canon of Christ Church 1675, on the translation of Bishop Compton from Oxford to London, was vicar of Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, 1662–9, rector of Burthorpe, co. Gloucester, 1688 till his death 21 Oct. 1702. His name as treasurer of Christ Church was inscribed on Great Tom when it was re-cast. He was son of John Smyth sometime alderman and mayor of Oxford, and a member of the long parliament; and was one of the commissioners appointed 1685 by John Dolben archbishop of York to examine the fellows of Queen's about a decree that was made by a majority of them against Provost Halton.

[3] Richard Busby, the celebrated schoolmaster, elected to Oxford from Westminster 1624, matriculated from Christ Church 10 Feb. 1625–6, aged 18; proceeded B.A. 1628, M.A. 1631, headmaster of Westminster 1638, prebendary of Wells 1639, D.D. 1660, canon of Westminster 1660, died 1695, and buried in Westminster Abbey. The Proposals for his catechetical lecture were before the University for some years, and were finally rejected by Convocation on the grounds here set forth by Dixon 17 June, 1682. (See Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iii. 21, 22.)

[4] The lecturer was to be given a veto on the D.D. degree of those who had attended his lectures. The consent of the Regius Professor of Divinity for inception in Divinity had been from early times required. (See Clark's *Register of the University of Oxford*, II. i. 143.)

[5] See n. 5, p. 236.

that its a point of Priviledge that's in dispute. 'Twould have been no advantage to yor Son if he had been enter'd ye eldest son to an Esqr[1]. He is civill & studious & in good health & so is yor Nephew[2], & that this may find all wth you so, is ye desire of

S^r

Yo^r Servant

THO: DIXON:

These forward 3[3]
For the Wor^pfull Daniel
Fleming Esqr att
Rydall-Hall
near Kendall. In Westmoreland.

To be sent by ye Post to
Lancast^r & so to Kendall.

Post p^d to London 2^d[4].

CXLIX.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2057).

Oxford Sep. 28. 78.

S^r.

Yours I received and am very sory to heare of ye sad fall that my brother Roger[5] gott. According to your last letter, I lett you know all my study here. My tutor reads to me once for ye most part every day, and sometimes twice, in Sandersons logick[6] which booke is all he reads to me as yet, where in I haue read two of ye first bookes, and part of ye third. And in spaire hours from logick I read Lucius Florus, Sallus and such histories out of which I write collections[7]. And for excercise

[1] The 'conditio' of a matriculandus had to be certified by his Tutor, 'utrum scilicet Nobilis, Equitis, Doctoris, Armigeri, Generosi an Plebeii filius sit' (*Laudian Statutes*, II. ii. 5), and the matriculation fee varied accordingly, see n. 5, p. 249.

[2] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[3] These words are probably in the hand of the London postmaster.

[4] See n. 3, p. 213.

[5] Roger was D. F.'s twelfth child, and eighth son. He became a member of Queen's College in 1693. We shall see a good deal of him later on.

[6] See n. 4, p. 251.

[7] It is from collections in this sense of abstracts, or summaries, that the academic use of the word for a terminal examination seems to be derived. The former use is now obsolete but was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Murray (s.v.) among other passages quotes from F. Hawkins, *Youth's Behaviour* (1663), 'To make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.'

I make none yet but such as all ye scholars makes, which is verses every Saturday during ye terme, and sometimes declames[1]. I think I shall goe into ye hall ye beginning of this next terme to ye disputations, which is ye 10 of ye next month[2]. My cousen Henry[3] makes ye same excercise y^t I doe, and Mr Dixon reads ye same booke to him y^t he reads to me but not soe often. Soe with my duty to your selfe and my love to my brothers and sisters, I rest

S^r

Your dutifull son

HENRY FLEMING.

My cousen Henry præsents his service to you.

For

Daniel Fleming Esq^ir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal

forward 3^d

These

Post paid to London 2^d.

CL.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2072).

Oxford Novem. ye 7. 78.

S^r

Your letters sent with Mr Dixon brother[5], and with Rich Burnyeats[6] with fifteen shillings I received, which was not soe soon expected by me, being so well furnished with mony when I came; but seing that your care is so very great, it doth oblige me to be soe much y^e

[1] Or declamations, rhetorical exercises on set subjects, a common form of academical task down to the middle of the nineteenth century. At Oriel College in 1857, on Thursdays, declamations alternately in Latin and English were practised in the College hall before the assembled undergraduates in the presence of the Dean, two undergraduates taking the different sides on some controversial subject. In the seventeenth century they served as practice for the disputations which formed a large part of the exercises for degrees, as to which see Clark's *Register of the University*, vol. ii, part 1, *passim*.

[2] The first day of Michaelmas Term was then as now 'Crastino S. Dionysii,' that is the tenth of October.

[3] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.

[4] See n. 3, p. 262, and n. 3, p. 213.

[5] James, see below, CLI, p. 264.

[6] Another member of the carrier family, of whom we have already had Peter, n. 4, p. 15.

more thrifty, which I hope I shall be. Soe with my duty to your selfe, and my love to my brothers, and sisters; I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull Son,

HENRY FLEMING.

For
Daniel Fleming
Esqir at Rydal-hall
near Kendal
These.

CLI.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2073).

Oxõn Nov: 9 (78)

HONOURED Sr:

Not to mencõn any other extraordinary obligacõns conferr'd upon me, I am indebted to you for yor two last, the one whereof I recd: by the Bearer[1] & the other by my brothr James. I recd: also a Token[2] by each of them, with wch yor Freinds & well-wishers drunk yors & his Maties: health on ye 5 of November[3]. wee lookt on it as the fittest day to remember our Soveraigne & one of his loyallest subjects & best freinds, both to him & the Country: And 'twas well wee had the opportunity to remember them where we did, considering ye black designs that were on foot lately (and are still 'tis to be fear'd) for the subversion of ye University as well as Church & State[4]. I cañot give you any full & true account eithr of this Plot, or Dr Plots pceedings in his Nãall History[5], because he has not been in Towne this long time: If I can gett any good informácõn as to this particular before ye returne of my brothr (who went towards London yesterday

[1] Doubtless Burnyeat, the carrier.

[2] See n. 1, p. 112.

[3] Gunpowder Plot day. The country was at the time in the middle of the turmoil about Oates's Popish Plot. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was found dead on October 15. Lords Powys, Stafford, Petre, Arundel and Belasyze were committed to the Tower, 23 Oct.; Coleman, the duke of York's secretary, was condemned to death 27 Nov. and executed 3 Dec. of this year.

[4] Wood's *Life and Times* (vol. ii. pp. 416 sqq.) is about this time full of evidence how much suspicion and anxiety prevailed in Oxford. Antony's own room was searched, and the oath of supremacy and allegiance tendered to him by the vice-chancellor. (Ib. 424, 425.)

[5] See n. 1, p. 221.

wth Mr Bradly[1]) Ile comunicate it, As also any thing else that may seeme acceptable. The tryall between the University & ye Towne[2] should have come on on ye 29th of ye last month, but the night before, the Mayor & some of the Aldermen went to ye Vice-chancellour & agreed it, (or some say they referr'd it to Arbitrators who put an end to it) and (haveing first withdrawne their Declaracon they pmiss'd faithfully (if Townsmen have any faith) that they will never againe defend any Townsmen, but leave them to be punish'd by ye University: and Serjeant Pemberton[3] has told ye Vice-chancellour[4] a way by which they shall never do good on ye University, viz: If he find any of them offending any more to throw them in prison from whence they must be redeem'd either by paying their fine & submitting or else they must bring an Habeas Corpus, & then ye Univrsity will infallibly worst them & put them to vast charges. How farr this will hold good in Law I know not. Neithr shall I ad any more att prsent (being in hast) but that I am

Sr

Yor most obleiged Servt

THO: DIXON.

These

For the Worpfull

Daniel Fleming

Esqr at Rydall-hall

in Westmoreland.

with a Booke.

[1] Robert Bradley, born at Bonefire (!) Westmorland, son of Roger, entered Queen's College as battler 22 Apr. matriculated 4 May, 1668, aged 15. He proceeded B.A. 19 Feb. 1673–4, and M.A. 27 June, 1677. He was elected fellow 15 March, 1678–9. There is no evidence in the College Register of his having been a taberdar. He continued fellow till the autumn of 1687, when he was promoted to the Rectory of Church Oakley, near Basingstoke, Hants. He died there in 1721, his successor Samuel Read having been instituted 13 Oct.

[2] See n. 5, p. 236.

[3] Francis Pemberton (1625–97) was educated at St. Albans and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1654, bencher 1670–1, serjeant-at-law 1675, knighted the same year, judge of King's bench 1679, lord chief justice, 1681, transferred to chief justiceship of common pleas 1682–3, removed from the bench and from the privy council in the same year, died 10 June, 1697, 'a profound lawyer, much versed in records, yet of independent mind, and, for his age, indifferent honest.' His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] John Nicholas, warden of New College 1675, of Winchester 1679, vice-chancellor 1677–9, described by Wood as strict in discipline, of Sabbatarian leanings, and active in proceedings against Romanists.

CLII.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2083).

Oxford Novem. 27. 78.

Sr

Haveing soe many of my country men[1] here, I could not omit troubleing some of them with the carraige of a letter to you: being very loath to lett any oppertunity slipe, it being soe seldom that I haue any. Soe hopeing that you are all well and with my duty to your selfe, and my loue to my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutifull Son,

Henry Fleming.

Here begun a fire[2]
betwixt 1 & 2 of ye
clock this morning
wch burnt 3 house
and 3 or 4 shopes with
goods in and on old
woman in Oxford, but their
being little wind, and haveing
enchings to throw water up to
ye top of ye houses they gott
it prety soon quenshed.

For
Daniel Fleming
Esqir att Rydal-hall
near Kendall
These.

CLIII.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2084).

Nov. 27. 78

Kind Sr:

In my last by Burnyatts[3] I forgott to acquaint you that I recd Ten pounds by him, but I shall give you an acct of it when 'tis disburs'd. Yor Son is both frugall & studious, & all that I find amiss in him is

[1] These include Dixon's brother James.

[2] 'Nov. 27, Wednesday, at one in the morning a fire broke out at Burroughs an ironmonger in Allhallowes parish, and burning part of the next house (Souch, a milliner) burnt his wife. It broke out in a back lower room in John (or Richard) Souche's house a milliner and he and his wife laying over that roome were wak'd and choaked with the smoke. He ran downe to quench the fire: she fell in a soune and there layd, and the fire burnt her. It took hold of Burroughs' house; and the dragoons being very vigilant to quench it, had 5*li.* given to them as a reward (by the University, quaere). It was vainly reported that the papists had a hand in it.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 423.)

[3] See n. 6, p. 263.

that he wants courage & heart, I do all I can to animate & encourage him & to put some more spirit into him. I hope disputeing in ye Hall[1] will put some briskness & mettall into him, & teach him to wrangle: He is one of the three that yor Nephew Fletcher[2] calls his Juniors in ye Hall, So that they must endeavour to bafle him & then heel cease to stand upon his Seniority or att least to triumph in it. He deserves also all the encouragem^t that may be, because he is willing to do anything & frequents Prayers & Disputacons as much any one, though of much less Quality & honour than himselfe. He has another fellow-Pupill of ye same order[3] that keepes pace with him, & they have combin'd to sett patterns to all ye rest of their Table: I hope theyl continue this their emulacon, & that yor Son will also excite others of his degree to ye same excellency & pfection. I love to see youn men strive to exceed one anoth^r: I have by this bearer (my broth^r) sent you Dr Busby's Proposealls[4], wch I had not ready at Burnyatts's returne, & they are not pposed as yet to ye Convocation. There's anoth^r thing to be pposed shortly, wch is, That one Haley[5] comoner of our House of above 5 yeares standing (who has often been in ye Philosophicall Transactions upon ye account of his Mathematicall performances, & has of late been sent by his Ma^ty: to Sta: Helena to make discoveries there) may be admitted to his Masters degree & accumulate for both Degrees togeth^r, (haveing taken none as yet) by reason he is to go to Dantzick shortly to have some conference with ye learned Hevelius[6]: In case his Proposeall should not take he

[1] See n. 1, p. 263.

[2] See n. 1, p. 237. There are four names in the College entrance-book between Fletcher and Henry Fleming, so it is not possible to say who were the Juniors who ought to endeavour to 'bafle' him. Baffle seems to be here used in one of its earlier but now obsolete senses of 'treat with contumely,' or 'confound.' See Murray, s.v.

[3] This may have been Patricius Highmore, who was a year senior to Henry, having entered as batler Oct. 14, who was admitted taberdar on the same day, 16 Dec. 1682, and died in the following year.

[4] See n. 3, p. 261.

[5] Edmund Halley entered Queen's College as commoner 25 June, and matriculated 24 July, 1673. His father's name was Edmond. He was born at Haggerston, 29 Oct. 1656. He was fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, Savilian professor of Astronomy 1703–42, created D.C.L. 16 Oct. 1710. He was made astronomer-royal in 1720, and died 14 Jan. 1741–2. He lived at one time in the brick house in New College Lane which stands back from the road, next to the cloister, afterwards occupied by Bishop Jacobson and by Professor Donkin. He was educated at St. Paul's School. He first observed in 1680 the comet which bears his name. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[6] John Hevelius, a celebrated mathematician, born at Dantzig, 28 Jan. 1611. He was educated at Gondetsch and Dantzig, travelled in Holland, England, France

has gott ye Kings lett^r[1]. Hees putting up a new & exact Dial[2] in our College upon ye upon ye wall opposite to the Chappell. I have likewise sent you an Answer of ye Chancellour & Masters of ye University to ye Articles of Greivance put up by ye Towne in ye late times of Usurpacon[3]: They are generally suppos'd to be made by Dr Langbaine[4] & I know not certainly whether I sent them to you formerly or

and Germany. He returned to Dantzig, started an Astronomical Observatory in his house, where he first studied the phases of the moon, and then enlarged his instruments so as to be able to study the fixed stars. He died on his birthday in 1687. His collected works presented by him are in the Bodleian Library, as I am informed by Dr. Macray. See also *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, ed. 2, p. 134.

[1] '1678, Dec. 3. Edmund Halley of Qu. Coll. was actually created M.A. by virtue of the king's letters dated 18 Nov. going before, which say that he had received a good account of his learning as to the mathematics and astronomy, whereof he hath gotten a good testimony by the observations he hath made during his abode in the island of St. Helena, &c.—This person hath written and published divers things of great curiosity, and therefore he is hereafter to be numbred among the Oxford writers.' Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 368.

[2] The old chapel formed the south side of the quadrangle of the old college. Halley's dial would therefore be, as was to be expected, on the north wall of the quadrangle facing south.

[3] This is The Answer of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, To the Petition, Articles of Grievance, and Reasons of the City of Oxon. Presented to the Honourable Committee, for Regulating the University of Oxford the 24. of July 1649. Oxford, Printed by H. Hall Printer to the University. 1649. (Bodl. sm. 4°.) The petition of the Major, Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Commonaltie of the City of Oxon, is prefixed. A second edition was issued in 1678, and is probably the book referred to by Dixon. The title-page is the same with the addition of 'The second Edition,' and 'and are to be sold by Ric. Davis.' Wood's copy has on the title-page in his handwriting 'By Dr. Gerard Langbaine of Qu. Coll. an. 1649. This Edition was published at Oxon 7 Feb. 167[7] upon certaine differences then on foot between ye University & Towne.' It was reprinted 1690 by James Harrington in his *Defence of the Rights and Priviledges of the University of Oxford.*

[4] Gerard Langbaine (1609–58) son of William, b. at Barton Kirke, Westmorland, and educated at Blencow School, entered Queen's College as bateller 17 Apr. 1625, elected 'in munus servientis ad mensam' 17 June, 1626, taberdar 10 June, 1630, fellow 30 Oct. 1633, provost 11 March, 1645–6. He matriculated 21 Nov. 1628, proceeded B.A. 24 July, 1630, M.A. 27 June, 1633, D.D. 22 June, 1646. He held a Dudley Exhibition (see n. 2, p. 119) from Oriel College from 6 Oct. 1627, to 3 July, 1630. He was elected keeper of the archives 1644. He was an active royalist, but was befriended by Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and retained by the parliamentary visitors in his provostship. At the time of his election as provost Oxford was surrounded by armies and it was impossible to obtain his confirmation by the archbishop of York, and so by the King's permission he was confirmed by the bishop of Oxford, and Drs. Steward, Fell and Ducke. He published an edition of Longinus, and a number of other works with and without his name, and left a large collection of notes in MS. He married Elizabeth Sunnybank, widow of Christopher Potter his predecessor in the provostship. One of his sons Gerard was the author of *An Account of the English Dramatic Poets.*

not, if I did, you may dispose of them as you think fitt. As for the other loose papers, youl quickly find what they are about. The greatest Newes I have to send you is that Mr Walker[1] (Master of University College) who put out the life of King Alfred[2], & writt the education of young Gentlemen[3] & some Añotations on ye Scriptures[4] is much suspected of late to be a Papist, & there are severall things given in ag^t him to ye Parliament by ye Arch-Deacon of Midle-Sex[5]: & that wch adds some ꝓbability to ye thing is his refuseall to take ye oath of Allegiance & Supremacy all along. If he should happen to prove a Papist in good earnest it would reflect mightily upon ye University. It seemes ye Parliam^t have taken notice that severall great Witts of both o^r Nurseries have been spirited away lately by them[6].

[1] Obadiah Walker, matriculated from University College 5 April, 1633, son of William of Worsborodale, Yorkshire, pleb., aged 16. He proceeded B.A. 1635, M.A. 1638. He was fellow of his college 1635–48, and was expelled for non-submission to the parliamentary visitors. He was restored to his fellowship 1660, and was master of the college from 1676 till 1688, when he was deprived as a papist, and imprisoned for a time in the Tower of London. He died 31 January, 1699, aged 86, and was buried in St. Pancras church.

[2] Ælfredi Magni Anglorum Regis Invictissimi Vita tribus libris comprehensa, A clarissimo D^no Johanne Spelman Henrici F. primum Anglice conscripta, dein Latine reddita & Annotationibus illustrata Ab Ælfredi in Collegio Magnæ Aulæ Universitatis Oxoniensis Alumnis, Oxonii e Theatro Sheldoniano. Anno Dom. MDCLXXVIII. (Bodl. fol.) According to Wood (*Athenæ*, iv. 443) this translation was done by Obadiah Walker, but Hearne in his English edition of the Life, p. 225, says it was made by Christopher Wase, superior beadle of the civil law. Walker, in any case, added notes and appendices, in which, says Wood, 'he endeavours to make K. Alfred founder of his coll., but altogether mistaken.'

[3] Of Education Especially of Young Gentlemen. In two parts. Oxon. At the Theater Ann. 1673. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[4] A Paraphrase and Annotations upon The Epistles of St. Paul written to the Romans, Corinthians and Hebrews. At the Theater in Oxford. M.DC.LXXV. Each Epistle is dealt with separately and has a half-title. A Paraphrase upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. The First of Epistle of S. Paul to the Corinthians Paraphras'd, and so on. The pagination is continuous 1–167 to the end of II Corinthians. The Paraphrase upon the Hebrews is separately paged 1–55. Probably at a later date he continued his work with separate half-titles for Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I Thessalonians, II Thessalonians, The two Epistles to Timothy, The two Epistles to Titus and Philemon. Curiously enough these are paged continuously 169–348. They were republished by Bishop Jacobson when he was Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852.

[5] Thomas Cooke, rector of Stisted, Essex; prebendary of Willesden, archdeacon of Middlesex 1669–79, treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.

[6] Wood, who has no hostility to the Romanists, contributes a good deal of testimony to their activity in Oxford about this time. A Jesuit father Wolfe, Richard Reeves of Magdalen College, a Jesuit father Lovell, and William Joyner, also of Magdalen College, are mentioned in this connexion.

I hope their late Hellish projects will make us proof ag^t al their enchantm^ts for ye future. Our Provost[1] is gone to London to see Sr Joseph[2], who (as 'tis said) is not very well. The Comons have been too severe upon him, but 'tis hop'd heel be able to withstand all their shocks[3]. Wee look for Mr Philipson[4] this weeke. I am

S^r Yo^rs to comand, THO: DIXON.

These

For the Wor^p:full
Daniel Fleming
Esqr att
Rydall-hall
in Westmore-
land.

CLIV.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2089).

Oxon Dec: 7 (78)

HONOURED S^r:

Though I writt to you both by Burnyatts & my broth^r James: yet I canot omitt this oportunity of sending by so worthy a neighbour & Freind both of yo^rs & mine[5], Wee have expected him long but he made a short stay with us, & he would needes come away without

[1] Timothy Halton, see n. 1, p. 104.

[2] Williamson, see n. 3, p. 139.

[3] 'On 18 Nov. he was committed to the Tower by the lower house on the charge of "subsigning commissions for officers and money for papists," in other words of passing commissions drawn up by the king's order in favour of certain recusants. He remained in the Tower but a few hours, for Charles with unusual energy and decision lost no time in apprising the commons that he had ordered his secretary's release. At the same time the offensive commissions were recalled. Williamson's continuance in office, however, was not considered altogether desirable (cf. Wood, *Life and Times*, ii. 438). The newsletters on 10 Feb. announced "Sir Joseph Williamson is turned out, but is to be repaid what his secretaryship cost him." As a matter of fact he received from his successor, Sunderland, 6,000*l.* and five hundred guineas.' (*D. N. B.*, s.v.)

[4] Probably Christopher Philipson, of Crook or Thwatterden Hall in the parish of Kendal. He was knight of the shire for Westmorland from 1679 to 1681, in which year he was knighted by Charles II at Windsor. He belonged to a younger branch of the family settled at Calgarth. His grandmother was a Hudlestone of Millom, with which family the Flemings intermarried more than once, hence probably he is called cousin below, CLVI, p. 272.

[5] Probably Mr. Philipson, for whom see preceding note.

seeing our horne [1], wch had been the greatest solœcisme [2] he could have been guilty of: but wee prvailed with him & his company at last to do us the honour of drinking a plentifull mornings draught with us out of the foresaid vessell: And because College Bear lay somewhat raw upon their Stomacks they have thought it requisite to concoct it with a glass of wine as farr as I can perceive, for they have sent for me to ye Taverne whereas I design'd to go directly to see them take horse. So that you may guess what the issue will be. Mr Wilson of Dallan Tower [3] sent some Papers up by Mr Bradly [4] concerning 500t paid in by him long ago, whereof you are witness. Mr Provost dos not know how to act in it, Yor advice will be ask'd & whatever you think fit to be done in it, the College will act accordingly upon ye least notice from you eithr to ye Provost or Sr

Yor humble Servt
THO: DIXON.

These
To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esqr
att Ridall-Hall
in Westmoreland

[1] Cripps, in his *Old English Plate*, ed. 3, 1886, has a good picture of the Queen's College horn, but his account of it has several blunders. It is never called 'poculum caritatis,' though these words are used when it is passed round on the greater festivals of the college, nor is it likely that it was ever used in the college as a trumpet. The college was to be summoned to dinner 'per clarionem' not 'per cornu.' The horn is formed of buffalo-horn, is 19½ inches high, the horn being 25 inches long, and is said to have been presented to the college by 'Rob. Eglesfeild or worthy found.' Cripps thinks the cover with the eagle to be of later work than the bands of the horn. In a list preserved of 'plate in Dr Francis's time,' who was provost 1561–3, it appears as 'j bugle horn with a cover.'

[2] Solecism, properly applied to blunders in speech, was also even by the Greeks themselves applied to blunders in conduct. The word is said to have come from a town Soli in Cilicia, founded by Solon, whose inhabitants lost the power of speaking pure Attic Greek.

[3] The Wilsons of Dallam Tower in the parish of Beethom, Westmorland, were closely connected with the Flemings. Edward, here mentioned, had for his second wife Dorothy Kirkby, sister of D. F.'s mother. Edward, his son, was about this time married to Catherine, D. F.'s daughter, and his son, a third Edward, married Dorothy, Sir William Fleming's daughter and D. F.'s granddaughter. This £500 must not be confounded with a similar sum bequeathed by Henry Wilson of Underley near Kirkby Lonsdale, the founder of the Wilson Exhibitions in Queen's College.

[4] See n. 1, p. 265.

CLV.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2109).

Oxford Janu. 12 (167⅞)

Sr

The want of a fitt opportunity hath detained me this long time from doeing this part of my duty, and being in noe hopes to haue one soone, I am forced to make use of the post, though haueing noe occasion but to aquaint you that all here are well, Soe hopeing that you all are the same, and with my duty to your selfe and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutifull son

Henry Fleming.

For

Daniel Fleming
Esqir att Rydal-hall
near Kendal

forward 3 These

Post paid to London 2d.

CLVI.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2110).

Oxõn Jan: 12 (⅞)

Worthy Sr:

The last I sent you was by yor Cosen Philipson of Crooke [1], whom I do not question but you have seen ere this, if he gott well home as I hope he did. These are to wish you as happy a New year, as the Under Graduates have done to us already in their large bundle of Epistles [2], in some of which they wish us the enjoymt of our health & happiness ad Græcas Calendas: & in others that wee may be free from the headach & all other pangs (but that of ye braine, whereby they suppose us capable of being deliver'd of some rare off-spring or

[1] See n. 4, p. 270.

[2] The custom of writing these epistles continued at all events down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, as I find among Provost Collinson's papers the following:—'Insignissime Præposite, Anno jam ineunte Tibi gratulandi et omnia fausta comprecandi occasionem lætus arripio, Et sum, Insignissime Præposite, Tui observantissimus, Henricus Moore.' The writer matriculated 11 Oct. 1805, and proceeded B.A. in 1811.

other, no less than a Minerva or some great volumne or other) ad Annum Platonicum [1], & severall other such high rants whereby a perpetuall serenity & prosperity is heartily wish'd. But wee dare not pmiss ourselves thus much in these wavering & troublesome times, wherein all things are in danger of being turn'd topsie turvie. According to ye present prospect of things this seemes to be ye condition of our affaires, & unless the Parliam^t sitt againe att ye time appointed [2], the issue is like to be dreadfull. The late prorogation (brought to pass as is said by the Dutchess of Yorke [3]) put us all in a fright, & 'tis said that ye King himself was not well pleas'd in his serious reflections upon it afterwards, which if true, will I hope be a meanes of preventing ye like for ye future: But I need not furnish you with any Politick remarks. All that I shall add more is That a new Booke of the B^p of Lincolnes [4] is lately come out, 'Tis writt by way of a letter & licens'd by ye B^p of London [5], The designe of it is to show the inconsistency of Popery with Monarchicall Goverm^t & particularly with ours of this Nation. It came downe to Oxõn last night. The price of it is 2^s in sheets, though 'tis but a thin Quarto.

[1] The Platonic year, or the great year, is a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes; or the space wherein the stars and constellations return to their former places, in respect of the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe is 25816; according to Ricciolus 25920; according to Cassini 24800 years. This period, which is more than five times the age of the world, once accomplished, it was an opinion among the ancients, that the world was to begin anew, and the same series of things to turn over again. (Chambers' *Cyclopædia.*) Dr. Murray kindly gave me this quotation. Like the Greek Calends the Platonic year seems used for a date in the future impossibly far off.

[2] Parliament had been prorogued 30 Dec. to hinder the proceedings against the Earl of Danby who had been impeached by the Commons 21 Dec. It was dissolved 24 Jan. and the new parliament assembled 6 March.

[3] Mary d'Este, sister of the Duke of Modena, married to James in 1673, two years after the death of his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of lord chancellor Clarendon.

[4] Popery: or, the Principles & Positions Approved by the Church of Rome (when Really Believ'd and Practis'd) Are very Dangerous to all; and to Protestant Kings and Supreme Powers, more especially Pernicious: And Inconsistent with that Loyalty, which (by the Law of Nature and Scripture) is Indispensably due to Supreme Powers. In a Letter to a Person of Honor; By T. Ld Bishop of Lincoln. Rev. 18. 4. Jer. 15. 6. Come out of her my people, least ye be partakers of her Sins and Plagues. In the Savoy: Printed by Tho: Newcomb, for James Collins in the Temple-Passage from Essex-street. MDCLXXIX. (Bodl. 4°.) The Imprimatur of the Bishop of London is dated 1 Decemb. 1678. The half title gives the person to whom the book is addressed as my Honored Friend L. N. P.

[5] Henry Compton, for whom see n. 3, p. 197.

If you are desireous to have one I shall send you one by Burnyatts att his next returne, or before if you think fitt.

I am

Sr Yor obleiged Servt

Yor son is in good health THO: DIXON.

& minds his bussiness.

Yor Nephew Fletcher[1] went to London in order to see his Grandmothr[2] about a fortnight ago, he expected his Father[3] there before he came, but I hear since by him he came att last. I suppose heel stay with him till ye session of ye Parliamt or perhaps a litle longer.

These

For the Worpfull Daniel

Fleming Esqr

att Rydall-hall

near Kendall

forward 3d in Westmoreland

post pd to London 2d.

CLVII

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2133).

Oxon. Feb: ye 2 (78)

Sr

Your letter and booke[4] I received wch will be very usefull to me in my disputations, and allsoe 10s of Mr Simpson[5] who hath bene very noble, he treated us all yester night who came from Kendall schole with an excellent supper, which is very rare and costly. There is lately come out a booke concerning ye Popish Principls, by Dr Barlow

[1] See n. 1, p. 237.

[2] His father's mother Thomas Smith's wife had died 16 April, 1676. His mother's mother was Lucy, second daughter of Henry Montagu, first Earl of Manchester, who married his maternal grandfather Hugh Hare, first Baron Coleraine before 1636, and was buried 9 February, 1681–2, at Tottenham in Middlesex.

[3] Sir George, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 7, p. 235.

L. Bishop of Lincoln, Price 2s[1]. Soe with my duty to your selfe and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son

HENRY FLEMING.

For

Daniel Fleming Esqtr
att Rydal near
Kendal.

These.

CLVIII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2134).

Oxõn Feb: 3 (78)

HONOrED Sr.

Yors dated Jan: 10th I recd: by Mr Simson[2] (ye Bearer) As also 5l for yor Sons use, though I find I was in his & yor debt before[3]. I shall send you the particulars by Burnyatts, I hope yor Son will do his part, seeing you are ready upon all occasions to performe yours. I acquainted Mr Provost with what you writt concerning the 500lt, and he has writt att prsent to old Mr Bellingham[5] according to yor direction. So I hope wee shall have an answer ere long. Mr Provost is gone to London this morning, 'tis said that the young Lord Obrian[6] is to come downe with him to our College for 6 or 7 weekes. Sr Joseph Williamson[7],

[1] See n. 4, p. 273.
[2] See n. 7, p. 235.
[3] See Dixon's accounts with D. F. on account of Henry, below CLXIII, p. 289.
[4] See n. 3, p. 271.
[5] See n. 1, p. 197.
[6] There are two earldoms in the O'Brien family, Thomond and Inchiquin, both whose heirs seem at this time to have borne the courtesy title of Lord O'Brien. This is certainly Williamson's stepson Donogh, grandson of the seventh Earl of Thomond, baptised 16 Sep. 1663 at Great Billing, son of Henry Lord O'Brien or Ibrackan, by Katharine, Baroness Clifton de Leighton Bromswold in her own right, only surviving sister and heir of Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, the last of the line of Stuart nearest to the royal line, the husband of 'la belle Stuart.' The young Lord O'Brien married in 1682, Sophia sixth daughter of Thomas first Duke of Leeds, and was drowned 5 May in the same year in the ship 'Gloucester' while attending James, Duke of York, to Scotland.
[7] See n. 3, p. 139.

Dr Edisbury[1], Dr Yerbury[2], Dr Lamphire[3], Dr Bouchier[4] (all either Civillians[5] or Physitians) & a great many more stand to be Burgesses for ye University. I think wee shall chuse neithr of ye former (sc: Mr Lawrence Hide[6] or Mr Thin[7]) if they should appear, So that

[1] John Edisbury, b. at Pentreclawdd, co. Denbigh, son of John, esq., matriculated from Brasenose College 9 Nov. 1661, aged 15; proceeded B.A. 1665, M.A. 1668, B.C.L. and D.C.L. 1672, an advocate of Doctors' Commons 1672, a master in chancery 1684–1709. He and Finch were the successful candidates, he getting 245 votes and Finch 201 while Lamphire got 209. The vicechancellor continuing the election so that those who had only given one vote might give a second if they pleased, Finch was returned as elected with Edisbury, Lamphire eventually acquiescing. See the whole story in Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 443. Wood disliked Edisbury and says he 'carried it by the juniors and potmen, he being one himselfe.'

[2] Henry Yerbury, b. at Trowbridge, Wilts, son of Edward, matriculated from Magdalen Hall 20 May, 1642, aged 14, demy of Magdalen College 1642–7, fellow 1647–8, when he was turned out of his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors for non-submission. He had proceeded B.A. 7 Feb. 1645–6. During the Commonwealth he went abroad, became D.M. of Padua in 1654, was restored to his fellowship 1660, which he held till 25 March, 1686, when he died and was buried in the College chapel. Bloxam (v. 176 sqq.) has some details about his college squabbles. He became D.M. of Oxford 1658–9, and of Cambridge 1668.

[3] John Lamphire, b. at Winchester, son of George, entered Winchester College as a scholar in 1627, was elected scholar of New College, whence he matriculated 19 Aug. 1634, aged 20; was fellow 1636–48, when he was bursar, and expelled by the parliamentary visitors, was restored in 1660, proceeded B.A. 1638, M.A. 1641–2, was created D.M. 1660. He was made Camden professor of ancient history 1660, principal of New Inn Hall 1662, and transferred to Hart Hall 1663, holding the principalship with the professorship till his death 30 March, 1688, aged 74. He was buried in the chapel of New College. He was really elected burgess of the University on this occasion with Dr. Edisbury, but eventually acquiesced in the return of Heneage Finch. He was Antony Wood's doctor, and is described by him as a public-spirited man, active in promoting street-repairs and the like.

[4] Thomas Bouchier or Boucher matriculated from Magdalen Hall 19 Nov. 1650, became fellow of All Souls, proceeded B.C.L. 31 July, 1658, D.C.L. 30 June, 1663, was regius professor of civil law 1672–1712, and principal of St. Alban Hall 1679–1723. He was employed by lord Clarendon to prosecute Antony Wood, who is consequently not fond of him and regards the death of his son and heir at Witney of the small-pox 'as a great judgement for his covetousness and grinding of the poor.'

[5] That is Doctors of Civil Law.

[6] Laurence Hyde, son of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, afterwards Earl of Rochester, had now been burgess of the University since 1661. He was first Lord of the Treasury 1679–84, and again 1685–7, the principal instrument of the high Tory reaction during the last years of Charles II. He was made M.A. by diploma 4 Feb. 1660–1, and created D.C.L. 1700. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1700–3, and high steward of the University 1709–11. He died suddenly 2 May, 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

[7] Thomas Thynne, son of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne first baronet, matriculated from Christ Church 21 Apr. 1657, F.R.S. 1664, burgess for the University from

I hope Mr Secretary[1] will be one, wee shall do all wee can for him in our House & use what interest wee can in other Houses. The Bp of Lincolne[2] has bestow'd ye Arch-Deaconry of Bedford upon his chaplaine Mr Skelton[3] lately, & hees now considering whether he should take a Parsonage lately fallen to the College in Hantshire[4]. I want time as well as more Newes, and do therefore remaine

Sr Yor most obleiged Servt

THO: DIXON.

my humble service
to Mr William[5] &c
Yor Nephew[6] prsents his respects
to him & his duty to you.

These

To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esqr att
Rydall Hall
in Westmoreland
prsent.

CLIX.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2157)[7].

Oxon March ye 23 (78)

WORTHY Sr

I recd: yor last dated March ye 8 inclosed in yor Nephews,

1674 till 1678–9, and afterwards for Tamworth, succeeded his father 1680, and to Longleate on the murder in Pall-Mall of his cousin Thomas Thynne, and was created Viscount Weymouth 1682. He, 'tho' not a nonjuror, did himself honour by offering to the most virtuous of the non-jurors (Bishop Ken) a tranquil and dignified asylum in the princely mansion of Longleat.' He died 28 July, 1714, and was succeeded by his grandnephew, who was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Bath.

[1] i. e. Williamson. [2] Thomas Barlow, for whom see n. 4, p. 197.

[3] See n. 3, p. 119, and n. 1, p. 223. [4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 2, p. 209. [6] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[7] Enclosed in this letter was A Seasonable Lampoon for the Parliament, in manuscript (*R.P.* 2159), consisting of thirteen verses of which the first and last are here given as a sample:

Would you send Kate to Portugall,
Great James to be a Cardinall,
And Prince Rupert Admirall,
This is the time.

. . . . . .

Would you turne Papists from ye Queen,
Cloyster up fulsome Mazarine,
And once more make Charles King again,
This is the time.

& should be glad I were able to make good ye character wch I perceive some have been pleas'd to give of me in relation to yor Son. I shall endeavour to serve yor Relacõns as much as I am able, & also to gratify you att present with what Newes our University & College affords. As to the former, I suppose you have seen a List of our Burgesses. There were 3 that stood sc: Heneage Finch Esq[1] (the Kings Sollicitor Generall & 2^d or 3^d Son to the Chancellour) Dr Edisbury[2] (of Brasenose D^r of Laws) & Dr Lamphire[3] (Principall of Hart-hall & professor of Physick) betwixt whom & the first it being hard to judge who had the more Votes after ye Scrutators had brought ye votes to ye Vicechancellour, the Vicechancellour understanding that severall had but given in one Vote, upon a trick, he told them such as had done so, might appear & give their second if they pleas'd, & in ye meane time it was buzz'd about that Finch had lost it, which made ye D^r[4] begin to consider that it might go worse wth him, if he run a second hazard, wch made him unwilling to allow of what ye Vicechancellour ppos'd, whereupon he protested ag^t ye election & some others with him, but 'twas carried ag^t him, & 'tis suppos'd heel acquiess in his defeat. Sr Joseph[5] desisted long before ye election, because they had voluntarily chose him for the place he was of before: You have heard of his great match with ye Lady Obrian[6] (who is said to be worth 5 or

[1] Heneage Finch, second son of the first Earl of Nottingham, educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, where he matriculated 18 Nov. 1664, aged 15. He was barrister of the Inner Temple, where he was known as 'the silver-tongued Finch,' K.C. 1677, solicitor-general 1678–9, conducted Lord Russell's prosecution 1683, 'with more of a vicious eloquence than law,' removed by James II 1686, one of the counsel for the seven bishops 1688, M.P. for the University of Oxford 1679, for Guildford 1685, and for the University again in 1689 and in subsequent parliaments except 1698 till he was made Baron of Gernsey or Guernsey 1703, and privy councillor. He was created Earl of Aylesford 1714, was for a short time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and died 1719. His father, of the same name, 'the Chancellour,' was a prominent politician in the reign of Charles II, and figures as Amri in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681, and died in 1682. For the robbery of his mace see n. 5, p. 219. The lives of both father and son are in *D. N. B.*

[2] See n. 1, p. 276.

[3] See n. 3, p. 276. He was Professor of Ancient History, not of Physick.

[4] sc. Lamphire.

[5] Williamson, see n. 3, p. 139.

[6] See n. 6, p. 275. She married her first husband, who was eldest son and heir apparent of Henry seventh Earl of Thomond, about 1661. He was buried 9 Sept. 1678 in Westminster Abbey and she married Williamson within three months. She outlived him about a year, being buried in Westminster Abbey with both her husbands 11 Nov. 1702.

6000^{t} per añū) since he was eclips'd att Court[1]: He designs to live wth her in ye country for ye most part. 'Tis said the young Lord (who is about 13 yeares of age) will be sent to our College shortly[2], if all things succeed well above as 'tis hoped they will. As for College newes wee have had some alteracõns lately amongst ye ffellowes, for 2 of them (sc: Mr Skelton[3] our Senior who lives wth ye B^{p} of Lincolne, & Mr Nanson[4] my imediate Junior) have taken 2 College Parsonages lately one whereof is said to be worth 200^{t} p añū & the other above an 100^{t}. Mr Wharton[5] (our 3^{d} Senior whom Mr Sands[6] educated) also dy'd lately: & instead of these 3 wee took in 5 on ye 15 of this month, sc: Mr *Bradly*[7], Mr *Rook*[8], *Shepheard*[9],

[1] Williamson lost his post of secretary of state in February 1678–9, being succeeded by the Earl of Sunderland.

[2] Dis aliter visum. He never joined the College. See n. 6, p. 275.

[3] See n. 3, p. 119, n. 1, p. 223.

[4] See n. 2, p. 232.

[5] Gilbert Wharton entered Queen's College as a batler 11 May, and matriculated 26 October, 1660. He proceeded B.A. 15 Oct. 1664, M.A. 7 May, 1668, B.D. 19 July, 1677. He was elected taberdar 23 June, 1663, fellow 4 March, 1668–9, and admitted the same day. He was camerarius in 1674–5, and thesaurarius 1676–7, and was rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, from 1674, till his death, while still a fellow, in February 1678–9. He was buried in the old chapel.

[6] This may be either (1) Edwin Sandys of Esthwaite, son of Samuel (for whom see n. 3, p. 16) who 'lived some time at Kendal in Westmorland, where he granted some land to the free-school there, which is still known by the name of Sandys's close or field' (West's *Antiquities of Furness*, ed. W. Close, Ulverston, 1805, p. 331); or (2) Thomas Sandes, of Kendal, who founded an exhibition at Queen's College for a scholar from Kendal (Nicholson's *Annals of Kendal*, p. 192). Wharton appears from *A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall* to have been a not uncommon name at Kendal in the seventeenth century.

[7] See n. 1, p. 265.

[8] William Rooke, b. at Workington, Cumberland, entered Queen's College 11 Oct. as batler, and matriculated 22 Oct. 1669, aged 17, son of J. He proceeded B.A. 16 May, 1674; M.A. 30 Oct. 1677; B.D. 12 Apr. 1690. His election as taberdar is omitted from the College Register. He was elected and admitted fellow 15 March, 1678–9. He was camerarius from 1683 to 1685, and thesaurarius 1690–1 and again 1693–4. He was vicar of Plumstead 1691, which apparently did not vacate his fellowship, and being senior fellow was presented by the College to the rectory of Hedley, Hants, in 1695.

[9] Two persons of the name of Robert Sheepherd entered Queen's College as batlers on successive days, 25 and 26 March, 1670. They both matriculated 17 May, 1670; were both elected 'in pauperes pueros (seu scholares de taberdâ)' 10 Dec. 1674, as Shepheard sen. and Shepheard jun.; and both proceeded to the degree of B.A. 6 Feb. 1674–5. The senior was son of Christopher, was born at Kentmire in Westmorland, and was 19 at the time of his matriculation. The junior who is the person mentioned in the text was born at Caldbeck, in Cumberland, son of Richard, and was 18 when he was matriculated. He proceeded M.A. 1 July, 1678, and was elected fellow, as Dixon says, with the four others 15 March,

Tully[1], & *Lancaster*[2]. One Compton[3] (who was second Senior) misst. The 2 Juniors of these 5 were sent into France by Sr Joseph[4], and Rook is his Mathematick Lecturer[5]. The names of ye Fellows before were Mr *Skelton*[6], Mr *Crostwhaite*[7], Mr *Wharton*[8], Mr *Mill*[9], *myself*, Mr *Nanson*[10], Mr *Simson*[11], Mr *Throughere*[12], Mr *Ward*[13], Mr *Halton*[14],

1678–9. He only enjoyed his fellowship for a year, his name disappears from the Long Roll for the fourth quarter of 1679–80, and administration of his property was granted at Oxford 8 Mar. 1680.

[1] George Tully was born at Carlisle. His father was Isaac, a merchant and mayor of Carlisle, who wrote '*A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in* 1644 *and* 1645,' which is one of Jefferson's *Carlisle Tracts*. Isaac's will is in *Cumbd. & Westmd. Archæological Transactions*, xi. 114 sqq., proved 1661, in which his son George is mentioned as not yet of age. George entered Queen's College as batler 11 May, and matriculated 17 May, 1670, aged 17. He proceeded B.A. 6 Feb. 1674–5, M.A. 1 July, 1678. He was elected taberdar 10 Dec. 1674, and fellow, as here described, 15 March, 1678–9. He continued fellow till the middle of 1682. He was chaplain to Richard Sterne, archbishop of York (1664–83), who had been bishop of Carlisle (1660–4), was canon and subdean of York 1680, preacher of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, rector of Gateshead, co. Durham, 1691 until his death 1695. There is an unfavourable account of him in Hearne, ed. Doble, ii. 94; and a favourable one in Wood's *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iv. 423. There is a notice of him also in *D. N. B.* at the end of the life of his more celebrated uncle Thomas, who was fellow of Queen's 1643, and principal of St. Edmund Hall 1658.

[2] See n. 3, p. 244.

[3] Richard Compton, entered Queen's College as batler 15 March, and matriculated 26 March, 1669, aged 16. He was son of Richard and born at Brough Sowerby in Westmorland, proceeded B.A. 19 February, 1673, M.A. 27 June, 1677. He was, it would seem from Dixon's statement, a taberdar of the College, but his election is not in the College Register, which was at this time kept with less than its usual accuracy,

[4] Williamson, see n. 3, p. 139.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] See n. 3, p. 119; and n. 1, p. 223.

[7] See n. 2, p. 223.

[8] See n. 5, p. 279.

[9] See n. 4, p. 232.

[10] See n. 2, p. 232.

[11] William Sympson, Simpson, or Simson, born at Ashes, Cumberland, entered Queen's College as batler 10 March, and matriculated 23 March, 1665–6, aged 19. His father's name was William. He proceeded B.A. 14 June, 1670; and M.A. 19 Feb. 1673–4. His election as taberdar does not occur in the College Register. He was elected fellow 10 Dec. 1674. He was camerarius in 1680–1. He vacated his fellowship at the beginning of 1682, when he was promoted to the vicarage of Monk Sherborne, Hants.

[12] See n. 6, p. 228.

[13] See n. 5, p. 228.

[14] Brother of Timothy, the provost, for whom see n. 1, p. 104. John entered Queen's College as battler 21 October, and matriculated 13 Dec. 1667, aged 17. He

& Mr *Singleton*[1]. Sr Joseph has forfeited his ffellowship by his marriage. The Bp of Lincolne has put out a prface lately before some lettrs & speeches relateing to ye Gun-powder plot in K. James's time[2]; The price of all together is 3s – 4d. Oates (the first discoverer of ye late plot, whose picture is come out lately) has put out a sermon wch he preachd in London[3]; & translated a discovery of the mystery

was born at Greystock, Cumberland. His father's name was Miles. He proceeded B.A. 14 May, 1672; M.A. 1 July, 1675; B.D. 21 Oct. 1684. His election as taberdar is not in the College Register. He was elected fellow 3 Feb. 1675–6. He was senior proctor of the University in 1681, with Richard Oliver of St. John's as his colleague. It was at this time usual to elect one of the Proctors, usually the Senior, to White's Professorship of Moral Philosophy, and Halton seems to have held it as a sinecure from 1682 to 1687. He was camerarius in 1681–2, and thesaurarius from 1682 to 1686. He vacated his fellowship at the end of 1688 on his promotion to the rectory of Sulhamstead Abbots with Sulhamstead Bannister, Berks. Foster (*Al. Ox.* s.v.) says he was made prebendary of St. David's in 1682, where Timothy had been prebendary 1665–71, and was still canon residentiary since 1668 and archdeacon of Brecon since 1671. A William Halton held Timothy's prebend of Clydey from 1673 to 1688, but John's name is not in the lists in Jones and Freeman's *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, London, 1856. Le Neve does not give the prebendaries before 1714.

[1] Zachariah Singleton, son of Richard, who probably matriculated from Balliol College, 12 Dec. 1634, aged 18, and in that case grandson of Isaac, a Brasenose man, elected fellow of All Souls, chancellor and archdeacon of Carlisle, rector of Great Salkeld and vicar of Crosthwaite, was born at his father's rectory of Melmerby in Cumberland, entered Queen's College as battler 3 April, and matriculated 10 April, 1668, aged 17. He proceeded B.A. 19 Feb. 1673–4, and M.A. 27 June, 1677. His election as taberdar is not in the College Register. He was elected fellow 'unanimi consensu suffragantium' 14 Dec. 1677, and admitted the same day. He held his fellowship till the autumn of 1680.

[2] The Gunpowder-Treason: With a Discourse of the Manner of its Discovery; and A Perfect Relation of the Proceedings against those horrid Conspirators; Wherein is Contained their Examinations, Tryals, and Condemnations: likewise King James's Speech to Both Houses of Parliament, On that Occasion; Now Reprinted. A Preface touching that Horrid Conspiracy, By the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord Bishop of Lincoln. And by way of Appendix, Several Papers or Letters of Sir Everard Digby, Chiefly relating to the Gunpowder-Plot, Never before Printed. London, Printed by Tho. Newcomb, and H. Hills, and are to be sold by Walter Kettilby, at the Bishops Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1679. (Sm. 8°. Queen's College Library.)

[3] A Sermon preached at St. Michaels Wood-street, At the request of some Friends; and now published To prevent Mistakes. By Titus Oates, D.D. There is one God, and one Mediator betwixt God and Man, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a Ransome for all. 2 Tim. 2. 5, 6. London, Printed by H. Hills and T. Newcomb, for Gabriel Kunholt, Book-binder to his Highness Prince Rupert, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Post-office over against the Muse, at the Sign of the King's Head. 1679. (Sm. 4°. Queen's College Library.) The text of the Sermon, which is dedicated to Prince Rupert, is Matth. 18. 11. The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost.

of ye Iniquity[1]: But you have these in ye Gazett, so that I shall only add the humble service of

S^r Yo^r faithfull Freind
in his power
THO: DIXON.

Yo^r Nephew[2] is in yor debt for
yor last, he p^rsents his duty to you.
My respects to Mr William[3] & all wth you.

These forward 3
For the Wor^pfull Daniel
Fleming Esq^β att
Rydall Hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland

To be sent by ye Post to Lancaster
& so to Kendall.
Post pd to London 2^d.

CLX.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2164).

Oxon April ye 19. 79.

S^r

Yours of Mar. ye 8 I received, and I am very glad to hear that you are all well; and I would not have delayed writeing soe long, but that I thought to haue writ with Rich. Burnyeats[4], who should haue bene here ere this; but not being yett come I make bold to write

[1] An exact Discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity As it is now in Practice amongst the Jesuits and other their Emissaries: With a particular Account of their Antichristian and Devillish Policy. Composed in the Italian Tongue by One of the Romish Religion, Translated into English, and now newly Published by Titus Oates, D.D. John 8. 44. Ye are of your Father the Devil, and the lusts of your Father ye will do; he was a Murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the Truth; because there is no Truth in him. Licensed and Entred according to Order. London, Printed by Tho. James for Benj. Harris at the Stationers Arms in Sweetings Rents in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1679. (Sm. 4°. Queen's College Library.)

[2] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[3] William Fleming, D. F.'s eldest son, for whom see n. 2, p. 209.

[4] See n. 6, p. 263.

now, to acquaint you, y^t I shall shortly want a new sute, my old one being almost gone: Soe y^t I might know before I want whether you would be pleased to buy ye cloth their or here, which I belive is much cheaper and as fashonable their, which if you doe you can not send a wrong colour if you miss black; which is very seldome worn by any but Doctors, masters and Bachelours[1]. Mr Wharton[2] one of our Senior fellows died lately, who was very kind to me when I came, and I belive would haue bene a good frinde to me if he had lived. Soe with my duty to your selfe, and my love to all my brothers and sisters, I rest

S^r

Your dutifull son

HENRY FLEMING.

My cousen Henry[3] presents his service to you.

For forward 3
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir
att Rydall-hall near
Kendal.
These.
Post paid to London 2^d.

CLXI.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2169).

Oxõn May ye 2, 79.

S^r

Haueing soe fitt an oppertunity I could not omitt troubleing Mr Duckett[4] (who was pleased to take Oxford in his roode) with y^e

[1] Characterising the period following the Restoration, Wood, who was no friend of the followers of Cromwell, writes:—'Their aime is not to live as students ought to do, viz. temperat, abstemious, and plaine and grave in the apparell; but to live like gent., to keep dogs and horses, to turne their studies and coleholes in places to receive bottles, to swash it in apparell, to weare long periwigs, etc.; and the theologists to ride abroad in grey coats with swords by their sides.' (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 423.) Again (ib. ii. 96), among 'divers things disired by most sober men to be reformed,' he specifies 'Extravicanci in apparell, having their suits and hats dect with colored ribbons, and long haire periwiggs: and extravagancie in their gownes.'

[2] See n. 5, p. 279.

[3] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.

[4] This may be either Anthony or Richard. See n. 2, p. 206.

[illegible] of one line, who hath treated us all very noblely, soe hopeing that you are all well, with my duty to your selfe, and my love to my brothers and sisters; I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son

HENRY FLEMING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FLEMING (2170).

Oxon May ye 11 (79)

[illegible]

[illegible] bath yor lettr & money safe to my [illegible] Receipt for the 5d and wth the 5s yor [illegible] you lately by ye Post) and I & 4 or [illegible] good health in my new chamber, & I [illegible] kind of housewarming. The [illegible] fellowes that are come downe wth ye [illegible] Lancaster[7]) were of ye company, [illegible] Mr Lancaster who has some estate to [illegible] up wth Sr John[8] to Oxon & is now

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Lowther, second baronet, son of Col. John Lowther, [illegible] by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard [illegible] born 15 April, 1635, at Hackthorpe Hall, in Lowther [illegible] His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir [illegible] in co. Westmorland, bart. He entered Queen's [illegible] 23 June, the same day that William Lancaster [illegible] 12 July, 1670. Some letters concerning his

Tutor to his 2 Nephews[1]) I suppose will give you a visitt before their returne. The oth^r 2 may possibly waite upon you likewise. Mr Tully (whose bussiness is to part wth some houses in Carlile) is nephew to ye D^r who was Principall of Edmund hall[2]. There is one Gilpin[3] (a Batcheler of Arts, late of ye foundation) also come downe, who is to be Schoolmaster of St Bees[4]: and one Nevinson[5] a poor child & one

entrance and stay at Queen's College are in Appendix K. He succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy in 1675, was barrister-at-law Inner Temple 1677, M.P. for Westmorland in seven parliaments between 1677 and 1696, and was a zealous promoter of the Revolution. He was made a privy councillor 19 Feb. 1688–9, raised to the peerage as Viscount Lonsdale, and Baron Lowther 28 May, 1696, and died 10 July, 1700.

[1] The two 'nephews' were really half-uncles, sons of Sr John's grandfather by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hare of Stowe Bardolph, Norfolk. They were William, the sixth son, born 27 April, 1659, who entered Queen's College as commoner 1 Dec., matriculated 15 Dec. 1677, and was barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple 1685; and Robert, the seventh son, who was born 17 Feb. 1662–3, entered Queen's College as commoner 22 Jan. and matriculated 4 Feb. 1678–9. He was student of Middle Temple 1678, and M.P. for Westmorland 1705–8.

[2] Thomas Tullie was born at Carlisle 22 July, 1620, entered Queen's College as batler in Michaelmas Term, and matriculated 17 October, 1634. His father's name was George, and he was brother to Isaac the mayor, who wrote the account of the siege. He proceeded B.A. 4 July, 1639, M.A. 1 Nov. 1642, B.D. 23 July, 1657, and D.D. 9 Nov. 1660. He was elected taberdar 16 May, 1639, fellow 23 Novemb. 1643, and principal of Edmund Hall 22 Dec. 1658. He was presented to the rectory of Grittleton in Wiltshire in 1657, but was allowed to keep his fellowship with it till his election to Edmund Hall, because it was doubtful whether he would get any emolument from the living. He was Dudley Exhibitioner at Oriel College (see n. 2, p. 119) from 1636 to 1639. He was master of Tetbury grammar school, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II, and dean of Ripon from April 1675 until his death on the following 14 January. He submitted to the parliamentary visitors. He wrote a poem in French in the volume of Oxford Poems on the return of Queen Mary from Holland in 1643. His life is in *Athenæ*, and in *D. N. B.*

[3] Bernard Gilpin, son of Alan, born at Strickland, Westmorland, entered Queen's College as batler in January, and matriculated 13 Feb. 1673–4, aged 18. He proceeded B.A. 5 July, 1678.

[4] 'An entry in the Register Book' of St. Bees School 'shows that on June 29th, 1679, Mr. Bernard Gilpin produced an Instrument to the governors present, whereby it appeared that Timothy Halton, the then Provost, had appointed him schoolmaster. I have striven in vain to find his position in the Gilpin family, to which his Christian name indicates, beyond doubt, that he must have belonged. His occupancy of his office was very brief. He was buried at St. Bees, May 19th, 1681.' (Jackson's *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. 205.) He was perhaps the son of Alan and Dorothy Strickland who married him as her second husband and whose maiden name is unknown. If so he was grandson of Martin, son of William, the eldest brother of the Apostle of the North. (See Jackson's Pedigree of the Gilpins in his edition of the *Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin*, Lond. 1879.)

[5] Thomas Nevison or Nevinson, b. at Woodhead, Westmorland, son of Edward,

eldest
Fletche
parish, \
Henry Be
College as
entered as b.

adjacent, & 'tis possible y^e Terræ-filius[1] may make a Nosegay of it att y^e Act. Mr Norris of Exeter[2] & Mr Barrow of Corpus Christi[3] are lately chose Procters for y^e ensueing year. You may see in a Cycle[4] att y^e end of y^e Statutes what Colleges those officers are to be of for these 20 yeares & upwards. one of them is to be of our College 2 years hence[5]. Wee have an account out of Scotland of a barbarous & horrid assassinacõn lately cõmitted upon ye Archbishop of St Andrews[6]. The Presbyterians in both kingdoms begin to drive furiously & high. I wish ye Church well secur'd from ye Kirk as well

[1] The Terræ filii were two inceptors generally in Arts who made speeches, one on Act Saturday and one on Act Monday, full of personalities and often of mere filth, which often earned expulsion or abject apology. They were appointed by the Proctors. (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, v. 151.)

[2] Samuel Norris, matriculated from Exeter College 5 Apr. 1661, aged 17, B.A. 1666, M.A. 1669, B.D. 1680, on the termination of his Proctorship, rector of Tylehurst 1681, and of Englefield 1708. (Boase, *Reg. Coll. Exon.* 117.)

[3] Hugh Barrow, matriculated from Christ Church 3 July, 1663, elected scholar of Corpus Christi College 6 Oct. 1663, fellow 1673, B.A. 1666–7, M.A. 1669–70, B.D. 1681, 'rector of Heyford Purcells, or Heyford ad Pontem near Bister in Oxfordshire, hath written *A brief account of the Nullity of K. James's Title, and of the Obligation of the present Oaths of Allegiance.* Lond. 1689 qu. He is a learned man and able to write other things, which would, without doubt, be more pleasing to the sober part of scholars.' (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 380.)

[4] The two Proctors of the University were anciently elected in Convocation; but, the election having become very tumultuous, the method was changed by an ordinance of King Charles I, and from the year 1629 the choice was made within the several Colleges according to a cycle of twenty-three years. (*Historical Register*, p. 28.) In the original edition of the Laudian Statutes the Cycle is twice referred to, but is not set out. In the quarto edition of the Statutes published in 1768 the Cycle appears after the Statuta Aularia which were at the end of the original printed code. The Epinomis, which is printed at the end of Griffiths and Shadwell's edition, is added in writing at the end of the vellum copy of the original code belonging to Queen's College. But the Book of Statutes to which Dixon here refers is probably not the full body of them but the 'Statuta Selecta è Corpore Statutorum Vniversitatis Oxon. Vt in promptu & ad manum sint, quæ magis ad usum (præcipuè Iuniorum) facere videntur. Excusa cum Licentiâ Typis Guil: Turner, Typographi Vniversitatis, pro Guil: Webb, An. Dom. 1638,' published anonymously by Thomas Crosfield, Fellow of Queen's College. It was reprinted with the title Parecbolæ, siue Excerpta è Corpore Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis, in 1661, 1674, 1682, 1693, and frequently in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and in the middle of the latter century was given to undergraduates at matriculation. In the edition of 1671, which was probably the one to which Dixon was referring, the ordo sive series electionis Procuratorum, followed by the Statuta Carolina which prescribed it, comes at the end of the book, after the Epinomis.

[5] John Halton (for whom see n.14, p.280) was the Queen's proctor in 1681.

[6] Archbishop Sharp was murdered at Magus-muir in Fifeshire 3 May, 1679.

as ye Conclave[1]. I have inclosd yor Sons Accounts till Lady day last herein[2]. If any thing be amiss therein it shall be amended by

S^r

Yo^r most obleiged Freind & Servant

THO: DIXON.

These
To the Worpfull
Daniel Fleming
Esqr att
Rydall-hall
in Westmoreland
p^rsent.

CLXIII.

HENRY FLEMING'S COLLEGE ACCOUNTS, July 1678 to March 1679 (2406 A).

Flemings Accounts betwixt his entrance July ye 19 (78) & Lady Day (79)

		£	s	d
Inp^ris	For makeing his Gowne	0	4	6
	To the Mercer for some Materialls to it	0	4	9
	Paid in Caution money[3] to ye College	5	0	0
	For the use of a Bed before his owne was fitted up	0	1	6
	For Cording & matt for his own bed	0	1	0
	To the Polsterer[4] for Bed & Bolster	2	2	0
	more for Curtaines & chaires	0	11	6
	Pd to ye Stationer for Bookes Aug: 13	1	2	0
	Batles first Quarter, sc: Long Vac:	2	7	2
	Tutorage this Quarter	0	10	0
	Chamber & Studdy[5]	0	6	8
	Bedmaker & Laundress	0	4	0

[1] i. e. against the Presbyterians as well as against the Romanists. The conclave is the gathering of the Cardinals for the election of a Pope.

[2] See below CLXIII.

[3] The amount of Caution Money was the same in 1678 as in 1652. See XXIV, p. 38.

[4] i. e. the Upholsterer.

[5] 'Camera' the common bedroom; 'Musaeum' the separate study. See n. 10, p. 3.

Barber this Quarter	0	2	6
Batles Ter: Mich	3	5	6
Tutorage & Studdy	0	16	8
Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
Batles Ter. Nat:	3	5	7
Tutorage & Studdy	0	16	8
Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
Pd to ye Stationer for Bookes Feb: 15	0	10	0
For an Oval Table March ye 26	0	3	0
Pd for a paire of Shooes May ye 2 (79)	0	3	9
For mending Glass in his chamber	0	1	0
Due in all	22	12	9
Recd July ye 21 (78)	13	0	0
More of Burnyatts[1] Oct: 20 (78)	10	0	0
More of Mr Simson[2] (Jan: 31 (78/9)	5	0	0
More of Burnyatts May ye 2 (79)	5	0	0
Recd in all	33	0	0
So rem: in my hands May 10 (79)	10	7	3

Mr Dixon's Accompt
for my son Henry
F. till Mar. 25. 79[3].
1.

CLXIV.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2171).

Oxon. May 12. 79.

Sr

Your letters of April ye 10 and 29 I have received, with the 15s which you sent me, and I am very glad to hear you are well. I belive Mr Dixon doth send now with Ri. Burnyeats an accompt of all disburstments; for he told me this last week that he would. To acquaint you how far I have proceded in my study; for ye forenoon haveing read all Sandersons Logick[4], I must begin yis next week in

[1] Acknowledged in CLIII, p. 266.
[2] Acknowledged in CLVIII, p. 275.
[3] This is endorsed in D. F.'s handwriting.
[4] See n. 4, p. 251. He had brought this up with him from home.

Ethicks[1]; and for ye afternoon I read History such as Lu. Florus[2], Salust[3], Historia ab urbe condito[4] &c and for exercise, I make Greek or Latin verses every week, and sometime Declamations[5]. Soe with my duty to your self and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest

S^r

Your dutyfull Son
HENRY FLEMING.

I belive one of our fellows called Mr Singleton[6] doth goe into Cumberland with Ri. Burnyeats.

For
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir
att Rydal-hall near
Kendall.
These.

CLXV.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2190).

Oxõñ July ye 5. 79.

S^r

After soe long a silence I could noe longer omit writeing to acquaint you that I haue received ye cloth and ye rest of ye things which Mr Simpson[7] of Kendal sent, But Allan Beatman[8] being nugligent,

[1] See below CLXVII, and n. 1, p. 294.

[2] Another of the books he brought up with him. See p. 253.

[3] Sallust seems to have been a popular book at the Universities at this time. Christopher Wordsworth specifies four editions of this author as published by Oxford and Cambridge scholars in the first thirteen years of the eighteenth century. (*Scholæ Academicæ*, pp. 394–7.)

[4] This is probably Eutropius, Eutropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ ab Vrbe condita ad annum ejusdem Vrbis M.C.IX., as it appears in a collection of Epitomes of Roman History published at Amsterdam in 1637. (12mo. Queen's College Library.)

[5] See n. 1, p. 263.

[6] See n. 1, p. 281.

[7] See n. 7, p. 235.

[8] This seems to be the Bateman mentioned below in Dixon's Account, No. CLXXXII, p. 315. If he was a carrier, he probably belonged to the family of Bateman living at this time at Blease Hall, about four miles from Kendal on the upper road to Kirkby Lonsdale. Henry Bateman, whose name is carved over one of the doorways at Blease, was a carrier to and from London and York with pack-horses, for which there was extensive stabling upon the premises. He might, of course, have been possibly an employé of Mr. Simpson, but his presence at Oxford renders

sent it to London, soe that it was a litle longer in coming, and cost me 1s and 6d for the carrage of it from London, which he promised to pay. We are all in hopes of a very fine Act[1] this year, because there was none ye last. Soe hopeing that you are all well with my Duty to your self and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutifull son

HENRY FLEMING.

forward 3

For

Daniel Fleming Esqir
att Rydal-hall near
Kendal These
Post paid to London 2d.

CLXVI.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2191).

Oxõn July ye 6 (79)

WORTHY Sr:

These are only to acquaint you that wee are all well, & that upon ye good Newes of ye Scots being quell'd[2] wee are like to have an Act[1], in wch Solemnity they may possibly receive a second brush & be assaulted by smartness of Witt & Drollery as they have been already by dint of Sword, & I hope theyl not be able to meet wth another Indulgence after all, 'Tis pitty wee are but like to have one Terræfilius[3] to encounter with them & the Docters: heel be over-

this unlikely. Bateman was a well-known name in Kendal at this time. There are monuments to members of the Blease Hall family in Kendal church. Nicholas Bateman was a benefactor to Kendal church, and Henry to the chapel of Old Hutton in which township Blease Hall is situated. (See Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, 117, 219; Nicolson & Burn, i. 108; Bellasis' Westmorland Church Notes, ii. 5, 6.)

[1] There was an Act in 1679 on July 11, and twenty-three Cambridge masters of arts were incorporated after it. The programme is preserved in MS. Wood 276 A no. CCCXCVIII, in the Bodleian Library. (Clark's Wood's *Life and Times*, ii. 456.)

[2] 'June 27, Friday, bonfiers at night in Oxon (about 12 in number) for the great victorie over the rebellious Scots, in number 7000, given by the royallists.' (Clark's Wood's *Life and Times*, ii. 454.) Mr. Clark refers to Luttrell, i. 16, for the victory which was at Bothwell Bridge, on Sunday, 22 June, 1674.

[3] The Terræ filius this year was John King, M.A. of St. Mary Hall. '8 Aug. 1682 Mr. King of St. Mary Hall was chosen by the university vicar of Seiceston in Leicestershire.' (Wood's *Athenæ*, ed. Gutch, i. p. xcii.)

whelm'd wth matter: Yet heel have somwhat less upon ye account of ye loss of Dr Locky[1] (one of ye Canons of Christchurch & formerly Publick Library Keeper) who dy'd lately & left a great many choice Pictures & fine guilded Bookes behind him. 'Tis said that one Mr Hamond[2] (the Bp of Oxon's[3] chaplaine) has kisst ye Kings hand for his Canons place & that he is like to carry it notwithstanding ye Caveat that the Earle of Anglesey[4] has put in upon ye account of Dr Squib[5] his Chaplain, for whom they say he prtends a former grant of his Matys: & that the bussiness has been debated at ye Councill Table. The warden of Winchester College[6] dy'd also 4 or 5 dayes ago, & 'tis not doubted but that Dr Nicholas[7] (our prsent Vicechancellour & Warden of New College) will succeed him if he stand for ye place (wch is worth 5 or 600ł p annū whereas new College is not above

[1] Thomas Lockey, elected from Westminster to Christ Church 1618, student 1621, B.A. 1622, M.A. 1625, B.D. 1634, deprived of his tutorship and suspended from preaching by the parliamentary visitors for 'a very scandalouse sermon before the Universitie' 1651, prebendary of Chichester 1639–51, and of Salisbury 1660, librarian of the Bodleian 1660–5, canon of Christ Church 1665, died 29 June, 1679, buried in the cathedral where there is a monument to him. His portrait is in the Bodleian. Wood (*Fasti*, ii. 242) speaks of his reputation as a collector. His epitaph says that he had been twice at Rome.

[2] Wood says that the news of Lockey's death was concealed 'to give Hammond time to ride to London to get the canonry' (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 455). John Hammond was elected from Westminster to Christ Church 1658, proceeded B.A. 1662, M.A. 1664, B.D. 1679, D.D. 1680. He had been chaplain to William Fuller, Barlow's predecessor in the bishopric of Lincoln, and promoted by him to a prebend at Lincoln, and to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. He resigned his archdeaconry in 1701 on his appointment to the rectory of Chalfont St. Giles', Bucks. He was installed canon of Christ Church 8 July, 1679, and died 25 May, 1723, aged 83. He gave to Christ Church the statue of Bishop Fell which has been replaced in the north-east corner of Tom Quad by a new one given by Dean Liddell, and the bust of Dean Aldrich formerly in the chapter house, now in the library.

[3] See n. 3, p. 218.

[4] Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia and Baron Mountmorris in the peerage of Ireland, was created Earl of Anglesey and Baron Annesley 1661. He was born in Dublin, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (see Bloxam, ii. p. cvi), was M.P. for co. Radnor 1645–53. He acted as Commissioner for the parliament for the government of Ireland, but after the execution of Charles I changed sides. Burnet calls him 'a man of a grave deportment.' He was Lord Privy Seal 1673–82, and died 6 Apr. 1686.

[5] Probably Arthur Squibb, elected from Westminster to Christ Church 1656, B.A. 1660, M.A. 1662, vicar of Netherbury, Dorset, 1673–97.

[6] William Burt, scholar of Winchester 1618, fellow of New College 1627, Head Master of Winchester 1653, Warden 1658. He had been Anthony Wood's Headmaster at Thame.

[7] See n. 4, p. 265.

2001)[1]. Upon ye promotion of ye sd Dr Nicholas to ye Wardenship of Winchestr 'tis beleiv'd that Dr Beeson[2] Schoolmaster there, will be remov'd to New College, & that one Harris[3] (ffellow of Winchestr) will be made Schoolmaster. 'Tis also fancy'd that our Provost may be made Vicechancellour upon this revolucõn assoon as ye othr is out[4]. Some lettrs informe us that ye Duke of Albermarle[5] is made privy Seale & that ye Queen goes shortly from Windsor to ye Spaw[6] & so to Portugall. I am

Sr

Yor Affectionate Servt

THO: DIXON.

These forward 3
To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq att
Rydall-hall
in Westmoreland.
To be sent by ye Post to Lancaster
& so to Kendall.
Post pd to London 2d

[1] 'It was a strange thing the head of "the greater light" thus descending to rule "the lesser light." But the precedent thus set by Nicholas was followed by his successors in the Wardenship of New College for nearly a hundred years, and was founded on solid and substantial reasons. In the whirligigs of time the post of Warden of Winchester, which was intended by Wykeham to be only half as valuable as that of New College, had become the richer manger.' (Leach's *History of Winchester College*, p. 360.) See also Rashdall and Rait's *New College*, p. 208. Bishop Hoadley as Visitor disallowed an election of the sort, and it was not repeated after his time.

[2] Henry Beeston was elected scholar of Winchester 1644, fellow of New College 1649, proceeded B.C.L. 1653, D.C.L. 1661. He refused to submit to the parliamentary visitors and was expelled. He was headmaster of Winchester 1658–79, and warden of New College from 1679 till his death in 1701. In spite of his non-submission, for which see Burrows' *Register of the Visitors*, 56, 92, Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 460) says 'he had run with the times.'

[3] William Harris was elected scholar of Winchester 1661, fellow of New College 1667, proceeded B.A. 1671, M.A. 1675, B. and D.D. 1689. He was 'Hostiarius' at Winchester, admitted fellow of Winchester 1677, and was headmaster from 1679 to 1700. He was prebendary of Winchester 1695–1700. Under him Winchester flourished, and 'School' was built. (Leach's *History of Winchester College*, p. 361.)

[4] Timothy Halton 'being nominated by the chancellor's letter dated from Dublin Castle 19 Jul. was admitted in convoc. 5 Aug.' Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 369.

[5] This was Christopher, son of the great General Monk, and so second duke of this creation. He was, however, never Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. This office was held at the time by the Earl of Anglesey, for whom see n. 4, p. 292, from 22 Apr. 1673 till 27 Oct. 1682.

[6] Catherine did not leave England till 1692. Spa in Belgium had been a

CLXVII.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2206).

Oxõñ August y° 19, 79

Sr

Yours of July the 18 with 15s I have received and am very glad to hear that you are all well, and according to your order I here send you the names and prices of my bought bookes, and for an accompt of my studyes, I think it needless to send any, because my Tutor reads nothing to me yet besids what I read before; but a compendium of Ethicks (which I write out of a paper bookes of his[1]) which is now almost at an end, and what must be the next booke I doe not know as yet. My goon[2] being almost worn I though fit to acquaint you of it now, that I might know when Rich. Burnyeats comes againe whether you will be pleased to send it, or haue it bought here. All here are very civil to me yet, and I hope I shall give none any occasion to be otherwise. Soe with my duty to your selfe and my love to my brothers and Sisters is all from

Sr

Your dutyfull son
Henry Fleming.

Our Mr Provost is lately made Vicechacelour of Oxford.

For
Daniel Fleming
Esqir att Rydal-hall
near Kendal

These

favourite place of resort for invalids for a long time. Sir Christopher Hatton went there for his health in Queen Elizabeth's time.

[1] It would seem that there was a traditional compendium of Ethics, handed on from Tutor to Tutor in the College. I have a little duodecimo manuscript of which the title-page is 'Ethices Compendium. In usum Collegij Reginensis, A Sociis ejusdem compositum Oxõñ: Disce homines, moresq; hominum, non somnia Vatum. Thomas Buckle E Coll: Reg: Oxõñ: 1715.' This perhaps represents the contemporary modification of the compendium transcribed by Henry Fleming. There are sixty pages of text divided into twenty-nine chapters, all full of divisions and subdivisions. The doctrine is mainly peripatetic.

[2] i. e. gown.

CLXVIII.

List of Books bought by Henry Fleming in Oxford (2362)[1].

Bookes bought at Oxford before Aug. 19. 1679.

	£	s	d
Crakanthrops Logick[2]	00	05	00
Smiglesius's Logick[3]	00	08	00
Masius's Logick[4]	00	05	06
Fournier upon Euclid[5]	00	02	06

[1] The first line of this document and the last three lines are in D. F.'s handwriting. The rest is written by Henry, who enclosed this document in CLXVII.

[2] Logicæ Libri Quinque, De Prædicabilibus, Prædicamentis, Syllogismo ejusque speciebus Demonstrativo, Probabili, Una cum Appendice de Syllogismo Sophistico. Huc accessit Introductio in Metaphysicam, et Tractatus de Providentia Dei. Authore Ri. Crackanthorpo, SS. Theologiæ Doctore, et Collegii Reginæ Oxon. Socio. Editio Quarta priori auctior & emendatior. Oxoniæ: Typis L. Lichfield, & H. Hall, Acad. Typog. Impensis Johannis Williams, sub signo Coronæ in Cœmeterio Divi Pauli, 1677. (4°, Queen's College Library.) The Library has also the third edition, published in 1670. The first edition of the Logic was published in London 1622; of the Metaphysic at Oxford 1619; of the Providence of God at Cambridge 1622. He entered Queen's College 1583, and became fellow 1598. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] Logica Martini Smiglecii Societatis Jesu, S. Theologiæ Doctoris, Selectis Disputationibus & quæstionibus illustrata. Et in duos Tomos distributa: In qua Quicquid in Aristotelico organo vel cognitu necessarium, vel obscuritate perplexum, tam clare et perspicue, quam solide ac nervose pertractatur. Cum Indice Rerum copioso. Ad Perillustrem ac Magnificum Dominum D^{m}. Thomam Zamoyscium, &c. Oxonii, Excudebat A. Lichfield, Acad. Typogr. Impensis H. Crypps, J. Godwin & R. Blagrave, An. Dom. 1658. Cum Privilegio. (4°, Queen's College Library.)

[4] In the Bodleian is a thick quarto containing the two volumes of Commentaria in Dialecticam Aristotelis, una cum quæstionibus, quæ à gravissimis viris disputari solent. Auctore F. Didaco Masio Valentino, Ordinis Prædicatorum, ingenuarum artium et sacræ Theologiæ Doctore, ejusdemque in florentissima Valentnoirum Academia publico Professore. The title-page is missing. From Quetif and Echard's *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*, Paris, 1721, ii. 365 a, it appears that the Author was brother Didacus Mas of Villa Real in the province of Valencia in Spain, that the book was first published at Valencia in 4° in 1592 by Petrus Patritius, and that the Bodleian Edition was published at Cologne by Conrad Burgenius in 1617 in 4°.

[5] Euclidis Sex Primi Elementorum Geometricorum Libri, Commodius demonstrati. A P. Georg. Fournier è Societate Jesu. Accesserunt Elementa Astronomica, ubi Theodosii Tripolitæ Sphæricorum libri tres, & universa triangulorum

Sophoclis	00	04	06
Wingates Arethmatick[1]	00	04	00
Romans Antiquites[2]	00	01	06
Two quiers of paper	00	01	00
In all .	01	12	00

July 10. 80 Sent then by Rich. Burnyate Q. Curtius
Febr. 14. 80 Sent then by Rich. Burnyate The Antiquity & excellency of Globes[3] 4° And Speeds Epitome[4].

CLXIX.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2208).

Oxõñ Aug: 20 (79)

Worthy Sr:

Though you were pleas'd to own yor self my Debtor in ye begiñing of yor last: yett I found myself amply satisfy'd; contented & paid before I gott to the end. I add paid upon ye account of the 5t in

resolutio demonstrantur per Johannem Baptistam Duhamel, Mathesewos Professorem. Editio prioribus auctior atq; castigatior. Cantabrigiæ, Excudebat J. Field, impensis Edwardi Story, M DC LXV. (12°, Queen's College Library.)

[1] Mr. Wingate's Arithmetick, containing a perfect method for the knowledge and practice of Common Arithmetick. First Composed by Edmund Wingate late of Grayes-Inne Esquire. Afterwards enlarged at the request, and with the approbation of Mr. Wingate in his lifetime. And now in this third Edition digested into a more familiar methode, and very much augmented as is more fully declared in the Preface and Table of Contents. By John Kersey, Teacher of the Mathematicks, at the Sign of the Globe in Shandois-Street in Covent Garden. London, Printed for Philemon Stephens at the Gilded Lion in St. Pauls Churchyard, 1658. (8°, Queen's College Library.) Wingate (1596–1656) was a member of Queen's College whence he matriculated 12 Oct. 1610, proceeding B.A. 30 June, 1614. He was M.P. for Bedfordshire 1654–5. His Arithmetic went through many editions. The eleventh edition (1704) with a new supplement by George Shelley is also in Queen's College Library. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] An Epitome of Mr. John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain. And of his Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World. In this New Edition are added The Descriptions of His Majesties Dominions abroad, viz. New England, New York, Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Jamaica,

money mencõn'd therein which I rec'd afterwards, as also ye Token[1], wherew^th^ yor Nephew[2] & I, yor Godsons[3] Tutor, Mr Musgrave[4] & some others drank yor health wth the Ambassadour[5], who passes for a Servant (or Carrier) amongst us, but is no less (as some say) than a Justice of Peace in his own Country. Yo^r^ Godson & his brother[6] were gone into Wales before his arriveall, & they are not return'd as yet. Yo^r^ Nephew is in good health, & is like to keep himself so, while he continues to rise att 6 of ye Clock in ye morning, wch he dos not faile of as yet in Terme time. As to what you hint concerning his Treating, 'tis wholly grounded (I fancy) upon his abundant kindness to his Countrymen, to whom (if any of them happen to call upon him) he is very kind, & haveing the conveniency of a Cellar (und^r^ the cloyst^r^ belonging to Sr Josephs building[7]) is not stingy or niggardly of the liquor that's in it, if theyl accept of it: yet he endeavours to shirk all he can himself, & Ile assure you he hates drinking as much as any man can do. If he should be the least inclin'd that way, I should be very unworthy if I did not acquaint either you or his Father with it. I hope he gives his ffather a good account of ye money he receives, All I fear is that his expences amount high not so much upon the account of Treats, as Curiosity's (viz: pictures, cloathes, pamphletts) & ornam^ts^ for his chamber, which will be of use afterwards. I am sure his Batles are moderate & so are his other Colledge Dues. Yo^r^ son continues studious & frugall in a much lower rank. I want newes to returne you in lieu of yo^rs^. I need not tell you that what I prophecy'd formerly concerning our provosts being Vicechancellour is come to pass. or that ye B^p^ of Lincolne designs for Bugden[8] ye next week in order to his Visitacõn, wch is as great newes as the former. Alder-

Barbados, As also The Empire of the Great Mogol, with the rest of the East Indies, The Empire of Russia, With their respective Descriptions. London, Printed for Tho. Basset at the George Inn in Fleet-Street, and Ric. Chiswel at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1676.

[1] See n. 1, p. 112. The token on this occasion was five shillings, see Appendix E.

[2] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] Probably Philip, for whom see n. 4, p. 244.

[5] Richard Burnyeat, the carrier.

[6] See Additional Notes.

[7] See n. 2, p. 239. Loggan's picture, which is drawn from the east, does not show the side of Williamson's building on which the cloister must have been. The idea of a cellar under the cloister in front of a building was adopted by Hawksmoor on the east and west sides of the present front quadrangle.

[8] See n. 4, p. 197.

man Wright[1] & Brome Harwood[2] are chose Parliam^t men againe for ye Citty of Oxõn, & Sr Leolin Jenkins[3] (who is upon his returne from Nimegen) & Dr Parrott[4] (a Civilian & Comissary for Alesbury) were chosen yesterday for ye University, There were 2 more that stood sc: Dr Oldish[5] & Mr Lane[6]; the latt^r whereof had only 55 votes

[1] William Wright, son of Martin who had been a goldsmith and alderman of the city. He was the leading civic authority, a prominent Whig and obnoxious to the court. He was suspected of being privy to the Ryehouse plot. His house and land attached to it stood on the city wall within what are now the precincts of Exeter College. He was M.P. for Oxford in the last three parliaments of Charles II's reign, and died 1693. According to Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 439) he was a great 'cocker.' On this occasion George Pudsey lost it but by 20 votes. He was recorder and unsuccessful Tory Candidate now and at the next election, but was returned to James II's parliament in 1685.

[2] Brome Whorwood, of Holton near Wheatley, was M.P. for Oxford in all Charles II's parliaments, having been returned in 1661 with Richard Croke, the recorder, and to the other three with Alderman Wright. He married Jane Ryther 'the most loyal person to Charles I in his miseries.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 227.) His only son of the same name was drowned in crossing from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight (ib. p. 226).

[3] Leoline Jenkins, a native of Glamorganshire, matriculated from Jesus College 1641, aged 16; suffered for his royalist opinions under the Commonwealth, was made fellow of Jesus College at the Restoration and D.C.L., and soon after principal. He was an advocate of Doctors' Commons 1644, judge of high court of admiralty 1668–73, and of prerogative court of Canterbury 1668–85. He was knighted 1669. He resigned his principalship in 1673 on being appointed a plenipotentiary to Cologne, and afterwards served in the same capacity at Nimeguen. He was M.P. for Hythe 1673–8, and for Oxford University 1679–85, and was one of the principal secretaries of state 1680–4. He died 1 Sept. 1685 and was honoured with a public funeral in Jesus College chapel. (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 231.)

[4] Charles Perrott, of St. John's College (to be distinguished from the Oriel man of the same name, for whom see n. 1, p. 184), entered 1657, proceeded B.A. 1661, B.C.L. 1664, D.C.L. 1669. He was fellow of his college, an advocate of Doctors' Commons, and M.P. for the University in the last three parliaments of Charles II, and died 10 June, 1686. Hearne calls his epitaph in St. John's College chapel 'long, tedious and fulsome' (ed. Doble, iii. 398). Wood (*Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 460), describing the election says, 'the black pot men carried it for Perot, a thorough paced soaker.'

[5] William Oldys, son of a vicar of Adderbury who was killed by the parliamentary soldiers in 1644–5, entered Winchester as a scholar 1648, was fellow of New College 1655–71, B.C.L. 1661, D.C.L. 1667. He was an advocate of Doctors' Commons, and was again an unsuccessful candidate for burgess of the University when Sir Leoline Jenkins died, being defeated by George Clarke of All Souls, the benefactor to Worcester College.

[6] James Lane, 'a young and conceited person and absent' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 460), son of George first viscount Lanesborough, matriculated as gentleman-commoner from Christ Church 1667, B.A. 1670 and created M.A. the same year. He succeeded his father 1683, and died without issue 1724, when

& ye other 114, whereas Sr Leolin had 204 & Dr Parrott 224. I am

Sr Yor Devoted Servt

THO: DIXON.

Dr Nicholas[1] (the old Vicechancellour & Warden of New College) being lately made Warden of Winchester College, one Dr Beeston[2] (Schoolmaster of Winchestr) is prferr'd to the Wardenship of New College in Oxon. Severall things of Hobbs[3] are come out of late; some of wch were printed before & others not.

These
To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esqr att
Rydall Hall
in Westmoreland
prsent.

CLXX.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2213).

Oxon Sept: 7 (79)

HONORED Sr:

In my last by Burnyatts I gave you to understand that wee were all in good health: But wee have not all continued so ever since, for yor son has been indispos'd & much out of order of late, especially about ten dayes ago: att which time he was taken wth a pain in his belly which caus'd it to swell & produced an hard lump on the outside, & a gripeing within, both which together inclin'd him to a feaver & disturb'd his rest very much. Whereupon (for fear of ye rest) I sent for a Doctor after the Apothecary had been with him a day or two. And they two together did so order the matter, that, through Gods blessing, & their care; he escaped the violence of ye distemper & is in a maner perfectly recover'd. He has been abroad these 2 or 3 dayes

the peerage became extinct. Lanesborough House where he died was turned into an infirmary in 1740, and St. George's Hospital now occupies its site at Hyde Park Corner.

[1] See n. 1, p. 243.

[2] See n. 2, p. 293.

[3] This was the last year of Hobbes' life. He died 4 Dec. 1679 in his ninety-second year. A surreptitious edition of 'Behemoth,' which had been suppressed in 1668, appeared in 1679, and an autobiography in Latin verse, 'Vita carmine expressa.' In 1678 appeared the 'Decameron Physiologicum,' his last defence of his mathematical heresies on the subject of the squaring of the circle, the cubing of the sphere and the doubling of the cube, and a new edition of 'De Mirabilibus Pecci,' with an English translation by A Person of Quality. An edition of his translation of Homer appeared in 1677.

& begins to pick up his crumbs again mainly. I suspect that eating of green fruit was a great occasion of his malady; I have advis'd him to forbear it for ye future. I shall satisfy the Doctor & the Apothecary & send you ye particulars att ye returne of ye Carrier. I would have writt to you when he began to be amiss, but that he was not willing. I suppose heel acquaint you with his condition this Post. Your nephew[1] (who is in good health) went to see him very often, he desires to have his duty prsented unto you. And I shall desire you to prsent mine to my ffathr when you see him. I need not tell you that his Royall Highness[2] is in England, or what remarks were made (as well as Bonefires in Windsor) on his arriveall on ye 2d of September. Some say that his Dutchess is a comeing over, others that he returns speedily again. My respects to yor Son Wm: I am Yor Servt

THO: DIXON.

These forward 3d
For the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq, att
Rydall-hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland.
To be sent by ye Post to Lancaster & so
to Kendall.
Post pd to London 2d.

CLXXI.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2214).

Oxon. Septem. 11. 79.

Sr

For fear you should hear of my late sickness, and not of my recovery, I made bold to write now to acquaint you, that I haue bene troubled lately with a feaver and the gripping of the gutts very sore for two weeks, but I am now (god be praysed) very well again. Soe

[1] Henry Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.

[2] 'Sept. 1, Munday, the duke of York came by water to Whitehall incognito at night; laid that night at Sir Allen Apsley's house in St. James. The next day he went to Windsore to see the king lately indisposed. To the king, the king received him kindly and both wept.' (Wood's *Life*

hopeing that you are all well with my duty to your self, and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son
HENRY FLEMING.

Here is two bookes lately sett out ye one is a letter concerning ye invocation of sence by ye Byshop of Lyncolne[1] price 6d. ye other is a letter shewing yt Bishops are not to be Judges of Parlement in causes Capital[2], Price 10d.

forward 3

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
att Rydal hall near
Kendal
These
Post paid to London 2d

CLXXII.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2228).

Oxon. Novem. 24. 79.

Sr

Yours of September ye 24 I received and was very glad you were all well, and haveing soe fitt an opertunity I could not omit writeing though haveing no business worth the time. Soe with my duty to your self and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son
H: Fleming

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These.

[1] A Letter concerning Invocation of Saints, and Adoration of the Cross, Writ Ten Years since to John Evelyn of Depthford Esq.; By Dr. Barlow then Provost of Q. Colledge, and now Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Psal. LXV. 2. O Thou that hearest Prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come. London, Printed by John Macock for John Martyn at the sign of the Bell in St. Paul's Church-yard, MDCLXXIX.

[2] A Letter of a Gentleman to his Friend, Shewing that the Bishops Are not to be Judges in Parliament in Cases Capital. Printed in the Year, 1679. It appeared in small 8°, 119 pages, and in 4°, 31 pages, both editions, it would seem, in the same year. It was written by Denzil, Lord Holles, who was now 80 years of age and died in the following year. The controversy to which it gave rise was continued till after his death. His life is in *D. N. B.*

CLXXIII.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2230).

Oxõn Nov: 27 (79)

Honou^red Sr:

Though you happen'd to be from home att Burnyatts's comeing up: yet I must not omitt this opportunity of his returne, & of acquainting you with ye small & inconsidrable transactions that have happen'd amongst us of late. The greatest whereof (as to Colledge affaires) is that wee have admitted one Mr Nicholson[1] (whom Sr Joseph has sent both into Germany & France) into our Society: hee's a Relation of Mr Skeltons[2] & was his Scholler first & mine afterwards, hee's so well skill'd in ye Saxon Language[3] that Sr Joseph has founded a Saxon Lecture in our Colledge which he reades every Wednesday in Terme time. There's a Tabiter also to be admitted on St Tho: day[4], about wch time I hope to gett yor Son in Poor child, wch is the first step to the great prefermt they all aime att. He has been troubled with a cold of late wch is very epidemicall wth us (scarce any one escapeing it) but it has been as favourable to him as to most. I shall not need any money for him till ye next returne of ye Bearer: He continues sober & studious & will I hope in time make good improvemt in School-learning[5] (wherein he is somwhat deficient att prsent) as well as Philosophy. I have little newes to send you, only 'tis said that one Dr Speed[6] Canon of Christchurch dy'd lately, & that one

[1] See n. 8, p. 228.

[2] See n. 3, p. 119, and n. 1, p. 223.

[3] This may have been the beginning of the movement which by the end of the century made the College 'a nest of Saxonists.' Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, and Christopher Rawlinson are especially mentioned by Wordsworth (*Scholæ Academicæ*, p. 159). Edward Thwaites, Regius Professor of Greek, did much to advance the study. 24 March, 1698–9, he writes to Wanley, 'We want Saxon Lexicons. I have fifteen young students in that language, and but one Somner for them all.' He had a great deal to do with the new edition of Somner brought out by Thomas Benson, one of his pupils. Nicolson continued to show his interest in the language. He made Benson his chaplain, and assisted pecuniarily a brother of Thwaites who at the beginning of the next century was, as a taberdar, studying Saxon. See Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 141.

[4] The election of undergraduate 'poor children' or scholars is at this time very seldom recorded in the College Register. The 'Tabiter' was 'Lancelotus Teasdall' who was on 6 Nov. 1679 'electus in pauperem puerum unanimi consensu, ad Festum S. Thomæ Apostolj admittendus.'

[5] School-learning is, I suppose, Latin and Greek.

[6] Dixon seems here to be completely mistaken. No Canon of Christ Church died at this time recently. Speed died at Godalming where he was vicar

Mr Godolphin[1] (lately ffellow of All Souls College & now ffellow of Eaton) is to succeed him, wch if true will disgust the Christchurch men much that forreigners should breake in upon them. Your Nephew[2] prsents his service to you & his Cosen William[3] & ye rest of yor family, and so does

Sr

Yor most obleiged Freind
& humble Servant
THO: DIXON.

This
To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq, att
Rydall-hall
in Westmoreland
prsent.

CLXXIV.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2233).

Oxon Decem. 1. 79.

Sr

Your letter of November ye 15 I received and am very glad to hear you are all well; and for ye cloth yt Mr Simpson[4] sent me a while agoe I like very well, for without a Doublet[5] (which is never worn here) I gott two coots and a pair of breeches (with buttons and some other things which was bought here) made of it; which I think

22 Jan. 1680–1. He was a native of Oxford, son of John Speed, M.D. of St. John's College, was elected from Westminster to Christ Church 1645, refused as student to submit to the parliamentary visitors, B.A. 1649, M.A. 1660, and canon of Christ Church 1675. It is doubtful whether he was admitted D.D. (See Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 347.) He was chaplain to the Earl of Ossory, is said to have been present in the Duke of York's naval action with the Dutch, and to have 'pray'd like a Christian, and fought like a Turk.'

[1] This is Henry Godolphin, fourth son of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B., who entered Wadham College 1664, proceeded B.A. 1668, and was elected in the same year fellow of All Souls. He was fellow of Eton College 1677, provost 1695, prebendary of St. Paul's 1683 till his death 1733, and dean 1707 till his resignation 1726. His life is in *D.N.B.*

[2] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[3] D. F.'s eldest son, for whom see n. 2, p. 209.

[4] See n. 7, p. 235.

[5] The Doublet was a close-fitting garment, sleeved or sleeveless, worn over the shirt but under the gown, coat or cloak.

...ds to me now
... and Ethicks:
... one about
... three seniors)
... the news
... unknown to
... he does
... your selfe

seld...
Teas...
sensu, ...
[5] Scho...
[6] Dixon
had at this t...

(of ye same Table & his great companion) is like to leave us betwixt[1] & Christmas (haveing been 2 yeares & an half wth us) wch makes him somwhat desireous to remove likewise. If his desire continue I suppose either you or his ffather will receive some hint from him. If he continue with us till ye next Sum̃er tis very probable I may accompany him downe, & in ye meane time I shall do him all the service I can: All ye Newes I have to send you is that Serjeant Holyway[2] (who had a small añual stipend from our Colledge) dyed lately. This with my humble service to you is all att present from

S^r^ Yo^r^ most obleiged Servant
THO: DIXON.

This
To the Wor^p^full Daniel
Fleming Esqr att
Rydall-Hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland
p^r^sent.

CLXXVI.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2238).

Oxõñ Decem. 27. 79.

S^r^

On Tuesday last after much expectation we had an election for poor children; and there only gott in hus three[3] who came last from Kendal school, we had some Seniours, but haueing noe hopes of getting in, they did not stand. I was very sorry to part with my Cousen Henry[4] soe soon, who went from Oxford on Saturday last.

[1] This elliptical use of 'betwixt and' for 'betwixt now and' or 'betwixt this and' is common in the northern dialects.

[2] 'Charles Holloway, serjeant at Law of the Inner Temple died at his house in S. Marie's parish opposit to Allsoules College on Saturday the 29 of Nov. 1679, æt. 84 or therabouts; and was buried on Thursday the 4 of Dec. following in the chancell of S. Marie's church towards the upper end on the south side.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 469.) From 1640 onwards his name frequently appears in the Vice-Chancellor's accounts as employed in law business by the University. He is to be distinguished from serjeant Richard Holloway, for whom see n. 4, p. 260.

[3] Henry, Richard Simpson (for whom see n. 7, p. 235) and Robert Harrison (n. 2, p. 238).

[4] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.

Soe with my duty to your self and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son
HENRY FLEMING.

forward 3.

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These.

Post paid to London 2d

CLXXVII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2239).

Oxõñ Dec: 27 (79)

HONOrED Sr:

These are to wish you (& all wth you) a merry & happy new year, & to acquaint you that yor son is listed upon the foundation being made poor child on Tuesday last[1], about the time I hinted att in my last. He had 2 Juniors (that came up before him sc: Simson[2] & Harrison)[3] admitted with him, so that heel escape some hard service by ye bargaine[4]: He must now think of nothing but being Provost & mind his bussiness accordingly. The chancellours son of Carlile[5]

[1] 23 December, 1679.

[2] Richard, see n. 7, p. 235.

[3] Robert, see n. 2, p. 238.

[4] The poor children at this time waited on the fellows at high table, and apparently the Junior was in some respect much worse off than the others. See n. 3, p. 107.

[5] The Chancellor of Carlisle 1667–83 was Roland Nicholls who was educated at St. Paul's School, from which he received an exhibition to Queen's College which he entered as batler in Easter Term 1630, matriculating 4 Nov. 1631, aged 17. He proceeded B.A. 23 Jan. 1633–4, M.A. 10 Nov. 1636. He was chaplain of Magdalen College 1641–7, and proceeded thence B.D. 17 June, 1646. According to Bloxam (ii. 134) he was ejected by the Parliamentary visitors 1647. At the restoration he was made rector of Aikton in Cumberland, and promoted to be chancellor of the diocese as above. His name is spelt Raughlin, for Roland, in the register of the matriculation of his son Thomas, who entered Queen's College as batler 7 May, matriculated 16 May, 1678, and proceeded B.A. 9 Feb. 1681–2. There is no mention of a Clerk among the junior members of the College in the Founder's Statutes.

(who was his senior) was made Clarke the same day, I suppose hees not design'd to be of the foundation any further being somwhat sickly. Yo^r Nephew[1] left us on ye 20th of this month, on which day I went along with him (and the other Gentleman of ye same Table whom I menc̃ond in my last) as farr as Windsor, whither yor Nephews curiosity (not knowing when he might have an opportunity to see it again) led him to see the place & an house of ye Duke of Buckinghams[2] about 6 miles of. I understand they got well to London after I parted wth them & I hope to hear hees safely arriv'd in ye North about a fortnight hence. The Bp of Oxon̄[3] & our Provost[4] (as also the provost of Eaton[5]) wonders he should take such a journey att this time of ye year, but I endeavour'd to satisfy them all, & am very well satisfy'd myself with what Sr George writt, to whom I have writt att large this Post in answer thereto. I have given him my sentiments of his son & I hope heel answer them all. I must confess hees no great Scholler, yet hees very willing to learne, being studiously & vertuously inclin'd, & of so good a temper & obligeing deportment as none more. All the newes I have to send you is that Mr Walker[6] of University College has a Book printing in ye Theater about ye Offices of Christ[7] & that the College has lately given the Provost a parsonage (call'd Wayhill)[8] lately vacant

[1] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[2] For the Duke of Buckingham see n. 3, p. 132. The house is of course 'Cliveden's proud alcove The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love,' in the parish of Taplow, on the road from Oxford to Windsor through Henley. For a description of it see Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, iii. 296. He calls it Cliefden.

[3] John Fell, for whom see n. 3, p. 218.

[4] Timothy Halton, for whom see n. 1, p. 104.

[5] Richard Allestree, the author of *The Whole Duty of Man* (n. 5, p. 239), for whom see n. 1, p. 244; 'one of the best Provosts that Eton has ever had.' Lyte, *Eton College*, p. 265.

[6] Obadiah, for whom see n. 1, p. 269.

[7] The reference is probably to Of the Benefits of our Saviour, Jesus Christ to Mankind. 1 Cor. i. 31, 32. [Jesus Christ] is made unto us Wisdom, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption. He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord [Jesus Christ.] At the Theater in Oxford, MDCLXXX. Wood, in his notice of Obadiah Walker (*Athenæ*, iv. 442), mentions it under the name of God's Benefits to Mankind, Oxon. 1680. qu., and says it had been ascribed to the Author of the Whole Duty of Man. Mr. Carr does not mention it in his list of Walker's works in *D.N.B.*, s.v. The Book is however in the Bodleian Library, as above, and is catalogued under Walker's name.

[8] Or Weyhill, a village over three miles from Andover on the edge of Salisbury Plain, celebrated for its fair which began on October 10 and lasted six days, for horses, sheep, cheese, hops, and leather. It was one of the six benefices given to the college by King Charles I.

worth 200£ p añū. He goes to ye Bp of Winchester[1] tomorrow for Institucon. If he had not taken it either Mr Crostwhait[2] or Mr Mill[3] would: So that it would not have come to

Sr Yor obleiged Servt Th: Dixon.

These

To the Worpfull
Daniel Fleming
Esq, at Ridell-hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland.

forward 3.

To be sent by ye post to Lancaster & so to Kendall.
Post pd to London 2d.

CLXXVIII.

Accounts of Daniel[4] and George[5] Fleming at Sedbergh School, 1679 (2197).

Disbursements.

		£ s d
July. 1679.		
6	For mending a payer of Shous for George	00 – 00 – 08
14	For a payer of my owne	00 – 00 – 03
August		
26	To the Schrevener[6] for George . .	00 – 02 – 00
29	and for my selfe	00 – 04 – 00
Sept:	For dressing of 2 hats	00 – 00 – 05
14	To ye Barbar	00 – 00 – 06

[1] George Morley, who had been student, canon and dean of Christ Church and bishop of Worcester 1660–2, and bishop of Winchester since 1662. He died 29 Oct. 1684. He founded in 1674 five scholarships at Pembroke College for natives of the Channel Islands which are in his diocese. His portrait is in the hall at Pembroke College.

[2] See n. 2, p. 223.

[3] See n. 4, p. 232.

[4] See n. 4, p. 199.

[5] George, the ninth child and fifth son of D. F. was born in 1667, and baptized 25 June of that year. We shall hear much of him later. He was successively archdeacon, dean and bishop of Carlisle, married Catherine, daughter of Robert Jefferson of Carlisle, succeeded his eldest brother William as second baronet, and died 2 July, 1747.

[6] See n. 5, p. 199.

29	For mending a payer of Shous for George	00 – 00 – 02 – 1 ob
Octo:	and for a payer of my owne . . .	00 – 00 – 10
29	at ye baring out[1]	00 – 01 – 00
Novem: 3	to Mr Vsher[2] for ring of ye Bell in ye mornings	00 – 01 – 00
29	to ye Barbar	00 – 00 – 06
Decemb^r 30	To ye Groum & Chamermade at Dalegarth[3]	00 – 01 – 00
October 23	For Wax Candels	00 – 00 – 06
	in all . .	00 – 12 – 10 – 1 ob

Booked.
Paid[4].

CLXXIX.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2245).

Oxon̄ Jan. 22 (78/80.

Worthy S^r:

I can do no less than returne you my hearty thanks by the Bearer of whom I rec^d so kind a letter & so large a Token[5] from you.

[1] See n. 3, p. 200.

[2] There is mention in *The Sedbergh School Register*, p. 47, of a William Thomson as Usher at Sedbergh in 1681, who may be the man mentioned here. I have not been able to identify him further unless he is the Mr. Thomson, headmaster of Kirkby Lonsdale school, who sent up William Rogerson to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1697. (*Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge*, pt. ii. p. 144.)

[3] Dalegarth, in Eskdale, the seat of the Stanleys. Edward Stanley was at this time the head of the family. He was high sheriff for Cumberland at the revolution and proclaimed King William III. His son, John, built Ponsonby Hall near Calder Bridge and removed thither from Dalegarth in 1687. His son, Edward, married George Fleming's youngest daughter. John may have been at Sedbergh now, and the Flemings have gone home with him for the holidays. There were Stanleys at Sedbergh early in the eighteenth century, and the register is at this time of course imperfect. It does not contain Daniel Fleming's name, and puts George's entrance between 1680 and 1690.

[4] These two words are in D. F.'s handwriting.

[5] See n. 1, p. 112. It would seem from D. F.'s accounts that all he sent by Simpson, who is 'the Bearer,' was five shillings to Henry. Simpson seems to have doubled (see CLXXX) the gift to Henry and to have added a large Token for Dixon.

If wee had not been a great company of good fellows which[1] should not have been able to gett it (and what Mr Simpson[2] added to it) spent: but wee conquer'd it at last, & hope that his Maᵗʸ & yoʳ self will be the healthier for our remembrance. The greatest newes I have to send you is, That upon a controversy wᶜʰ lately arose betwixt the University & the London Booksellers about Printing some sort of Bibles[3], a debate was held a long time att Councill Table, but the bussiness was referr'd to the Coñon Law, where 'tis verily beleiv'd the University Booksellers (whereof Moses Pit[4] is now the cheifest) will carry it, & thereby enjoy a liberty of Printing the said Bibles, the Prohibitory Act[5] whereby they were limited & restrain'd pro tempore being lately expired. A fuller account whereof, as also of the particulars relateing to yoʳ Queries about Moses Pits new Atlas[6], is to be had in yᵉ printed & written Papers wᶜʰ I have now also sent you, & which were coñunicated to me by one who is concern'd in yᵉ said Atlas, sc. by one Mʳ Hugh Tod[7] (the ministers Son of Hutton[8])

[1] Written probably in mistake for 'we.'

[2] See n. 7, p. 235.

[3] 'The matter in dispute is the right of printing Bibles in small forms.' (Letter from Bp. Fell to Abp. Sancroft, Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, i. 270.) Other documents with reference to this dispute follow this letter in the same book.

[4] William Leak, Peter Parker, and Thomas Guy were Pitt's partners, and the four were authorised by the University 26 Sept. 1678 to print Bibles at the Theatre at Oxford. (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 170.) The Company of London Stationers had purchased from the University in 1636, for three years, the 'forbearance of the printing of bibles' on the part of the University. Similar arrangements were made in 1661, 1664 and 1669. In 1672 the arrangement was not renewed, and in 1678 the University began to print bibles again.

[5] By 'the Prohibitory Act' Dixon seems to refer to the agreements for forbearance mentioned in the previous note. A copy of a notice issued by the Press with reference to a special edition of the Bible is in the Supplement to this volume, No. 14.

[6] The first volume of Pitt's English Atlas appeared in 1680. Besides Nicolson and Todd, Richard Peers, Thomas Lane and Obadiah Walker had a hand in it. It was to have been in eleven volumes, but only four and the text of the fifth appeared. It was not successful from a pecuniary point of view. In 1685 Pitt was arrested on a suit for 1000*l.*, and he was imprisoned in the Fleet from 1689 to 1691. He died before the end of the century. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[7] See n. 2, p. 260.

[8] Hutton in the Forest, five and a half miles north-west of Penrith, is the parish in which the Fletchers were lords of the manor. Hugh's father Thomas was ejected by Cromwell's sequestrators, and imprisoned at Carlisle. The crimes laid against him were, that he used the Lord's prayer, baptized children, visited the sick, and sometimes preached privately to his parishioners and others. He seems to have been restored after the accession of Charles II, as a young brother of Hugh's, who matriculated from Queen's in 1683, was born at Hutton in 1666.

who was Tabiter of o^r^ Colledge about a year ago (being first Mr Skeltons[1] scholler & then mine) but is now M^r^ of Arts & Fellow of University Colledge, & who I am sure will be as ready as any man to gratify you in things of this nature upon the account of some obligacõns you have been pleas'd to lay upon his Relacõns. A very small supply will be sufficient for us by Burnyatts, because I find you are beforehand wth me att p^r^sent & so I think youl ever be w^th^

Sr Yo^r^ Servt

THO: DIXON.

My respects to yor son William[2]: as also to yor Nephew[3] & Sr George[4] when you see them.

These
To his truly Honoured
Freind Daniel Fleming
Esq, att Rydall-hall
in Westmoreland.

CLXXX.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2246).

Oxõn Janu. y^e^ 22. $\frac{14}{15}$

S^r^

Your letter with ten shillings I haue received of Mr Simpson[5] who hath been very kind to me hear; Truely I was very glad to see him, and not only as he was an old freind of mine; but alsoe to hear soe much good news from him, which was the wellfare of all my Relations. Soe haueing noe news here in Oxford to acquaint you withall with my duty to your selfe and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

S^r^

Your dutyfull son

HENRY FLEMING.

For
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir^
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These.

[1] See n. 3, p. 119, and n. 1, p. 223.
[2] See n. 2, p. 209.
[3] Henry Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 237.
[4] Fletcher, Henry Fletcher's father, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.
[5] James, for whom see n. 7, p. 235.

CLXXXI.

Rev. Thomas Dixon to Daniel Fleming (2258).

Oxõñ April ye 7 (80)

Hono^r^ed S^r^:

I rec^d^ yo^rs^ by Burnyatts as also 3^£^ in money, & have sent you an account inclosed herein[1] how that & the other Sumes wch I have rec^d^ upon yor Sons account since Lady Day (79) have been expended. By the Accounts youl find something in arrear, so that a returne of 5 or 6^£^ for that & the Dues of ye ensueing Quarter (wch will not be high) will do well betwixt this & the midle of July next, because all must be answer'd to the Colledge thenabouts for ye whole year[2]. If you desire the particular Bills of ye Sumes in my note you shall have them upon the least intimacõñ. I am glad to hear that yor nephew Fletcher[3] is safely arriv'd amongst you. I perceive he bends his Studdy's another way than wee must do (or he could have done) att the University. I wish him good success in all his undertakeings. I have not writt to him by the Bearer, because I do not know where he is, neither have I rec^d^ any Orders from him about ye Goods & Caution he left undispos'd of. I hope to help him to a Customer for his Hangings the next Terme, & then he shall hear from me. I am much engaged to you both for yor kind remembrance of me. I hope you do not think that wee are altogether unmindfull of you at Oxõñ or that wee do not remember you in corne drink[4] or nobler liquour when occasion serves. I deliver'd yo^rs^ to Mr Tod[5] & I find that either he or Mr Nicholson[6] of our house (who are both concern'd in ye Atlas) will be ambitious to gratify you att any time in anything relateing to that affair. Moses Pitt[7] their master (if I may so call him) is come downe to hasten ye finishing of ye first Volume, & 'twill be done (I am told) w^th^in this fortnight for certaine. So that ye Subscribers may have it taken up for them either att the Theater or att London (according to ye directions) about Whitsun-

[1] See below CLXXXII, p. 314.

[2] The College accounts were at this time made up to the 31st of July in each year, and the Bursars had to render their accounts on 15 August, 'founder's day.' See p. 261 and n. 1 there.

[3] Henry, see n. 1, p. 237.

[4] i.e. beer.

[5] Hugh Todd, for whom see n. 2, p. 260.

[6] See n. 8, p. 228.

[7] See n. 6, p. 310.

tide. Mr Shepheard[1] (one of our ffellows) dy'd of a consumption not along ago. Mr Vicechancellour[2] is gone into Wales (being Arch-deacon of Brecknock) & returns about 10 dayes after Easter. Before he went (att his returne from meeting the Bp of Exeter[3] att Andover[4] in his journey into ye West) he surprizd & caught a great many of our poor children att a neighbouring Alehouse takeing fresh Fees of a young man, as they had paid themselves formerly[5], yet he dealt so severely wth them, that he gave them their choice the next day whether they would be whipt or turn'd out of their places, & they all chose ye latter, & some of them are out accordingly yet, but others (whereof Henry was one being scarse ever in an Alehouse before) were restor'd to their places shortly after, haveing exercise impos'd upon them; and the rest would be content with ye same soure sauce if they might have it. My respects to yr Son William[6] and Mr Fletcher[7] when you see him, with my humble service to Mr High Sheriff[8], & yor self. I am

Sr

Yor faithfull Freind to comand

THO: DIXON.

It depends upon my Fathr whether I shall come downe in August next.

These

To the Worpfull Daniel Fleming Esq, att Rydall-hall in Westmoreland

prsent.

[1] See n. 9, p. 279.

[2] The provost, Timothy Halton, for whom see n. 1, p. 104.

[3] Thomas Lamplugh, for whom see n. 3, p. 131.

[4] Andover is 65 miles from London, on the great west road to Salisbury, Exeter and Plymouth. It is three miles from Weyhill, the parsonage which the College had lately given the Provost. See CLXXVII, p. 307, and n. 8 there.

[5] For the variations in the modes of these payings of footings, and initiations of freshmen in all Universities, see Rashdall's *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, ii. 628.

[6] See n. 2, p. 209.

[7] Henry, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[8] Sir George Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 5, was now Sheriff of Cumberland for the second time. He had held the office before in 1657–8. See p. 117 and n. 2 there.

CLXXXII.

Henry Fleming's College Accounts, March 1679 to March 1680 (2407 *a*).

Henry Flemings Accounts betwixt Lady Day (79) & Lady Day (80).

	£	s	d
Paid to ye Tayler for him June ye 14 (79)	0	18	0
To the Bookseller June the 30 (79)	0	13	2
Due for Batles Ter: Pasch:[1] (79)	3	11	11
Tutorage & Studdy this Quarter[2]	0	16	8
To the Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
Pd to the Mercer Aug: 26 (79)	1	8	4
To ye Shoomaker for 2 pair of Shooes Sept. 20	0	7	0
Batles Long Vac: (79)	3	8	4
Tutorage & Studdy this Quarter	0	16	8
Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
Given to ye Dr[3] for a fee in Gold Sept: 21. (79)	0	12	6
Pd to the Apothecary[3] for sickness	1	13	0
Pd also for Watergruel, posset drink &c	0	9	8
Pd Bookseller Dec: 4 (79)	0	15	6
Batles Ter: Mich: (79)	3	6	11
Tutorage & Studdy this Quarter	0	16	8
Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
Pd to the Tayler Febr: 20 (79)	0	6	6
To the Shoomaker March 22 (79)	0	7	0
To the Bookseller March ye 31 (80)	1	11	0
Batles Ter: Nat. ($\frac{79}{80}$)	1	12	9

[1] The Terms or Quarters for the purposes of account at Queen's College seem from early times to have been, as at present, Nat. (Nativity, from 21 Dec. to 25 March), Pasch. (Easter, from 25 March to 24 June), Vac. or Mag. Vac. (Long Vacation, from 24 June to 29 Sept.), and Mich. (Michaelmas, from 29 Sept. to 21 Dec.). In the earliest Long Rolls what is now called Vac. was called Joh. Bapt., i. e. St. John Baptist or Midsummer.

[2] Henry Fleming seems to have paid in 1679 the same amount for his chamber, 6*s*. 8*d*., as Henry Brougham in 1657. Brougham as a commoner paid a pound a quarter for tuition, while Fleming as a batler paid only ten shillings. The latter's charge for Bedmaker, Laundress and Barber also is only 6*s*. 6*d*., while Brougham paid 11*s*. 6*d*. under the same heads. See XL, p. 107, XLIII, p. 110, and other accounts to LX, p. 125.

[3] See Dixon's letter CLXX, p. 299.

Tutorage & Studdy this Quarter	0	16	8
Bedmaker, Laundress & Barber	0	6	6
	25	14	3
Remaining in my hands att ye last Accounts	10	7	3
Receiv'd Aug: 4 (79)	5	0	0
More of Bateman[1] Dec: 1 (79)	5	0	0
More of Burnyatts[2] March 15 (79/80)	3	0	0
In all	23	7	3
So behind due to me	2	7	0

Mr Dixon's Accompt
for my Son H. F. til
Mar. 25. 80.
2[3]

CLXXXIII.

Rev. Hugh Todd[4] to Daniel Fleming (2259).

Univ: Coll: Oxon. Ap: 7th. 1680.

Sr

In Your kind Letter to me, you are pleased to mention your having subscrib'd for an Atlas; upon wch Intimaõn of Yours, I mentioned it to Moses Pitt[5] (now in Towne, waiting 'till the 1st Volum see the world, wch may be about a Month hence): He told me he knew nothing of certainty as to his having your Name in the Cataloge[6]; & that unless Mr Adams of the Inner Temple[7] had ord^rs from you (wch he has not as yet signify'd) to have it inserted, he was like to be soe unfortunate, as to publish the whole List, wth out that

[1] See n. 8, p. 290.

[2] Richard, see n. 6, p. 263.

[3] This is an endorsement on the paper in D. F.'s hand. The 2 characterises this as the second of a series of documents of which CLXIII was the first.

[4] See n. 2, p. 260.

[5] See n. 6, p. 310.

[6] The list of subscribers, as we should say.

[7] John Adams was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a topographer. He published in 1677 a large map of England and Wales, which he reissued in 1693. In 1680 he published, 'Index Villaris, or an Alphabetical Table of all Cities, Market-Towns, Parishes, Villages, Private Seats in England and Wales.' He was a frequent correspondent of D. F., who helped him in his geographical investigations, and used him to put down his own name and those of other friends as subscribers to Pitt's Atlas. Adams was not altogether satisfied with his dealings with Pitt. His life is in *D. N. B.*

credit, soe noble a Subscription might ha done it. Sr, If there be any mistake in this Affair, please to signifie your directions to me, and I shall be sure, in this busines to rectifie it; & in the interim to retarde the composing of the Cataloge, 'till I or some of your Correspondence here, may have a line from you. Your Son, over the way, (as I heare), has escap'd a terrible storme[1], that has shipwrack'd some of his Fraternity; & I question not but by his good conduct & laudable progress will engage the College to reward his diligence wth wt prfernt it can bestow. Sr not to be in a nearer capacity then I am, to befriend him in his proceedings, I count noe litle part of my misfortune & only to be redress'd by being thought fitt to doe your Comands, wch upon all occasions shall find me

Your most Affectionate & Humble Servant H: Todd:

For
Dan: Fleming Esq
at Rydal
in
Westmorland. these.

CLXXXIV.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2260).

Oxon April. ye 8. 80.

Sr

I haue received your letter with 10s, and am very glad to hear that all my Relations are well. We haue no news here worth the trouble of writeing: but yt the last week some of our poor childreen being put out of their places, we had an election for more; at which time Mr Provost took three in, instead of them[2]. Soe with my duty to your selfe, and my love to all my Brothers and Sisters I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son

Henry Fleming.

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These.

[1] The fracas described by Dixon in CLXXXI, p. 313.

[2] Two of the three were almost certainly John Cannon and John Waugh. The third may have been William Pearson. The elections of poor children are seldom recorded in the College Register.

CLXXXV.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2269).

Oxõñ May 21. 80.

Sr

Your letter dated ye 19 of April I received with the enclosed, which according to your order I delivered immediately after it came to my hand. I haue been soe very sore troubld at this late and sad accident which befell me, that I haue not known this long time what to write to you; but now hopeing the business is fully ended (because) that this week Mr Provost put all in their places again, which he had before put out) I make bold to trouble you. We are now (I hope all very well again, yet I belive for my part I shall never forgett my bad fortune; though I had as little reason to be troubled as any of them, seing I was less faulty, for I was never taken by Mr Provost, because I left the company aboue an hour before they were taken, but they thinking to clear themselves told of all that had ever been there; such company I hope for the future I shall ever endeavour to avoide. We haue expected the Dean of Carlile[1] all this week, but he is not come yet. Soe with my duty to your selfe and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr Your dutyfull son
HENRY FLEMING.

forward 3.

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These

Post paid to London 2d.

CLXXXVI.

HENRY FLEMING TO DANIEL FLEMING (2270).

Oxõñ May 31. 80.

Sr

I could not willingly pass by soe fitt an oppertunity, without writeing to you; although I haue noe business, but to desier you that you

[1] Thomas Smith, dean of Carlisle from 1671 to 1684, when he was made bishop of that see, for whom see n. 5, p. 3, and n. 4, p. 9. In a letter of Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge to D. F. dated July 6th, 80 (*R. P.* 2278), which mentions the putting out of D. F. from the Commission of the Peace for Cumberland, he adds 'Mr. Dean gone this day to Oxõñ.'

would be pleased to send me some Geography bookes with maps in, and some Latin Histories, if you haue any that you can spare; for they are soe very dear, that I would buy as few of them as I could; Soe hopeing that you are all well, with my duty to your self, and my love to my brothers and sisters, I rest

Sr

Your dutyfull son

HENRY FLEMING.

For

Daniel Fleming
Esqir at Rydal-hall
near Kendal
These.

CLXXXVII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2279).

Oxõn July the 8 (80).

Honored Sr.

I hope the scarcity of remarkeable occurrences that have happen'd of late amongst us, will apologize for my long silence & plead my excuse. 'Twere well if I could make amends att length; but I doubt I shall fall short. The greatest newes I have to send you is, That the Deane of Carlisle arriv'd att Oxõn last night[1], & designs to continue with us till after Act[2]. He makes use of part of the Vicechancellours Lodgings for himself & his Retinue, but his horses are at the Angell[3]. I designe to wait upon him shortly though I have no acquaintance with him: yor son also & some others will prsent him with Epistles[4]. One Mr Braithwaite[5] (an Hantshire Minister,

[1] If he left London on the 6th (see n. 1, p. 317), he did not arrive at Oxford on the same day.

[2] The Act was this year on Monday, 12 July. See Appendix I.

[3] See n. 2, p. 170.

[4] For a sample of the sort of Epistle, see n. 2, p. 272.

[5] Thomas Braithwait, Brathwayt, or Braithwaite entered Queen's College as batler 28 September, and matriculated 15 Nov. 1639, aged 18. His father's name was Gawen. He proceeded B.A. 28 Nov. 1644, and M.A. 8 July, 1647. He was elected scholar on the foundation of Henry Wilson 23 Jan. 1646-7, and fellow 10 Feb. 1647-8 to be admitted as soon as possible. He does not seem to have enjoyed any emolument as fellow before the beginning of 1649. He was presented to the living of Enham in 1651, and afterwards to the rectory of Oakley near Basingstoke. He was father of Thomas, born at Enham, who entered Queen's College as a commoner 16 March, 1679-80, matriculating the same day, and was afterwards fellow of New College, warden 1703-12, and vicechancellor 1709-11.

borne in Windermer & formerly fellow of ye Colledge) intends to come to see him the next Monday: att which time the heat of ye Act will be over, & wee shall be surfetted with sights and playes, as well as tired with hurry & noise. Wee had a Publick Presentac̃on this day for a D^r^ of Physick, a Batchl^r^ in Divinity, 4 Masters & one Batchler of Arts of our house[1]. Mr Skelton[2] answers the Doctors this Act in ye Theater, but dos not take his degree. I have writt to yor Nephew Fletcher[3] twice & heard from him once since my last to you. My broth^r^ James[4] was with us lately. I hope to hear by Burnyatts[5] very shortly that you are all well about our parts in ye North, though our last letters gave us fresh Alarums as if there were some new Com̃otions towards the Orcades[6]. If a Scotish tempest should arise, it would almost affright me from giveing you a visitt this Sum̃er, though I perceive my Father designs to send me up an horse very shortly[7]. I shall resolve before Burnyatts returne. In ye interim I rest

S^r^ yo^rs^ att com̃and
THO: DIXON.

forward 3

These
To the Wor^p^full
Daniel Fleming
Esqr att Rideall-hall
in Westmoreland.
To be sent by ye Post to
Lancaster & so to Kendall.
p^d^ 2^d^

[1] The D^r^ of Physick was John Floyer, afterwards Sir John Floyer, the Batchl^r^ in Divinity was John Mill, for whom see n. 4, p. 232.

[2] See n. 3, p. 119, and n. 1, p. 223.

[3] Henry, see n. 1, p. 237.

[4] See CL, p. 263, CLI, p. 264, CLIV, p. 270.

[5] Richard, the carrier, see n. 6, p. 263.

[6] After the defeat at Bothwell Bridge in June, 1679, some of the covenanters followed their spiritual guides, Cargil and Cameron, into the desert. 22 June, 1680, they disowned the King and Duke of York at the cross of Sanquhar. Cameron was killed 20 July, at Airmoss. Cargill excommunicated the King, the Dukes of York and Monmouth and other persons publicly at Torwood in Stirlingshire. He was captured and executed 26 July, 1681. Several of his followers also suffered, but the greater number were transported to America, or sent to serve in a Scotch regiment in the pay of the king of Spain.

[7] This would in those days be the most practical way of sending an invitation to visit the North.

CLXXXVIII.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2282).

Sr

This last week the Dean of Carlile came into Oxford[1], and by ye order of Mr Provost and Mr Dixon on friday morning I presented him with an Epistle[2], which was a very smal thing in respect of ye many kindnesses which he has already shown, in writeing so often to Mr Provost and ye fellows in my behalf. Soe being in hast wth my duty to your self and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest

Sr

Oxõñ July ye 13. 80.

Your dutyfull son
H. Fleming.

For
Daniel Fleming Esqir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These

To be left wth Mr
Simpson[3] in Kendal.

CLXXXIX.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2295).

Oxford Aug. 3. 80.

Sr

Yours of July ye 10 with 15s I haue received, and am very glad to hear you are all well, and according to your order, I send here a note of all ye bookes which I have bought since I came[4]; And for a Quintus Curtius, I had bought one before yours came to my hand, but however I shall keep them both. I haue done reading Logick and Ethicks, and I now read a compendiū of Physicks[5]. These clothes which I haue begining to look a little old, makes me so bold, as to desier you, that you would be pleased to send me some

[1] See n. 1, p. 317.
[2] See above, CLXXXVII, p. 318, and n. 4 there.
[3] See n. 7, p. 235.
[4] CXC was inclosed in CLXXXIX.
[5] Burgersdyck's book, which Henry Fleming had brought up with him (see n. 3, p. 251), treated Natural Philosophy as well as Moral Philosophy compendiously; and the Epitome Naturalis Scientiæ of Daniel Sennert was thrice reprinted in Oxford, 1632, 1653 and 1664. (Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, 163.)

cloth for a suit, of any colour, with Rich. Burnyeats[1] ye next time he comes. Soe with my duty to your self and my love to all my brothers and sisters I rest

S^r^ your very dutyfull son
HENRY FLEMING.

For
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir^
at Rydal-hall
near Kendal
These.

CXC.

LIST OF BOOKS BOUGHT BY HENRY FLEMING AT OXFORD (2293).

A note of Bookes bought by Mr H. F. at Oxford before Aug. 3. 1680[2].

Crakanthrops Logick[3].
Romans, Antiquites[4].
Furnier on Euclid[5].
Smiglesius Logick[6].
Sophoclis.
Masius Log[7].
Wingates Arethmatick[8].
Historia ab orbe condita[9].
Whole duty of man[10].

[1] See n. 6, p. 263.

[2] This heading to the list is in D. F.'s writing. This list includes the books contained in CLXVIII, the list of books bought at Oxford sent home earlier by Henry.

[3] See n. 2, p. 295.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 5, p. 295.

[6] See n. 3, p. 295.

[7] See n. 4, p. 295.

[8] See n. 1, p. 296.

[9] He had forgotten this, when drawing up the earlier list, though he refers to it in an earlier letter. See CLXIV, p. 290 and n. 4 there.

[10] The Practice of Christian Graces. or The Whole Duty of Man laid down In a Plaine and Familiar Way for the Use of All, but especially the Meanest Reader. Divided into XVII. chapters, one whereof being read every Lords Day the Whole

A paper booke.
Bythners Hebrew gramer [1].
Stalius Axioms [2].
Flavels Demonstrations [3].
Cicero's 3 volums of orations.
Quintus Curtius.
Lucians Dialogs.
Pindar.
Prosod. Greek. Coëlman [4].

may be read over Thrice in the Year. With Private Devotions For Several Occasions; Viz. For Morning, Evening, Sacrament, The Sick &c., Times of Pub. Calamities. London, Printed by D. Maxwell for T. Garthwait at the little North door of S. Pauls, 1658. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) There are thirty-seven editions in the Bodleian of which the one having the above title-page is the first. The title-page was soon modified into The Whole Duty of Man, laid down in a plain and Familiar Way for the Use of All, But especially the Meanest Reader. Divided into Seventeen Chapters: One whereof being read every Lords Day, the Whole may be read over Thrice in the Year. Necessary for all Families. With Private Devotions for Several Occasions. London, Printed by Roger Norton, for George Pawlet, at the Sign of the Bible in Chancery-Lane, near Fleet Street, 1684, in which form it appears in The Works of the Learned and Pious Author of The Whole Duty of Man. Printed at the Theater in Oxford. (Queen's College Library, folio.) See n. 5, p. 239.

[1] Lingua Eruditorum. Hoc est, Nova et Methodica Institutio Linguæ Sanctæ, Usui eorum Quibus Fontes Israëlis plenè intelligere, & ex illis limpidissimas aquas haurire, curæ cordique est, accommodata: Studio et Operâ Victorini Bythner. Oxoniæ, Typis Guil: Turner. Impensis Authoris. 1638. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) It was also reprinted at Cambridge, 1645. See Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, p. 204.

[2] Axiomata Philosophica Sub Titulis xx. comprehensa: A M. Daniele Stahlio, Inclytæ Academiæ Jenensis Professore publico: Quæ variis exemplis illustrantur, distinctionibus declarantur, & certis limitationibus accuratè determinantur. Editio quarta. Londini, Ex Officina Rogeri Daniel, & veneunt apud Ioan. Williams, sub signo Coronæ in Cœmiterio D. Pauli, MDCLI. (Queen's College Library, 12°.) The College copy has Joseph Williamson and pr. 2s. 4d. written on the title-page, and E libris Josephi Williamson e Coll. Reg. Oxon. 1652 on the fly-leaf.

[3] Tractatus de Demonstratione Methodicus & Polemicus, quatuor libris absolutus: antehæc in usum Iuventutis in Collegio Wadhami apud Oxonienses privatis prælectionibus traditus, à Joanne Flavel Art. Mag. & ejusdem Collegii Socio. Oxoniæ, Excudebant Joannes Lichfield et Jacobus Short, Academiæ Typographi, Anno Dom, 1619. (Bodl. 12°.)

[4] Opus Prosodicum Græcum Novvm, in quo syllabarum Græcarum positione, Diphthongis, & Vocabulis longis carentium, Quantitates ex Orthodoxis Patribus, Philosophis, Historicis, Oratoribus & Poetis Græcis, cum priscis, tum recentibus, inprimis verò Epicis atq; Elegiacis, perspicuè demonstrantur. Versus in hoc opere allegati, plerique omnes Gnomologici sunt & proverbiales, adjecta è regione Latina versione, cum brevibus Gnomarum & Proverbiorum notis. Singulari studio concinnatum, inque lucem editum a Petro Coelemanno, Pædagogii illustris, quod Stetini Pomeraniæ est, quondam Conrectore. Francofurti, Apud Viduam Jonæ

Seutonius.
Isendoorn' Logick [1].
Goodwyn's Antiquites [2].
Bucstorf's Hebrew Gram̃er [3].
A paper booke.
Scriblers Toppicks [4].

Rosae. M DC LI. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The Library has also an earlier edition, Francofurti, Apud Nicolaum Hoffmannum, Sumptibus Ionæ Rhodii, M.DC.XI.

[1] Cursus Logicus Systematicus & Agonisticus, In Quo, Præter Theoremata, Quæstiones, ad eorum explicationem necessariæ, more Scholastico, proponuntur, examinantur discutiuntur & solvuntur. A Gisberto ab Isendoorn, Medicinæ Licentiato, in Academia ducatus Gelriæ & Comitatus Zutphaniæ Philosophiæ Professore primario. Accesserunt ad calcem Indices tres: primus Capitum, secundus Quæstionum, tertius Authorum, è quorum præsertim lucubrationibus hoc opus fuit concinnatum. Oxonii, Typis Gulielmi Hall. Sumptibus Rob. Blagrave. Anno Dom. 1658. (Bodl. 12°.) The Bodleian has also a copy in small 4°, Hardevici, Apud Joannem Tollium, Academiæ Typographum. M DC LIV. Sumptibus Jodoci Janssonii, Bibliopolæ Amstelodamensis.

[2] Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia recognita et aucta. An English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities; wherein Many Roman and English Offices are parallel'd, and divers obscure Phrases Explained. For the use of Abingdon School. Newly Revised and Enlarged by the Authour. London, Printed by R. W. for Peter Parker, and are to be sold at his Shop in Popes-head Alley, next to Lombardstreet, 1661. (4°. Queen's College Library.) The Dedication to Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, is dated 14 Calend. Decemb. 1622, and signed Tho. Godwyn.

[3] There are two Hebrew Grammars by Buxtorf. Of the larger, the copy in Queen's College Library is Johannis Buxtorfi Thesaurus Grammaticus Linguæ Sanctæ Hebrææ, Duobus libris methodicè propositus Quorum prior vocum singularum naturam & proprietates, alter vocum conjunctarum rationem & elegantiam universam, accuratissimè explicat. Adjecta Prosodia Metrica sive Poeseos Hebræorum dilucida tractatio: Lectionis Hebræo-Germanicæ usus & exercitatio. Editio tertia, cum capitum & vocum irregularium indice. In Inclyta Helvetiorum Basilea, Impensis Ludovici Regis. M.DC.XX. The Library has also the 4th edition, 1629. It is a small 8° of over 700 pages. The copy of the smaller is Johannis Buxtorfii Epitome Grammaticæ Hebrææ, Breviter & methodicè ad publicum Scholarum usum proposita. Adjecta succincta de Mutatione punctorum vocalium Instructio, & Textuum Psalmorumque aliquot Hebraicorum Latina interpretatio, Vt prompta sit juventuti, & ad manum posita lectionis & exercitationis materies. Editio ultima. Amsterdami, Apud Joannem Janssonium, M DC XXXII. This is a duodecimo of 136 Pages. In spite of this being the last edition the College has also a copy printed at Leyden 1716, edited by John Leusden which calls itself the fourth edition.

[4] Christophori Scheibleri, antehac in Academia Gissena Professoris et Pædagogiarchæ Liber Commentariorum Topicorum, Hoc est De Locis sive Argumentis Logicis. Additi sunt duo indices, Alter capitum generalium titulorum, & quæstionum in initio: Alter rerum in fine. Editio nova correctior. Marpurgi, Typis Casparis Chemlini. MDCXXIIX. (Queen's College Library.) The College Copy is E libris Josephi Williamson è Coll. Reg. Oxon. 1651 ex dono D^ni Smith ejusd. Coll. Soc. On the title-page is Gulielmus Quaterman, pretiũ 3^s 2^d.

Pavonius Ethicks [1].
Castanius Distinctions [2].
Cluverius Geography w^th^out maps [3].
Eustachius Ethics [4].
Salius Ethicks [5].

[1] Summa Ethicæ, sive, Introductio in Aristotelis, et Theologoru Moralem, cum quatuor Indicibus. Vno Propositionum in libri ini stotelico, tertio Thomistico, quarto Rerum, in fine. Auctore Fran Catacensi Theologo Societatis Jesu. Lugduni, Sumptibus Antonii signo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis. M.DCXX. Cum privilegio Regis. (Bc

[2] The earliest edition in the Bodleian of this popular book, and first, is a quarto, Celebriorum Distinctionum tum Philosophicarum carum Synopsis. Authore Henrico-Ludovico Castanæo Rupipozæ Episcopo, Lugduni Batavorum Ex Officina Jacobi Patii. Anno comes a magnificent folio in which the author is called Henrico-Ludo De La Rochepozay Pictavorum Episcopo. Editio Altera Multo Lo Selectorum Axiomatum additamento. Augustoriti Pictonum Ex Mesnerii Regis & Academiæ Typographi 1619. Cum privilegio Stationers' Society of London reprinted the first edition in 1617 in as the Leyden edition, and Samuel Maresius had annotated it and 4° at Groningen in 1658. But the edition which Henry Flemin probably Celebriorum Distinctionum Philosophicarum Synopsis. Ludov. Castanæo. Accedunt &, Georgii Reel, Soc. Jesu, Distincti phicæ. Editio nova ex prioribus emendatissima. Oxoniæ, Excudeb Impensis Jos: Godwin & Edw. Forrest. M.DC.LVII. (12°.)

[3] This may be either Philippi Cluverii Introductionis in Unive phiam, tam Veterem quam Novam Libri VI. Accessit P. Bertii Bre terrarum. Amstelodami, Apud Elzevirios. 1677. (Bodl. 12°.) or An into Geography, both Ancient and Moderne, comprised in Sixe Boc Cluverius, together with severall incidentall remarques, newly ad Printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University for Rob. Bla Domini. 1657. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The translator was H. S. and dedication to Henry Chester of Lillington, from Oxford 28 Apr maps are in the quarto editions of which the earliest in the Bod Leyden 1624. There are three Amsterdam editions between 1629 another 1729. The Queen's College copy of 1697 has no maps, but them. An edition dated 1711 has them. Some of the later Amste have no date of publication.

[4] Ethica, sive Summa Moralis Disciplinæ, In Tres Partes divisa. Eustachio A S. Paulo. Cum duplici Indice locupletissimo. Londi Impensis Joh. Williams sub Signo Anchoræ Ceruleæ, in Vico Vulg Brittain, A. D. M DC LXXI. (Queen's College Library sm. 8°.) Th also a copy dated 1693, which belonged to Theophilus Metcalfe.

[5] Ethica, sive Moralis Philosophia Ex Veterum, & Recentiorum Disputationum juxta ac concionum, totiusque vitæ humanæ usum co & rerum apparatu concinnata. Opera et Studio Andreæ Sallii S. T Professoris, Serenissimo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi à Sacris Domest Typis L. Lichfield, Acad. Typog. Impensis Ric. Davis. 1680. (Bodl. author was an Irish Jesuit, born at Cashel 1612, who joined the churc

Golius Ethicks [1].
Morisanus Phylosophy [2].
Brerwoods Ethicks [3].
A Hebrew Psalter [4].
A paper booke.

1674. He was made D.D. in Dublin, went to Oxford 1675, where he published this and some controversial works, and died in Ireland 1682 when occupied in the production of an Old Testament in Irish. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] Epitome Doctrinæ Moralis ex decem libris Ethicorum Aristotelis ad Nicomachum collecta, pro Academia Argentinensi, per Theophilum Golium Ethices ibidem Professorem. Cum Gratia & Privilegio imperiali ad ann[ ]. Argentorati, Apud hæredes Josiæ Rihelii. (Queen's College Library.) The College Copy belonged to Joseph Williamson and the title-page is defective at the end of one line. The preface is dated Argentorati Calend. Septemb. MDXCII. The College has also copies published (1) Argentorati 1631, (2) Londini, 1662. It and Golius' Politics were used in Oxford as late as the middle of the nineteenth century.

[2] This may be a book of which there is a copy in quarto in the Bodleian without a title-page, of which the colophon is Finis Commentariorum & Disputationum Bernardi Morisani, in libros Logicos, Physicos, & Ethicos Aristotelis, and the heading to the preface, In Bernardi Morisani, Derensis Iberni, Philosophi Acutissimi, Commentariorum & Disputationum Apotelesma ad Lectorem benevolum Præfatio. The Preface is signed Petrus Mareschallus Librarius Franc.

[3] Tractatus Ethici: sive Commentarii in aliquot Aristotelis Libros ad Nichomachum, De Moribus: A celeberrimo Philosopho Edvardo Brerewood Art. Mag. è Colleg. Ænea-nasensi, olim conscripti: Iam primùm ex Authoris ipsius Autographo, summâ fide, nec minore curâ castigati, & publici juris facti: Per T. S. S. S. Theolog. Bacchalaureum, & Colleg. Ænea-nasens. apud Oxon Socium. Oxoniæ, excudebat Guilielmus Turner, Impensis Edvardi Forrest. 1640. (Queen's College Library, 8°.) 'This book was first published by Thomas Sixesmith, M.A., fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. A manuscript of it is preserved in Queen's College library.' (*D. N. B.* s. v.) The library has also a MS. of his treatise 'de arte logicæ.'

[4] This is probably Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis. Sive Analysis Critico-Practica Psalmorum, In qua Omnes & singulæ voces Hebrææ in Psalterio contentæ, tam Propriæ quàm Appellativæ (nullâ exceptâ) ad Regulas Artis revocantur; earùmque significationes genuinæ explicantur; Elegantiæ linguæ propriæ evolvuntur. Insuper Harmonia Hebræi textus cum Paraphrasi Chaldæa, & Versione Græca LXXII Interpretum, in locis, sententiis discrepantibus, fideliter confertur. Cui ad calcem addita est Brevis Institutio Linguæ Hebrææ et Chaldææ. Studio et vigiliis Victorini Bythneri Poloni, Linguæ Hebrææ Professoris, Opus novum, nec antè in tali forma tentatum: in quo quid præstitum, Præfatio ad Lectorem indicabit. Londini, Typis Jacobi Flesher: Prostat verò venalis apud Edm. Beechinoe Cantabrigiæ, MDCLXIV. (Queen's College Library, sm. 4°.) The Library has also a copy dated 1650, but the 1664 one is inscribed, 'E libris He. Fleming e Coll. Reg: Oxon. 1680.' 'Hunc Librũ Taberdariis Coll. Reg. Oxon et eorũ Successoribꝫ dono datum Henricus Flemīng A.M. non ita pridē Taberdarius æternũ amoris Sui monumentũ cē voluit. Anno X^ti. MDCLXXXIX.' There are some marginal notes, but it would seem not in Henry Fleming's handwriting.

Quintilians workes.
Hereboords Meletemata [1].
Buridans Ethicks [2].

CXCI.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2310).

Oxōn Septem: 18, 80.

Sr

Not haueing any opportunity, nor any news to acquaint you with worth your reading, made me delay writeing thus long. The last week came into Oxford yᵉ Prince Palatin [3] with some other Germaine

[1] Meletemata philosophica, in quibus pleraeque res Metaphysicae ventilantur ... Ethica ... explicatur ... Physica ... exponitur, summa rerum Logicarum per Disputationes traditur. Editio altera ... sexaginta tribus ... disputationibus auctior. 6 pt. Lugduni Batavorum, 1659. 4°. (Brit. Mus. Cat.) This seems to be in England the rarest of the works of Adrian Hereboord. Of his Ἐφημερὶς Logica there are three copies in the Bodleian. It was reprinted both in London and at Cambridge. His Collegium Ethicum was reprinted in London, and his Philosophia Naturalis at least twice in Oxford. The Meletemata went to three editions abroad, but neither the Bodleian nor Queen's College has a copy, and that in the British Museum is imperfect. He was Professor of Philosophy at Leyden, b. 1614, d. 1661.

[2] The Edition in Queen's College library has for its colophon:—Huc usq; ꝑducte sunt questiones Buridani morales: robustiori etati ꝑcipue ꝑlegende. q̃s Egidius' delfus socius Sorbonicus: atq; in sacris litteris baccalarius formatus emendatius imprimi curauit. Impressore vuolfgango hopyl. Anno īcarnatōis dñi MCCCC.LXXXIX decima quarta die Iulii. It is a quarto in double columns and begins:—Proemium Joannis Buridani in questiones super X Libros Aris. ad Nicomachum. It was given to the College by Johannes Tayler Artiū Baccal.

[3] 'Son of Charles Lovys count pal. of the Rhine, and prince elector of the empire (elder brother to prince Rupert), and he the son of Frederick count palatine of the Rhine, prince elect. of the empire and King of Bohemia by the princess Elizabeth his wife, daughter of King James I of England.' He arrived on Wednesday, Sept. 8, and 'was received with solemnity in the university, and took up his lodgings in the dean's apartment in Ch. Ch. The next day being conducted to the public schools by the bishop and others, and thence to the apodyterium, he was there habited in scarlet with some of his retinue: Thence he was conducted by the beadles and Dr. Morison the botanic professor (who at that time executed the office of the king's professor of phys. then absent) to the Theatre where the convocation was solemnized: And coming near to the vicech. seat, the said doctor presented him with a little speech; which being done the vicech. created him' doctor of physic 'with another, and then was conducted to his seat of state on the right hand of the vicechancellor. All which, with the creation of some of his retinue being finish'd, the orator complemented him with another speech in the name of the university. The next day his highness left Oxon, went to Hampton-court, and just at his arrival there (Sept. 12) news was

nobles, who were very noblely entertained by ye University: not only by feasting, but also by speeshes at every Colledge gate, and by creating of y^m Doctors. Last thursday the Duke of Monmouth came into Oxford too a horse rase about a mile out of town [1], where he rid a horse of his own himselfe against a horse of my Lord Wharton's [2] but lost. I doe not question but that you haue seen Mr. Mill [3], Mr. Dixon [4], and Mr. Ward [5], before this time, nor doe I doubt of your kindenesse to them seeing they are soe kinde to me here. Soe with my duty to your self and my love to all my brothers and sisters, I rest

S^r

Your very dutifull son
HENRY FLEMING.

For forward 3
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These

Post p to London 2^d.

CXCII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2322).

Oxõñ Oct: 10 (80).

Honor^ed S^r.

Since my safe arriveall at Oxõñ (about 10 dayes ago) I have been extraordinary bussy in composeing a Sermon for St Maries (that dreadfull place) against this day [6]: or else I should have thought myself

brought to him that his father died suddenly at Edingen between Manheim and Frankendale on the 7th of the said month.' (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 378.)

[1] Thursday, Sept. 16. 'The duke of Monmouth at Oxon racing in Port Meed by the meanes of Lord Lovelace. Sept. 17, F, there againe. The University took no notice of him. Alderman Wright with a crew cried out "God save him and the Protestant religion."' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 496.)

[2] See n. 6, p. 134.

[3] See n. 4, p. 232.

[4] See n. 1, p. 215.

[5] See n. 5, p. 228.

[6] Under the Laudian Code there was to be a Latin Sermon at the beginning of each term, to be preached in turn by the Theological Professors & the other graduates in Theology in Deacon's orders at the least, or failing such by a person appointed by the vicechancellor. (Griffiths and Shadwell, p. 158.) The tenth of

obleig'd, both in civility & gratitude, to have writt to you e're this. And I doubt still whether even so important an affair will be able to begg my excuse, considering the addition of your late signall kindnesses to those unparallell'd obligacõns I had receiv'd from you before. I must therefore still rely upon yor goodness, & hope for a favourable construction of so grand an omission. I prsented yor service to Mr. Vicechancellour[1] att my returne, notwithstanding the want of a Comission from you, by reason of yor urgent occasions beyond the Fells the day before I sett forward[2]. I went upon a strong prsumption, & should be apt to do the like again upon the like occasion. The greatest newes I have heard since I came to Towne (or rather before for it was told to us att Warwick) is, concerning the D. of Monmouths reception (or rather non-reception) by our University[3], where it seemes he was not long ago: and som'what before his arriveall my Ld Lovelace[4] sent to the Bp of Oxõn[5] to acquaint him who was comeing to Towne: and the Bp sent the messenger to the Vicechancellour, to whom when he had deliver'd his message, & acquainted him that his Grace was comeing to Towne, he reply'd, he hoped he was well, & so dismiss'd him: But he was caress'd by ye Towne & afterwards diverted with 2 or 3 Races in Portmeed[6], where he lost the Plate (of my Ld Lovelace's) which he run for himself, but had better luck afterwards. The Prince Palatine[7] (who I suppose was recomẽnded to the University by his Maty *not* long before) found other entertainment. He *had* severall speeches made to him & some Feasts made for him. A flying report has been sett abroad lately as if the Parliamt

October was the first day of Michaelmas Term, and Dixon had probably been appointed by Timothy Halton who was vicechancellor.

[1] Timothy Halton, for whom see n. 1, p. 104.

[2] About this time D. F. had been removed from the commission of the peace, presumably for too great conciliatoriness to the Roman Catholics in his neighbourhood. The Rydal Papers about this time are full of letters from Sir George Fletcher, who suffered with him, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge, Lord Carlisle and others on this matter. Their names were replaced on the commission before the end of the year.

[3] See n. 1, p. 327.

[4] John Lovelace, third Baron Lovelace of Hurley, matriculated from Wadham College 1655, M.A. 1661, M.P. for Berks 1661–70. Like Lord Wharton, 'a violent Whig, took a prominent part in the revolution.' William III made him Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and Chief Justice in Eyre south of Trent. 'By his extravagance great portion of his property had to be sold by decree of the Court of Chancery.' He died 27 Sept. 1693.

[5] John Fell, for whom see n. 3, p. 218.

[6] See n. 1, p. 327.

[7] See n. 3, p. 326.

were to sitt at Oxon[1], but wee fancy there's no good grounds for it. Mr Tully[2] (one of our Fellows) is come to be chaplain to the Arch-Bp of York[3] in Dr Feilds[4] place who is lately dead. Dr. Tenison[5] succeeds Bp Floyd[6] in ye Vicarage of St Martins in the feilds[7].

[1] The report as we shall see was correct. The new parliament met at Oxford 21 March, 1680–1.

[2] George, see n. 1, p. 280.

[3] Richard Sterne, for whom see n. 2, p. 188. He had been Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

[4] Robert Feild, matriculated from Trinity College 31 March, 1653, B.A. 1656, M.A. 1669, B. and D.D. 1673, 'sub-dean of York, to which he had been collated on the 3d of Sept. 1670, on the death of Dr. Anth. Elcocke, and on the 27th of Apr. 1675 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Clieveland, on the death of John Neile D.D. who was also dean of Rippon and prebendary of York. He died on the 9th of Sept. 1680, aged 42 years, and was buried in the cathedral church of York, in that chappel wherein his patron and benefactor Dr Rich. Sterne archbishop of that place was afterwards buried. In his subdeanery succeeded George Tully M.A. of Qu. College in this university, and in his archdeaconry John Lake D.D. of Cambr. afterwards bish. of the isle of Man, &c.' (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 336.)

[5] Thomas Tenison, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, chaplain to Charles II, rector of Bracon Ash, Norfolk, and of Holywell, Hunts 1661, succeeded William Lloyd as Rector of St. Martin's in the fields 8 Oct. 1680, was archdeacon of London, 1689, and rector of St. James', Westminster, vacated St. Martin's on his promotion to the bishopric of Lincoln 1691, became archbishop of Canterbury 1694, and died 14 Dec. 1715. 'He hath published several sermons, and other matters of divinity, as also several things against popery in the reign of James II. which shew him to be a learned man; besides his book called *The Creed of Tho. Hobbes of Malmsbury*.' (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 279.) He was succeeded at St. Martin's in the fields by William Lancaster.

[6] The initial is an attempt to produce the effect of the Welsh pronunciation. The prelate is William Lloyd, who matriculated from Oriel College 25 March, 1639, aged 11, was fellow of Jesus College, B.A. 1642, M.A. 1646, B. and D.D. 1667. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James II, and was made lord almoner by William III. He was bishop of St. Asaph 1680–92, of Coventry and Lichfield 1692–1700, and of Worcester 1700, till he died 30 Aug. 1717, aged 91. Wood (*Athenæ*, iv. 716) gives him a good character. Hearne on the other hand says 'He was a great Chronologer & a good Scholar, but of very bad Principles wth respect to the Monarchy of England'; and adds 'Had it pleased God to have taken him off before the Revolution (wch he always mightily defended), it might have been of service to this poor Church & Nation.' (vi. 87.)

[7] The parish of St. Martin's in the fields was originally taken out of that of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Before 1786 St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. Anne's, Soho; St. James's, Piccadilly; and St. George's, Hanover Square, had been carved out of it. There seems to have been a chapel on the site of the present church from very early times. Bishop Lloyd's church was built by Henry VIII, and enlarged by Prince Henry, son of James I. In 1721 the old church was taken down and replaced by the present building erected by Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Camera, at a cost of nearly £60,000.

My service to yor son William[1] & Mr Kirby[2] when you see him. I am

Sr

Yo^r Son is in good health, I left him with Mr Nicholson[3] in my absence. I p^rsume 3 or 4^l by Burnyatts[4] may discharge his Dues for the last Quarter.

Yo^r most obleiged Freind & humble Servant
THO: DIXON.

forward 3

These
To the Wor^pfull Daniel Fleming
Esquire at Rydall-hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland.

To be sent by the Post to Preston & so to Lancaster

Post p^d to London 2^d.

CXCIII.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO DANIEL FLEMING (2342).

Oxõn Nov: 25 (80).

HONOU^RED S^r:

I writt to you by ye Post, & acquainted you with our safe arriveall at Oxõn before the receipt of yo^rs by the Bearer Burnyatts[4]: by whom I also receiv'd 6^l besides the old quantum of 5^s with which wee remember'd our good freinds in ye North[5]. I am sure I have sufficient reason not only to remember them, but to repeat the acknowledgem^t of my great obligacõns to them; & particularly to yor self, who, I find,

[1] See n. 2, p. 209.

[2] Dixon was not aware that John Kirkby, for whom see n. 5, p. 4, had died at the end of September. (*R. P.* 2313, 2315.)

[3] See n. 8, p. 228.

[4] See n. 6, p. 263.

[5] Among the accounts pinned together which make up *R. P.* 2407 A is the following receipt:—

Nov: 4 (80)

	£	s	d
Receiv'd then of Richard Burnyatts the Sume five poundes from the Wor^pfull Daniel Fleming Esqr for the use of his Son Henry.	5	0	0

I say Rec^d by me
Tho. Dixon.

Rec^d also of him 20^s, and 5^s for a Token

knows no bounds or limitts to yor favours: I must therefore put none to my gratefull resentments[1]. I have litle newes to send you, but that wee have lately elected 2 new Fellows, sc: Mr Tonstall[2] & Mr Cock[3], they are to be admitted on St Thomas day, before wch time wee shall also elect some Tabiters. Mr Ward[4] has accepted lately of a College Parsonage, call'd Hampton Poyle[5], about 4 miles of Oxõn, worth 100^l p. añū. All his Seniors (being 5) refus'd it: his year of Grace is to extend till St Tho: day come a Twelvemonth. Mr Skelton[6] is recover'd of his late dangerous distemper, his Patron the B^p of Lincolne[7] was to go up to ye Parliam^t the begiñing of this week: It seemes the B^ps were unanimous as to the Dukes Bill[8]: but I need not informe you in Publick Newes. I have sent yor Sons Accounts since Lady Day last inclos'd herein[9], & have spoke to him to send you a Catalogue of ye Bookes I have p^d for[10]. He continues civill[11], carefull & studious.

[1] Resentment seems originally to have meant merely an answering of the feelings to something affecting them strongly. Ogilvie s. v. quotes from Jeremy Taylor 'It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little resentment of their danger.' It thence came to be used, as here, for the feeling towards the person regarded as having produced the impression; so he quotes from Barrow 'That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate resentment of our obligations to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.'

[2] See n. 2, p. 240.

[3] John Cock, born at Kendall, entered Queen's College as batler 20 May, matriculated 23 May, 1672, aged 17; B.A. 4 July, 1677; M.A. 8 July, 1680, elected 'in pauperem puerum' 10 June, 1677, 'in socium' 6 Nov., admitted 21 Dec. 1680. 'He was a very good, popular Preacher, & supply'd the Cure at Newbury for some time: by wch means he got the living of Thatcham near Newbury, where he now (9 Nov. 1706) lives with very good Reputation, discharging ye Duty of a faithfull Pastor.' (Hearne, ed. Doble, i. 304.)

[4] William, see n. 5, p. 228.

[5] This was the first presentation to Hampton Poyle by the College, which acquired the advowson by purchase of William Morrell, exMayor of the City of Oxford in 1677 for £150.

[6] John, see n. 3, p. 119, and n. 1, p. 223.

[7] Thomas Barlow, for whom see n. 4, p. 197.

[8] The bill to exclude the Duke of York from the succession to the Crown was passed by the Commons 11 Nov. 1680, but rejected by the peers 15 Nov. mainly through the influence of George Savile, Marquess of Halifax. 'Whereupon the Commons being inraged, desired the Protestant dissenters to joyne with them against Popery. Hereupon all presbyterians and phanaticks were armed. Barlow not come to London; Oxford withdrew himself a little before the Commons came up with a bill.' (Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 500.) All the bishops present, fourteen in number, voted against the bill. (Lingard.)

[9] CXCIV was inclosed in CXCIII.

[10] Dixon was not aware that Henry had already sent his father the list in CXC.

[11] See n. 3, p. 23.

Pray give the inclosed to his Brother[1], & accept of the service & respects of

Sr Yor most obleiged Freind
THO: DIXON.

These
To the Worpfull Daniel
Fleming Esq, att
Rydall-Hall
near Kendall
in Westmoreland
prsent.

CXCIV.

HENRY FLEMING'S COLLEGE ACCOUNTS, MARCH 1680 TO NOVEMBER 1680 (2407 A).

Flemings Accounts since Lady Day (80)

	£	s	d
Due to me according to the Accounts wch I sent on Apr: 6 (80)[2]	2	7	0
Pd Barbers acct[3] till Mids: (80)	0	5	0
Pd for Shooes June 26	0	3	6
Pd Tayler July 9 (80)	0	3	6
Batles T. Pasch : sc: betw. Lady d: & Mid:[4]		17	4
Tutorage & Studdy this Qu:	0	16	8
Bedmaker & Laundress	0	5	0
Pd Mercer Aug: 2 (80)	1	0	0
Pd for Glass Aug: 3	0	2	0
Pd Bookseller Aug: 5 (80)	1	4	0
more Nov: 4 (80)	1	12	0
Batles Long : Vac : Qu: 80[4]	0	17	7
Tutorage & Studdy this Qu:	0	16	8

[1] Probably William, for whom see n. 2, p. 209.
[2] See CLXXXII, p. 315.
[3] The barber seems to have received as salary 1*s.* 6*d.* out of the 6*s.* 6*d.* charged in the earlier account for Barber, Bedmaker and Laundress. If their wages remained the same he would get 2*s.* 6*d.* out of the 7*s.* 6*d.* charged below under the same head. The balance of 3*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* out of this 5*s.* may have been for goods supplied, but the 5*s.* seems to include the salary for this quarter.
[4] See n. 1, p. 314.

Bedm: Laundress & Barber	0	7	6
Pd Shoomaker Nov: 13 (80)	0	11	0
Due in all . .	11	8	9
Recd towards this of Burnyatts July 24 (80)[1] . . .	6	0	0
more Nov: 4 (80)[2]	5	0	0
In all . .	11	0	0
So due to me . .	0	8	9

Mr Dixon's Account
for my son H. F. til
Nov. 25. 80.
3[3].

CXCV.

Henry Fleming to Daniel Fleming (2348).

Oxon Novem. 29. 80

Sr

Your letter with 15s I received[4], and alsoe the cloth which my brother Wm[5] sent me for a suite with buttons silk &c, which will doe very well. I see by your letter that you received the catologue of my bookes which I sent[6], and I doe not question but that Mr Dixon when he was down did satisfy you in the usefulness of them, and the price. Knowing very well that scholars here are very much cheated in buying any thing, unless they pay present mony, though their tutors be never so carefull; I could desier you that you would be pleased (not that I want any for my own purse, but for your profit) hereafter to send me the mony, of which I hope I shall give you a good account; except seven or eight pound a year to pay battels, studdy, and Tutorage[7]. I also received some lining which my sister Alice[8] sent,

[1] No letter of Dixon remains, acknowledging this remittance. He started for the north about this time and may have acknowledged it personally at Rydal.

[2] See n. 5, p. 330.

[3] See n. 3, p. 315. This is the third of the same series of documents.

[4] See below, n. 1, p. 334.

[5] See n. 2, p. 209.

[6] See no. CXC, p. 321.

[7] His battels were under a pound a quarter, and his Tutorage and Study 16*s.* 8*d.* See CXCIV, p. 332. As batler he would receive his commons from the College. See n. 2, p. 107. From Henry Brougham's accounts it would seem that this made a difference of from 5*l.* to 7*l.* a quarter.

[8] Alice was D. F.'s third child and second daughter. She was christened 10 Aug. 1658, and was now, as her mother had died in 1675, and her elder sister Catherine had been married 15 August, 1677 to Edward Wilson jr. of Dallam Tower, the lady at the head of D. F.'s household.

and I thought fitt to acquaint you that I payed him[1] for the carraige of it, least y^t you should pay him again. Soe hopeing that all is well with you, with my duty to your self and my love to my brothers and sisters I rest.

For
Daniel Fleming Esq^ir
at Rydal-hall near
Kendal
These.

Sr Your dutyfull son
HENRY FLEMING.

[1] i. e. probably Richard Burnyeat, the carrier, who would have brought the parcel and the fifteen shillings mentioned at the beginning of the letter.

SUPPLEMENT[1]

1.

JOHN SUTTON[2] TO EDMUND DUDLEY[3] (104).

It is recorded, in an Antient Historian[4] (Worship) That Artaxerxes, that great Kinge, of Persia. When, he had rewarded, a certaine Countrieman, with a great gift. The same Countrieman, labouringe to requite his kindenes presented vnto him a greate Apīle. Which, when he had receiued it, he instantly brake out, into these wordes; This man (quoth he) doth seame, to me, to make, a great Cittie, of a litle Cittie; ffor he did behold, and respect, more his, Inward minde, and good will, with which, it was presented, then the gift it selfe, that was giuen; And soe not vnfitly, compared, his thankefull minde, to a great Cittie, &, the Apīle, to a litle Cittie; And that, which was, the Countri-

[1] In the Supplement I have included some documents from the Rydal Papers, which, though not strictly elucidating the story of the Flemings in Oxford I have yet thought possess some academical or special interest.

[2] John Sutton, entered Queen's College as batler in Michaelmas Term, 1613, and matriculated 23 June, 1615, aged 16. He was admitted Dudley Exhibitioner of Oriel College on the presentation of Edmund Dudley, of Yanworth, esq. 12 Oct. 1615, and proceeded B.A. 10 Dec. 1617. The Entrance Book says that he became a taberdar, and 'mortuus apud suos in Cliftō West. 1620.' As a native of Clifton he would have been a neighbour of Dudley's, Clifton being the last station on the London and North-Western Railway before the train brushes past Yanworth into Penrith station.

[3] Edmund Dudley, was son of Richard Dudley of Yeanwith and Dorothy daughter of Edmund Sandford of Askham, both in Westmorland. Yanwath had come to the Dudleys through Richard's father Thomas, who had married Grace one of the coheiresses of the Threlkelds to whom it had formerly belonged. Edmund married Catherine daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert Hutton of Hutton John. He was 50 years old and more at an inquisition held 4 May, 1593, at Temple Sowerby on the death of his father on the previous 1 January. He must have died soon after the date of Sutton's letter, as Robson's which follows is addressed to his son Thomas.

[4] Plutarch, Artaxerxes, 4. In the original it is *βόαν* a pomegranate, malum Punicum; nor has Sutton quite rightly translated *οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ πόλιν ἂν ἐκ μικρᾶς τάχυ ποιήσειε μεγάλην πιστευθείς.*

mans pollicie, must now be mine; ffor like as, for a great gift, he offered, only a gratefull mind; soe must I. Indead of the Quantitie of Artaxerxes his gift, I am ignorant; but for the qualitie, & free giueinge, of it, I am sure, it Could not be more bountifully, & freely bestowed, then that which (your worshipp, did giue unto me; a stranger, and vnknowne to you. And therfore I may well say a Countrieman: And whereas he brought an Aple, I offer nothinge, but Animi grati tesseram[1], as they call it, a token of a dutifull, & thankefull minde, (for that is all which I am able) besechinge youre worshipp, to doe, as this kinge did, respect rather the gratefull minde, of the giuer of the gift, then the gifte it selfe; or as you did shaw youre liberality in bestoweinge vpon me this place, soe likewise, entreatinge you, to shaw it, in receiueinge these few lines; (for as the same writer rehearseth,) there is as well, a liberality in takeinge, as in giueinge; And in that time, it was counted, noe, lesse vertuous, & noble to receiue willingely, & with a Chearefull countenance small & meane giftes, of a power and meaner frindes, then to giue the greatest that can be devised; ffor this kinge, was not commended, because he gaue him a gift, but because he receiued the power mans Aple soe willingely; But for me thus to recognize in Multitude of wordes, is vnto your wisdome, I know but freuolous . . for I know that youre worship better, respecteth, the inward seruice intended of anie one, (whereof, I humbly beseech you, on my parte to stand assured.) then any outwarde behauiour, the validitie whereof, maie many wayes, be doubted. Wherefore let it, I beseech you, stand with youre good fauour, that I may, by this my gratefull minde, conteined in these few lines; confesse my selfe, for these your benefitts, bound vnto you; And for the residue thereof, when it shall seeme good, to your worshipp, to command me, I will not haue life, or abilitie, that shall not be youres, in all that may please, you to vse me; And If that, I shall vnderstand, that with these, few lines, your worship is pleased, & any parte, of my duty, discharged; I will lett noe day passe, in which I will not labour, to become more thankfull; I will yeld to noe labour soe that I may both please you, and also recompence you for your benefittes: And thus beseechinge you, to excuse, this my boldnes, & to pardon me, thus with these my absent letters to molest you. And also, prayinge the Almightie, to bless you, with health, and Prosperitie & the redoublinge

[1] The occasion of Sutton's gratitude was probably his appointment by Dudley to one of the Dudley exhibitions at Oriel. He vacated it in 1617, probably when he was made taberdar of Queen's, his successor having been elected 11 Oct. 1617. As to these exhibitions see n. 2, p. 119.

of your dayes, And after these dayes to Crowne you with euerlastinge fælicitie, I humblely take my leaue.

from my studie in Queenes
Colledge in Oxen: this 12 Decemb.[1]

Your worships euer loueinge
and assured freind to
his powre
JOHN SUTTON.

To the worshipfull
his Especiall good
freind Mr Dudley
at his house in
Eanweth[2] giue
these I pray.
frã Oxẽh.

2.

JOSEPH ROBSON[3] TO THOMAS DUDLEY[4] (102).

Woll Sir

Your pietie so often extended to those that doe sympathise with me in the same defects, hath imboldned me to be a rude petiẽoner for the like benifit. others deserts may haue & craue a prrogatiue aboue mine, their estate can neither desire nor deserve more pittie. I am the fittest object for your charitie, you know that, dolor est meminisse doloris. yet beggars are wont to lie open their greatest infirmities to gaine their greater cõmiseration, but your knowledge can saue me this labour: you know the poore estate of my twise bewiddowed mother, she is left like a lambe, whose dam̃e being dead can neither tell, how nor where, to seeke for sustenance. It were fitter that I should proue a stork, if I were able, then a young pellicane desirous to be fedd wth my mothers bloud. She hath manie who both expect & must haue maintenance from her poore labours; her expectation & hope is that

[1] The year is probably 1615, in which he was elected to the Dudley Exhibition.

[2] or Yanwath. The name seems to be spelt by every one as he pleases.

[3] A Robson entered Queen's College in Easter Term, 1615. A conjecture in the Entrance Book supplies his Christian name as Charles, but he was probably this Joseph. who matriculated 9 June, 1615, aged 19. He does not seem to have received either of the Dudley Exhibitions filled up by Dudley this year as one was filled up in May by the appointment of Thomas Lough (for whom see n. 1, p. 68); and the other (vacated by John Sutton) by the appointment of Richard Bradley. Joseph Robson does not seem to have taken a degree.

[4] Thomas Dudley, son of Edmund, married at Askham 30 Jan. 1596, a Carlisle lady of the name of Middleton. The Oriel Register mistakes the name of the nominator in 1617, as it gives both the nominations in that year to Edmund Dudley.

I should rather prove a succourer of her & hers, then an exacter from her & hers, & it is my desire also. But penurie is a stopp for such pceedings: my request therfore to you is (Wo^ll Sir) y^t you would exercise your wonted pietie in granting me your letters for the exhibitioners place at Oriell Colledge wch is now voyd[1]. this will be a meanes to extenuate my penurie & aggrauate your charitie. Thus you shall lie vp treasure for your selfe in the treasurehouse of o^r great god, where everie least benefit wilbe rewarded a thousand for one; my prayers shall still be elevated to god for his mercie to you and yours. doubt not: it is pmised, he that sheweth m^rcie shall haue mercie, & the prayers of the faithfull will availe much.

Queens Colledge
in Oxen this
31 of Julie
1617

Your humble orator
expecting (though not deserving)
your pietie
JOSEPH ROBSON

To the wo^ll his verie loving
freind Mr Thomas Dudley
at Yenwoth[2] neare penrith
in Cumberland this deliver
I pray you with speed
speede

3.

LETTERS AS TO MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S COUSIN GERMAN[3] (113).

Opinions concerning
ye marrying of a
cosin germaine[4]

Mr Burton[5] I pray you, Lett me entreatt yor opinion, whether one

[1] This is probably the earlier of the two vacancies in 1617, that caused by the resignation of Robert Teesdale.

[2] Another way of spelling Yanwath.

[3] This document seems to have come into D. F.'s hands with a good number of other Dudley papers from Yanwath at the death of Mrs. Agnes Dudley in 1671. It was perhaps the interest excited by it which induced D. F. later to buy two books now to be found in the library at Rydal Hall. (i) A Letter of Resolution to a Friend, Concerning the Marriage of Cousin Germans. By John Turner, late Fellow of *Christs-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. . . . London, Printed by *H. H.* for *Walter Kettilby*, at the *Bishops Head* in St. *Pauls* Church-Yard. 1682. (ii) A Resolution of three Matrimonial Cases; I. Whether it be Lawful for a Man to Marry his deceased Wife's Sister's Daughter? II. Whether the half-blood make Kindred? III. Whether such a Marriage being made, it ought to be dissolv'd or no? By John Turner, late Fellow of *Christ's-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. . . . London, Printed by *H. Hills* Jun. for *Walter Kettilby* at the *Bishop's Head* in St. *Pauls* Church Yard. 1684.

[4] These three lines are an endorsement in D. F.'s handwriting.

[5] This was probably Thomas Burton, who entered Queen's College Lent Term,

that hath been married, his wyfe being dead, may by the divine Lawe, marrie a cosene garmine of his former wyves, he himselfe being nothing of kinne to eyther of them. I rest

13th of fabr:
1619

Yor Loving freind
JOHN DUDLEY[1].

To my verie
Loving friend Mr
Burton.

Sr

This maryage is not expressly forbidden in the Levit Lewe And in case she were his owne cosen german in consanguinite yet ther is no express prohibitione of that mariage in that degree though more remote mariages be forbidden.

But beinge but a cosen german in affinitei, I holde there is nothinge in the Lawe dyvyne that doth disalewe such mariage[2].

In this case I am of the same opinione that Mr Burton hath sett downe.

CHRIS WALKER[3].

The lawes concerning marriage sett downe in Lev. 18. are not Leviticall, but a branch of the lawe of nature and therfore belonge to vs as well as to the Isralites. Now it is plane that in the right line comixtion is forbidden amongst all both above and downwards as father daughter grandchild great grandchild etc.

1592–3, having matriculated November 10, 1592, if the Matriculation Register is not at fault, aged 17. He was a native of Cumberland, was admitted Saint Antony Exhibitioner of Oriel 16 June, 1595, on the nomination of Edmund Dudley, esq. He was one of nine elected 'pauperes pueri' of Queen's College 20 Dec. 1595 and one of three admitted the same day. He was admitted 'in perpetuum scholarem' (fellow) with 6 others 1 Mar. 1602–3. He proceeded B.A. 24 Apr. 1599, M.A. 30 June, 1602. He was thesaurarius 1606–7 and continued fellow till 1608.

[1] John Dudley, son of Edmund, and so younger brother of Thomas, matriculated from Queen's College, as generosi filius 17 Feb. 1586–7, aged 14. He was admitted Dudley Exhibitioner of Oriel College 3 March, 1586–7, on the presentation of Richard Dudley, esq., his grandfather. He was 'electus in pauperem puerum' 30 June, 1591, and 'admissus' 30 July, and 'liberè sponteque suâ suum locum resignauit' 2 Feb. 1593–4. He had resigned his Dudley Exhibition before 29 June, 1591. He proceeded B.A. 3 July, 1592, was admitted student of Gray's Inn 25 Apr. 1594, and was called to the bar 1601, becoming M.P. for Carlisle the same year. He married (Nicolson and Burn, i. 413) 'the bastard daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering,' who survived him and married again, so the information he is seeking is perhaps for a client, or to settle some legal dispute.

[2] Down to here is apparently in Burton's handwriting. The two lines which follow are in the same handwriting as the signature, and express Walker's opinion.

[3] See Additional Notes.

In Collateralls the first and second degrees are forbidden in the Vnæquall line as for example a brother may not marrie his sister the nephewe may not marrie his aunt nor the vncle his neece etc.

But if they be in the second degree in the equall line such as the case cosin germanes they are not prohibited to marrie as is plane in the text neither is ther any place in the scriptures phibitinge such marriages. although for my part I hold them not so convenient. yet for the lawfulnesse of them it may suffice first that ther is noe prohibition in the book of god, secondly they are warranted by an example. the daughters of Zelophehad were married to ther fathers brothers sonnes see Numb: 36 11. Now if cosin germanes be not phibited it will followe a fortiori that a man may marrie successively two cosin-germanes he himselfe beinge in noe degree of consanguinitie to either of them.

LAN: DAWES[1].

4.

THOMAS TULLIE[2] TO THOMAS DUDLEY[3] (152).

Ornatissimo multisque nominibus mihi colendissimo viro Domino Dudleio armigero atque eirenarchæ dignissimo

In votis habeo (vir ornatissime) hanc aliquid ad stomachum tuum facturam. Essem sane malignæ conditionis si serenum in me frontem

[1] Lancelot Dawes, was born at Barton Kirk, Westmorland, entered Queen's College Michaelmas Term, 1597, and matriculated the same term, aged 17. He was elected taberdar 17 Nov. 1601, admitted 29 June, 1602, and fellow 13 Dec. 1605. He proceeded B.A. 30 June, 1602; M.A. 6 June, 1605. He was made D.D. of St. Andrew's about 1618. He held his fellowship till the autumn of 1608, when he was presented to the vicarage of Barton. He was made rector of Asby 1618, and prebendary of Carlisle 1619, and held all three preferments till his death in February 1653-4. He is buried under the communion table in Barton Church. Besides his epitaph there were three copies of verses by Thomas Tully (n. 2, p. 285), Joseph Williamson (n. 3, p. 139) and Clement Ellis 'fairly transcrib'd and fastned to the wall' over his grave. His life is in *Athenæ*, iii. 249, and in *D. N. B.* A sermon by him 'God's Mercies and Jerusalem's Miseries' preached at St. Paul's Cross, 25 June, 1609, and dedicated to Henry Robinson, Bishop of Carlisle, is in Queen's College Library. His son, of the same name, entered Queen's College as batler Mich. Term, and matriculated 17 Oct. 1634, aged 15. He proceeded B.A. 26 June, 1638; M.A. 27 May, 1641, married Mary daughter of William Whelpdale of Penrith, died 9 May, 1655, aged 35, and is also buried in Barton Church. There is in the library at Rydal Hall Sermons Preached upon Severall Occasions, By Lancelot Dawes, D.D. Now Minister of Barton in Westmorland, and sometimes fellow of Queens Colledge in Oxford. . . . London. Printed for Humphrey Robinson, at the three Pigeons in St. Pauls Church-yard, MDCLII.

[2] See n. 2, p. 285.

[3] See n. 4, p. 337.

quotidie perspiciens tuam non aliquantisper saltem operam navarē. qua gratulantis animi specimen testificarem: Ingratus est enim qui bene merenti gratiam non reponit. Ingratissimus ipse forem, si non aliquatenus amorem in me tuum remunerarem. Haec equidem est sera gratulatio, sed tamen vera ac (uti spero) tibi non iniucunda: et talis qualis reprehendi non solet, vt elocutus est Cicero[1], præsertim si nulla negligentia prætermissa sit. Ego autem pro tua incredibili in me benevolentia: hanc vt gratitudinis tesseram tibi mitto. si modo tua dignetur amplitudo has lineas patienter perlegere, operam dabo in spe etiam meum erga te ignem haud paucis exponere verbis. licet enim meam singularem et flagrantem non aliter quam verbis et impolitis quibusdam lineis exhibere queam gratitudinem: vires tamen omnes (domine dignissime, literatorum antistes optime) suffundam. quum tamen nihil est adeo elimatum et atticum quod non interdum vnguibus et graphijs expungatur severissimis lectorum: ego has in composito compositas vel consutas potius quam fabre factas ordine ad flagrantissimum in te amorem exhibendū quâ potui exaravi. Perlege: Perlege quæso vultu minime supercilioso, hæc quam minima benevolentis animi indicia: minima si donum ipsum, maxima si donantis animum respicias. non a me proletario et semidocto homuncione opus aliquod exactum aut atticismo plenum expectes: debeo scilicet tibi dona maxima pro inenarrabili in me favore tuo: quem non magis exprimere, quam guttulas oceani enumerare valeo materia vires exuperante meas. Si hactenùs negligentiæ reus arguar in posterum non nisi nimiæ Diligentiæ redarguar. dum spiritus hos reget artus; tibi quoad possim gratificari studebo, et ne effluxerit vel momentum temporis in quo me tui capiet obliuio. Arripe igitur obnixe efflagito hoc epistolium æquo animo tanquam signum pergratissimæ voluntatis. Ego semper exoptabo vt voto tvo fortuna respondeat: Gravabo te non magna sarcina: semel atque iterum favorem tuum rogans. Vale.

quinto Cal: Julii
Año millesimo
sexcentesimo trigesimo secundo.

Tui cupientissimus amoris
THOMAS TULLIE.

5.

REV. GERARD LANGBAINE[2] TO CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY[3] (170).

Sr

The distance betwixt us is so great & my discontinuance from you so long as might serve to efface all the prints of our former

[1] *Epist. ad familiares* II. vii. sub init.

[2] See n. 4, p. 268.

[3] Christopher Dudley, the last of his race, was the second son of Thomas, but became his heir by the death *vitæ patris* of Edmund who was born 5 Nov. 1597.

acquaintance but that you know it is not so much in our power to forget as to be silent. God & nature gave you at first so much of the vantage ground over me, that I was never yet knowne to you, but as a beneficiary of yours or (if you will) an inferiour favorite & in that quality I am proud to flatter myself that I still stand with you, which I account a sufficient argument of your love to me, & engagement upon my part to honour you. this has embolden'd me to interrupt my owne silence & your ease by this paper which is no better then a petition that you wold doe me a favour & your self an honour in sending (or procureing to be sent) unto me the blazon of Dr Dudley's[1] coat of armes, which I presume is the same with your owne, & (it may be) both the same with the late Earle of Leicester Ambrose Dudley[2]. if so I could have spared my self and you this trouble, but I was loath to indulge too much to my owne opinion. The reason of

He was born 17 Dec. 1607, and married firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Snowdon, bishop of Carlisle, and secondly, Agnes, eldest daughter of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith, and paternal aunt of D. F. His second wife bore him a daughter Mary, who died young, and he sold Yanwath to Sir John Lowther of Lowther 12 Feb. 1654. Sir John granted him a lease of Yanwath for his life, and after his death in London 9 Sept. 1660, his widow continued to live at Yanwath till she died 5 Oct. 1671. On her death the family papers came to D. F. and form, speaking generally, the oldest part of the Rydal papers.

[1] Richard Dudley, the founder of the Dudley Exhibitions at Oriel, was junior proctor of the University in 1503, and supplicated for the degree of D.D. 1508. He was principal of St. Mary Hall 1502–6, prebendary of Consumpta per mare in St. Paul's cathedral 1505, prebendary of York 1508, and of Lincoln 1508, in all three cases till his death 1536. Kennet in his notes to Wood's *Fasti*, i. 11 says he was ordained sub-deacon by John Maio bp. of Coventry and Lichfield 24 Sept. 1502 by letters dimissory from the bp. of London, and that he was made prebendary of Fytlework in the cathedral of Chichester 16 July, 1507. Wood (loc. cit.) says he was chancellor of the church of Salisbury, but Le Neve neither names him nor leaves room for his insertion in that office. The cause of the error seems to lie in the circumstance that in the original agreement, dated 16 Dec. 22 H. 8 (1530), for founding two fellowships he is called Chaunter, i. e. Precentor of Salisbury. In Le Neve, 'Richard Audeley or Dudley was collated' Precentor of Salisbury 26 July, 1507. His relationship to the Yanwath family is not made out by Mr. Jackson (*Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. 150) in his pedigree of the Sutton-Dudleys of Yanwath, unless he is the Richard, A Priest, who died before 1554 who is son of Edmund Sutton, by Matilda, daughter of Thomas, eighth Baron Clifford, in which case he would be uncle to the Richard Dudley who married Dorothy Sandford, and was father of Edmund, grandfather of Thomas, and great-grandfather of Christopher, who successively nominated to the exhibitions he founded. That this was the case is made clear by the pedigrees in the possession of Oriel College.

[2] Ambrose Dudley was Earl of Warwick, not of Leicester. Though he outlived his brother the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, he did not succeed him; though Leicester had he outlived him would have succeeded under a special

my request is this; Oriel College is of late much enlarged with a faire stately new building now almost finished, much of it at the charges all at the sollicitation of your cozen and countreyman Dr Tolson provost[1]. It is a purpose of his & the Colledge to adorne the gates, Hall & other eminent places[2] in the Colledge with the Armes (cutt in stone) of their principall Benefactors, in which number they doe gratefully acknowledge your predecessour Dr Dudley for one & therfore spoke to me to procure this favour from you, which I doubt not but you will freely afford, beeing a thing that tends to the honour of your family.

remainder as Earl of Warwick. Ambrose was third son of John, Duke of Northumberland, supported lady Jane Grey, and was accordingly convicted of high treason but pardoned. He distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin, was created 1561 Baron Lisle and Earl of Warwick, K.G. 1563, was a commissioner for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1586, was thrice married but left no offspring, died 21 Feb. 1589–90, aged about 62, from the amputation of his leg necessitated by wounds received 28 years before. He was a Puritan and was known as 'The good Lord Warwick.' His arms had twenty-one quarterings. The Sutton-Dudley shield was Or, a lion rampant, queue-fourchée, vert, armed and langued gules; Ambrose had a crescent of the last for difference. His father had been created Earl of Warwick 1547, and his eldest brother had been called to Parliament as Earl of Warwick, 1552, but the title was not held by any one from 1554 to 1561. His nearest common ancestor with Christopher Dudley was John de Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, who died 1487. (See G. E. C.'s *Peerage*, vol. iii. pp. 180 sqq.)

[1] John Tolson matriculated from Oriel College 30 Jan. 1589–90, aged 14, proceeded B.A. 1593, M.A. 1599, B.D. 1611, D.D. 1622, was junior proctor of the University 1607, provost of Oriel 1621–44, vice-chancellor from Feb. to Nov. 1643. His predecessor, provost Lewis, had begun the reconstruction of the College buildings; and Blencow, Lewis's predecessor, had bequeathed 1300*l.* for the work. 'The south part and most of the west side were' first 'pulled down, and that fabrick, now standing in their place, which reacheth from the west end of the chapel to the place called Oriel College corner, and thence to the buildings on the north side of the common gate was erected.' Under Tolson, 'the north and east sides were pulled down an. 1637, and within three or four years after, the east, north, and part of the west sides were built answerable to the former, making the quadrangle then far bigger than the old, and the neatest and most uniform as any in Oxon.' (Wood's *History and Antiquities*, ed. Gutch, p. 150.) The provost and fellows each gave 50*l.* and Tolson afterwards bequeathed 1150*l.*, besides moneys for the use of the Provost's lodgings, and books to the library. (ib.) Large sums of money were raised by contributions from present and former members, and from great people connected with Oriel. See Dr. Shadwell's Oriel College in Clark's *Colleges of Oxford*, p. 43. He was great-uncle of Richard, for whom see n. 6, p. 128.

[2] The 'Armes (cutt in stone)' are over the entrances to the staircases, kitchen, and passage to the back quadrangle and have been lately (1903) restored. Dudley's arms are over the door of staircase No. 2, i. e. on the south wall, south-east corner. It is the Sutton-Dudley shield without the crescent or other mark of cadency.

Dr Dawes[1] or my brother[2] will find a way to transmitt what you shall think fitt to returne in this kind; the work is ready for it & all will be compleetly finished before Christmas. Your Cozen[3] Dr Tolson remembers his love to you, but has bin sometimes complaining to me of the harsh style of some of your letters for your Exhibitioners which he thought was too dictatorious and comanding. he did honestly professe that as he knew your right to be good so he did wish you might long enjoy it & for his part, for the love which he bears to you his cozen & those his countreymen upon whom you are pleased usually to conferre those places, he does not intend to doe anything which may redound to the least prejudice of either; but is affrayd withall that other men & at other times will not stand to putt you to some trouble especially if they be any way irritated by harsher terms. You may read in this my boldnesse how confident I am of your good opinion of my syncerity & devotion to your good. I could dwell longer upon some discourse with you, but when I look back upon what I have writt already, I cannot but blush to see that I have no more room left to tell you that I am

Yours to love &
honour you GERARD
LANGBAINE.

Queens Coll: in
Oxon Septem: 16th
1639

To the Worpll his much
honoured friend Christopher
Dudley Esquier at his
house at Yanewath[4]
in Westmrland
these.

6.

REV. GERARD LANGBAINE TO CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY (172).

Sr

I perceive by a letter from my brother that you answerd that of mine wherein I writt to you concerning your coate of armes in behalf of Oriall Colledge, & withall that you had specifyed in yrs some book which you had a desire to. But it was never yet my happinesse to see that letter of yours, & therfore I desire you to hold me excused in that I doe not answer it as you might expect. To prevent all

[1] See n. 1, p. 340.
[2] See below 10, p. 357.
[3] See Additional Notes.
[4] Another way of spelling Yanwath, see n. 2, p. 337.

misconstruction which might justly attend my conceived neglect of you, I hold it a part of duty to signify my mishap in the miscarryage of your letter, because I wold bee as farre from suspicion of a fault as from the guilt of it. For matter of books I shall be glad to be y^r^ factor in that kind of marchandise so farre as you please to acquaint me with y^r^ desires: & willing as occasion serves & my abilityes will permitt to testify some part of gratitude for your many favours to my self and my brother, in furnishing you with such books as you desire, expecting no other pay but your kind acceptance. For the present I send you one of small bulk but great consequence (as the times are) It is his Ma^tyes^ declaration of all that has pass'd betwixt himself & his quondam Subjects of Scotland since the pacification at the Campe[1]. Three of the Scotch Comissioners viz. the Earle of Dumfermlin[2], Sr Will: Douglas[3], & Mr Berkly[4], are of late confin'd: the reason of their restraint is sayd to be because the Covenanters in Scotland have imprison'd the Earle of Southesk[5] for adhereing to the

[1] Generally called the pacification of Berwick. The camp was at 'the Birks, a piece of ground on Tweedside, about three miles above (i. e. on the south-west side of) the town.' Here on 18 June, 1639, 'the Scots engaged to disband their troops, to break up the Tables and all unlawful committees, and to restore the royal castles to the King's Officers. In return Charles engaged to send back his soldiers to their homes, and to issue a declaration in which he was to assure his subjects that, though he could not ratify the acts of the pretended Assembly of Glasgow, he was pleased that all ecclesiastical matters should be determined by Assemblies, and all civil matters by Parliaments and other legal judicatories.' (Gardiner's *Fall of the Monarchy*, vol. ii, chap. v, pp. 224, 241.)

[2] Charles Seton, second Earl of Dumfermline or Dunfermline, subsequently took an active part on the side of the king, was High Commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland 1642, was with the king at Newcastle 1646; and at the restoration was made privy councillor, extraordinary lord of session and privy seal for Scotland; he died about 1673. He was at this time one of the Commissioners appointed by the Scotch to represent their interests in London.

[3] Sir William Douglas, of Cavers, sheriff of Teviotdale. He was one of the Court of High Commission established in Scotland, Oct. 1634. (Baillie's *Letters*, i. 425.) That he was at this time one of the Scotch Commissioners appears also from Baillie (i. 269, 397). Baillie thought him 'too much inclyning the Court way.' (ib. 224.)

[4] Probably Robert Barclay, Provost of Irvine. He was a member of the General Assembly at Glasgow in 1638. (Baillie's *Letters*, i. 104, 137.) He was in London on Scotch business as late as 1646.

[5] David Carnegie, b. 1575, accompanied Anne, queen of James I, into England on his accession, was knighted 1603, was an active supporter of the king's ecclesiastical policy, created 1616 Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird and 1633 Earl of Southesk. In 1654 he was fined 3000*l.* under Cromwell's act of grace, and died 1658. He, Sir Lewis Gordon, and other noted Royalists were seized and imprisoned by the Scotch in March, 1640.

King. For the fourth of the Comissioners, the Lord Lowdon[1], he is now & has bin this moneth close prisoner in the Tower; the cause of that was not comonly knowne till the opening of the parliament Apill 13th. where the King made a short speech declareing the reasons of his calling the parliament, which were further enlarged by the Lord Keeper[2], the Speaker[3] & the letter produced & read which the Scottish Lords writt to the French king, a copy whereof you have page 58 of this declaration. To which you find amongst the rest subscribed, Lowdon. His answers upon examination by the Kings Secretaryes[4] & Atturney[5] are reported to have bin diverse. I. That

[1] Sir John Campbell of Lawers, b. 1598, m. before 1620 Margaret eldest daughter and coheir of George, Master of Loudoun, who by the death of her grandfather in 1622 became in her own right Baroness Campbell of Loudoun. He was created 1633 Earl of Loudoun, but as he immediately took part against the crown the patent was superseded till 1641 when it was allowed to pass. Clarendon calls him 'the principal manager of the rebellion.' He took a prominent part with the Covenanters, was one of their commissioners at Berwick, and was at this time serving in the same capacity at Whitehall, as he did again later in the year at Berwick. In 1641 he was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland with a pension of 1000*l.* a year. He was frequently sent to treat with the king on behalf of the Scots. He joined the Royalists in 1653, surrendered to Monk, and was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity. At the Restoration he was deprived of the chancellorship and fined 12,000*l.* Scots. He died 15 March, 1662-3. He was 'committed to the custody of one of the sheriffs' April, 1640, as one of the signatories of the letter to the King of France. The letter is in Rushworth, iii. 1037. 'The other commissioners shared his fate though they had nothing to do with the letter.' (Gardiner, *Fall of the Monarchy*, vol. ii, chap. vii, p. 307.)

[2] John Finch, son of Sir Henry Finch, serjeant-at-law, b. 17 Sept. 1584, M.P. for Canterbury 1614, 1625-9, Recorder of Canterbury 1617-20, knighted 1625, K.C., Attorney-General to the Queen 1628, Speaker of the House of Commons 1628-9, held in his chair 25 Feb. 1628-9, when the house was ordered to adjourn, Chief Justice of common pleas 1634-9, Keeper of the Great Seal and Baron Finch of Fordwich 1640; fled from England to the Hague 1641, died *s.p.m.* 20 Nov. 1660, when the peerage became extinct.

[3] Sir John Glanville (1586-1661), son of the judge of common pleas of the same name, M.P. for Plymouth 1624 till 1640, and for Bristol in 1640, recorder of Plymouth 1614, of Bristol 1637, elected Speaker 15 April, 1640. He afterwards joined the king's side, was knighted 1641, went to Oxford with the king and was made D.C.L. 1643, imprisoned in the Tower 1645-8, died 2 Oct. 1661. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] The 'Secretaryes' at this time were Sir Francis Windebank, who had been secretary of state since 1632, and Sir Henry Vane the elder, who had recently been made secretary by the influence of the Marquis of Hamilton. Both their lives are in *D. N. B.*

[5] The 'Atturney' was Sir John Bankes, who had been attorney-general since 1634, and was in 1641 made chief justice of common pleas. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he entered as batler, in Lent Term 1604-5, matriculating 22 Feb. He was born at Keswick in Cumberland and died at Oxford 28 Dec. 1644, having been created D.C.L. 31 Jan. 1642-3.

twas true he sett his hand to the letter, but did not know the contents, in regard the originall was French, which he pretended not to understand. This answer was found very insufficient, both in prudence in case he had bin ignorant: & in truth, proved that he was not so, haveing bin a travailer in France for some years. His next subterfuge was that where it is objected they doe in that letter implore the *assistance* of a forraine prince, that by the word *assistance* they meant not any aide of men or munition, but only his friendly *assistance* by way of mediation to his Ma^ty^ in their behalf. His third (which he now stands upon) is that this letter was writt & subscribed to before the pacification at Berwick, where they obtained a generall pardon of his Ma^ty^, & therfore whatever construction be now made of it, they are not lyable[1] considering the pardon precedent, justly chargeable with it. How this letter was intercepted it is not particularly knowne to us here; only that Sr Henry Vane[2] was a principall instrument in it. One Colvill[3] is in hold too, but whether this Colvill be the same man mention'd in the letters of credence is not yet certaine. The Lord Leivetenant of Ireland[4] after his good service done there in the parliament for the King return'd into England, but was arrested by sicknesse in his journey, & forced to stay at North-Hampton[5]. On thursday last[6] was some clashing in the Parliament. In the higher house my L. of Canterbury[7] moved, that in regard of the opening of the Convocation the next[8], where the B^ps^ were to be present, the house wold be pleased, according to custome, to adjourn the Session till Satterday. To which the Lord Say[9] replyed, he saw no reason why

[1] The word 'lyable' which is interlineated in the original seems to have been roughly obliterated.

[2] This is Sir Henry Vane the elder, originally Fane (1589–1655), matriculated Brasenose College 15 June, 1604, aged 15, knighted 1615, M.P. Lostwithiel 1614, Carlisle 1621, 1624, Thetford 1628, for Wilton in the Short and in the Long Parliament 1640–53, for Kent 1654. He was now secretary of state. He approved of the impeachment of Strafford, it is said on private grounds, and transferred himself from the side of the king to that of the parliament. He was father of the younger Sir Henry Vane (1613–62). Their lives are in *D. N. B.*

[3] William Colvill or Colville, mentioned in the letter to the king of France, was taken prisoner. He was a Scotch divine and at this time minister in Edinburgh; he was afterwards principal of Edinburgh University 1652–3, and 1662–75. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] Thomas Wentworth, the first and great Earl of Strafford (1592–1641).

[5] It appears from Gardiner (*Fall of the Monarchy*, i. ch. vii, p. 320) that it was gout from which Strafford was suffering.

[6] 16 April, 1640. [7] William Laud. [8] i. e. day.

[9] William Fiennes (1582–1662), eighth Baron, created 1624 first Viscount of Saye and Sele, a prominent member of the opposition both under James I and

they should not goe on notwithstanding the Bps, for (for ought he knew) there was no necessity at all of their presence in Parliament. The Lord Keeper[1] ended the difference, moveing that it might either be adjourn'd till Satterday, or that they wold substitute another Speaker, for himself by reason of his weaknesse & indisposition of body should not be able to attend on friday. upon this the Lords all voted for the adjournment; & (tis sayd) the Lord Say or L. Brook[2] his great imitator required the Clerk to write the Act in these terms That the Session was adjourned not for the L. of Canterburyes sake but for the L. Keepers. Wee heare my L. of Dorsett[3] since ask'd my L. of Canter: what might be the reason why the L. Say was alwayes so averse from him: & that his answer was he knew no particular reason, onely it might be his jealousy of him in generall as a man whose maine aimes drove at the Churches good, & that the most part of my L. Sayes estate (200 li p ãn: excepted) consisted in Church means[4], & those annex'd to his temporals by such means as (he had heard) were scarse justifyable by the lawes of the Land. In the lower house of Parl: besides Speeches of the Secretaryes[5] in behalf of the King for a suddaine supply of moneyes, wee heare of three remarkable: one by Mr Grimston[6], sonne in Law to Judge Crook, who sayd

Charles I, a zealous Puritan, the only adherent, according to G. E. C. (*Peerage*, vii. 67), of that party in the Upper House; of New College, where his family had rights as Founder's kin. His nickname was 'Old Subtlety.' His life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] Lord Finch of Fordwich, for whom see n. 2, p. 346.

[2] Robert Greville (1607–43), second Baron Brooke of Beauchamps Court, early imbibed republican notions, and with Viscount Saye and Sele refused to profess his loyalty to the king as required by the Council at York 1639. He was present as a colonel of a regiment of foot at the battle of Edgehill, and was killed at Lichfield, while directing the siege of St. Chad's church. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] Edward Sackville (1590–1652), fourth Earl of Dorset, matriculated from Christ Church 1605, killed Lord Bruce of Kinloss in a duel 1613, K.B. 1616, K.G. 1625, chamberlain to the Queen Consort 1628, one of the peers in attendance on the King at Oxford. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] Laud was probably in error, as Broughton was never church property, and most of Lord Saye and Sele's acquisitions were in the American colonies.

[5] Windebank and Vane, see n. 4, p. 346.

[6] Harbottle Grimston (1603–85), younger son of the first baronet, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, M.P. for Harwich 1628, Colchester 1640–8 till excluded by Pride's Purge, for Essex 1656–8, for Colchester 1660–81, at first took part against the king, but afterwards espoused his side, succeeded to the baronetcy 1648, Speaker of the House of Commons in the Convention Parliament 1660, m. firstly 1629 Mary, daughter of Sir George Croke, of Waterstock, Oxon, Justice of the Common Pleas 1625–8, and [illegible] King's Bench 1628–40, secondly Anne, widow of Sir Thomas Me[illegible] of the great Lord Bacon, and lived from 1652 at Gorhambury. *D. N. B.* See also Gardiner's *Fall of the Monarchy*, i. ch

those Judges that deliverd their opinions for Ship-money spoke against reason, against law, & against their owne consciences. Another by Sr Francis Seymor[1], brother to the Earle of Hartford, who, in answer to such as had spoken for a supply of money to reduce the Scots to a reformation, sayd there were abuses at home that stood in more need of reformation; & in particular instanced in the toleration of recusants. The third by Sr Benjamin Rudiard[2], more mild & temperate, who confess'd indeed there were many abuses in the State which cal'd for reformation, indeed more then could be reformed in one parliament, but he desired they might wisely & fairly begin with the worst first, & so hoped this parliament wold prove a teeming parliament & begett another. The King sent to the L. Mayor & Aldermen to borrow a hundred thousand pounds, & wee heare they have willingly brought in thirty thousand with promise of further supply[3]. So farre has this late declaration dispossess'd that citty of that opinion which they generally had before, that the Scots meant no more but the maintenance of their lawes & religion. You see how bold I have bin to disclose my intelligence into your bosome; if you have occasion to comunicate any of it further I desire it may be without the prejudice, & therefore without the mention of yr obliged

Aprill 18th 1640. friend Ger: Langbaine.

To the Worpll his much
honoured friend Christopher
Dudley Esquier at
his house at
Yanewath in
Westmerland.

[1] Francis Seymour, third son of Edward, Lord Beauchamp, and great-grandson of Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector, was at this time M.P. for Wiltshire. In the following year he was created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge. Like the Earl of Dorset (above n. 3, p. 348) he was one of the peers in attendance on the King at Oxford. His brother William who was at this time Earl of Hertford, was made Marquess of Hertford 3 June, 1640, and restored as Duke of Somerset in 1660. Francis's grandson became William's third successor as Duke in 1675. Lord Seymour's house at Marlborough became an Inn, and has since 1842 been Marlborough College. Both the brothers' lives are in *D. N. B.*

[2] Benjamin Rudyerd (1572–1658), educated at Winchester and St. John's College, Oxford, knighted 1618, was at this time M.P. for Wilton. He tried to mediate between Charles and the parliament. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] Gardiner (*Fall of the Monarchy*, i. ch. vii, p. 307) gives a different account of the result of the application to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Langbaine was probably inclined to believe what he wished. It was not till October, 1640, that anything was obtained from the city and then only 50,000*l.* out of 200,000*l.* asked for (ib. 442).

7.

REV. GERARD LANGBAINE TO CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY (175).

KIND Sr

The ancient interest which I had in your acquaintance, with the benefitt of your later favours and the constant profession of continuance on your part, might be sufficient provocations unto me to draw from me some expressions of love & gratitude: Indeed I never wanted an inclination that way, though I have not ever bin provided of other things equally necessary to the performance of my desires; sometimes want of ability, sometimes of opportunity, but mostly an unnecessary modesty while I look'd upon you at too great a distance: this which interposed mainly betwixt me & my desires, you have taken a course to remove, by inviteing me to that which I perceive I might of my self have bin bold to doe & found welcome too. Now that you have made choyce of that book wch carryes my name in the front[1], I honour your love to my selfe, but doubt whether you may not repent your choyce. The subject of the book beeing I feare not so suitable to yr genius. The French man that pretended most to wisdome (Charron[2] I meane) has condemn'd all divinity for dull & melancholy; if it be true, in my opinion it holds most of that polemicall

[1] The book is A Review of the Councell of Trent. Wherein are contained the severall nullities of it: With the many grievances and prejudices done by it to Christian Kings and Princes: As also to all Catholique Churches in the World; and more particularly to the Gallicane Church. First writ in *French* by a learned *Roman*-Catholique. Now *Translated into* English *by* G. L. Oxford, Printed by William Turner, Printer to the famous Vniversitie, for *VV. T. Edw: Forrest*, and *VVill: VVeb.* Anno Domini MDCXXXVIII. The learned Roman-Catholique was W. Ranchin. The copy in folio in the Queen's College Library is inscribed Taberdarijs Collegij Reginæ Librum hunc Authore, Interprete & æternitate dignum, inter plurimos alios, pro summâ suâ erga Scholares benevolentiâ D.D. Mr Musgrave tertiò Camerarius et Socius meritissimus. The dedication to Christopher Potter is signed Gerard Langbaine. There are six pages to the Reader, two pages of An Advertisement to the Reader, prefixed before the French Copie, and fourteen pages of A Summary of the Chapters before the 388 pages of the book begin. The Author was Guillaume Ranchin who also edited the Perpetual Edict of Salvus Julianus.

[2] Pierre Charron (1541–95), avocat, preacher and friend of Montaigne, author of the Traité de la Sagesse in 3 books published at Bordeaux 1601, and in a mutilated form at Paris in 1604. The later editions conformed to the first which had been objected to on grounds of heterodoxy, one of his opponents calling him 'le patriarche des esprits forts.' In the Rydal library is 'John ffleminges booke' which passed into the hands of Dan. Fleming:—'Of Wisdome three bookes written in French by Peter Charrō Doctr of Lawe in Paris. Translated by Samson Lennard. At London Printed for Edward Blount & Will: Aspley.' The colophon is:—'London, Printed by R. B. for William Aspley, at the signe of the Parot in Pauls Church-yard, 1640.'

part which treats of controversyes. Such is the argument of this book, but indeed I cannot properly call them controversyes of religion, save that the popish alchymy has sublimated the greatest part of their divinity into state pollicy. And here my authour undertakes them. if the discourse be tedious, you may read the contents before you venture upon it, & if you please be content to rest there. I have added to it another book of a subject more conspireing with the times, & a language with y^r humour. tis Fullers Holy Warre [1]. For this I comend to y^r reading, if it doe not please blame my judgement. All my feare is how this Christian pilgrime [2] will passe through so many infidell soldiers; the countreyes are miserably pester'd with their rogueryes & insolencyes, & I doubt y^r parts are not Scotfree. Last Satterday I received a letter from my Lord Keepers Chaplaine [3] that the King had received letters informing him that Carlile was taken [4], the gent: my friend went to the Lord Generals house to know the certainty, but my Lord had heard no such matter. & wee wait for the confutation of this fable till this night the returne of o^r ordinary from London. The truth is there is no truth to be expected from comon reports. Wee have had so many that went as current for whole weeks together as brasse money which time & experience found to have bin coyn'd in no other mint than some discontented heads. But for these things I leave them to God & the State; & returne to you and myself; my brother [5] has often profess'd that he has received singular favours from you, for my self I shall be ready to tell another what you know of my obligations, for my sister [6] I have heard there was some probability she might beare subjects for the King and

[1] The Historie of the Holy Warre; By Thomas Fuller, B.D. Prebendarie of *Sarum*, late of *Sidney* College in Cambridge. *The third edition*. Cambridge, Printed by Roger Daniel, and are to be sold by John Williams at the signe of the Crown in Paul's Church-yard. 1647. folio, Queen's College Library.

[2] i. e. probably, his book, or possibly, the bearer of it.

[3] The Lord Keeper at this time was John Finch, Baron Finch of Fordwich, who had been appointed 17 January, 1639–40, on the death of Lord Keeper Coventry. See n. 2, p. 346.

[4] This rumour was false. 'A garrison of five hundred men was sent to Carlisle, and Sir Nicholas Byron was appointed governor of the Castle. . . . But the Scots entered England on the east and not on the west, so that the men of Carlisle were not called upon to show their valour.' (Creighton's *Carlisle*, 155.)

[5] William Langbaine of Moore-end, one of the trustees of Barton School founded by Provost Langbaine and Dr. Lancelot Dawes in 1649. He died in 1655. See below 10, p. 357. His wife's christian name was Jennett. William was a common name in the Langbaine family. It was the name of the Provost's father, and was given by the Provost to his eldest son. (*Athenæ*, iv. 364.)

[6] She died in 1655. See below 10, p. 357.

tenants for you. I writt my mind in it, but it seems the old father[1] has forbid the banes. However in this or any other matter wherin your countenance or advise may stand either me or mine in stead I shall presume no man will be more ready to pleasure.

Queens Colledge
in Oxõñ July 30th
1640.

Yr devoted friend
GERARD
LANGBAINE.

My humble respects to
Mrs Dudley[2]. I have never
yet received any answer
concerning yr coat of arms[3].
It might have bin done in two
words.

To the Worpfl his honored
friend Christopher Dudley
Esquier at his house at
Yanewath in
Westmrland
these.

8.

DR.[4] GERARD LANGBAINE TO CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY (194).

KIND Sr

Till I can pay the principall you must be content with the interest. I am a debter to my self as well to you. my promise to me is of greater force then an obligation; and I can more willingly absolve my self in Law for the forfeiture of a bond, then in conscience for the breach of promise. It was your comand I should write, and though I have nothing more to say, yet to testify my obedience, I doe so. I have at present as great store of employment as scarsity of time; when I am maister of my self I shall be more at yr service. To morrow is a new day[5], though no day here bring out any newes, yet

[1] William Langbaine, of Barton near Penrith, not far from Yanwath.

[2] Agnes Fleming, D. F.'s aunt, for whom see n. 7, p. 4.

[3] See above 5, p. 342, and n. 2 there, and n. 2, p. 343.

[4] Langbaine had proceeded Doctor in Divinity 22 June, 1646.

[5] Langbaine had been elected provost 11 March, 1645–6, and Oxford had been surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax 24 June, 1646. I cannot find that anything special happened either in the University or College on 24 Sept. 1646. Perhaps Langbaine refers to the new state of things created by the order of the Committee for the University of Oxford, dated 2 July, 1646, inhibiting elections to places of preferment and the making or renewal of leases 'vntill the pleasure of the Parliment be made knowne therein.' Langbaine's reticence, which is exhibited in this letter, was of great service to the College 'tempore usurpationis.'

I shall take frequent occasions to tell you what you know already that I am

Queens Coll: 7r
23. 1646.

Yr most affectionate
friend & servt
GERARD LANGBAINE.

I desire you be my proxey
to present my owne & Mr Brooks[1]
our many thanks to Mr Dalston[2],
Mr Braithwhait[3] and Mr Richardson[4].
If Mr Tod[5] be not yet gone
out of Towne I entreat yr
man to Deliver him these
enclosed to Barton[6].

To the Worpllr
his loveing friend
Christopher Dudley
Esquier at his
Lodgeing at
the Unicorne
in Holburne[7].

[1] In the Vice-Chancellor's accounts there is an allowance 'to Dr. Gerard Langbaine and Mr. Brookes for their journeys to and from London on busines for the University and abode there from Aug. 11 to Sept. 18, 1646, 14li. 18s. 11d.' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iv. 60.) This was Nicholas Brooks who matric. from Magd. Hall 11 July, 1606, aged 18, was clerk at Magd. Coll. 1609–13, B.A. 1610, fellow of Oriel 1612, M.A. 1615–6, proctor 1625, principal of St. Mary Hall 1644. He had the degree of D.M. granted to him 13 Oct. 1646 'for the services he had done to the University in treating with the Parliament Commissioners, &c.' In 1648 he replied to the Visitors: 'I humbly conceive that as yet I cannot, without violation to such othes as I have taken to and in the Universitie, submitt unto your proposalls,' and was ordered to be expelled. The order does not seem to have been enforced. He was present at a College meeting in Oct. 1650. He resigned his fellowship 7 Mar. 1652–3, perhaps on his marriage with Mary, dau. of John Ancores of Brand, Salop. He was Principal of St. Mary Hall till 1656 and died 25 July, 1667. His monumental inscription is on south wall of nave in Lichfield Cathedral. He wrote some lines to Oliver Cromwell, printed in Oxford Verses on Peace between England and the States, 4° Oxon. 1654, p. 60, 'far better than common' (P. Bliss). I owe many of these details to the kindness of Dr. Shadwell.

[2] Probably John Dalston of Acornbank, for whom see n. 9, p. 4. He was son of Sir Christopher, entered Queen's College in Lent Term, 1628–9, but did not matriculate till 2 Dec. 1631, when he was 19 years of age, proceeding B.A. 24 Jan. 1631–2. He entered Gray's Inn 1 Nov. 1631, and was M.P. for Appleby 1661–78. He was an undergraduate at Queen's with Langbaine, and is very likely the Mr. Dalston of Lough's letter (p. 71), as he married a daughter of the Richard Fallowfield mentioned in the same letter.

[3] This is perhaps the Thomas Brathwaite mentioned by D. F. as dead in 1675–6, for whom see n. 4, p. 206. He entered Gray's Inn from Staple Inn 11 Mar. 1630–1.

[4] Probably Matthew, for whom see n. 1, p. 18, X. p. 20, and p. 55.

[5] Probably the minister of Hutton, for whom see n. 8, p. 310. A Thomas Todd writes to Christopher Dudley 7 Dec. 1640, about an apprentice of his who has run away. (*R. P.* 172.)

[6] Barton or Barton Kirk, a parish extending on the east side of the Eamont from Penrith to Ulleswater. Hartsop, Patterdale, Martindale, Pooley, Sockbridge, Winder and Yanwath are all in this parish. It was Langbaine's birthplace and the site of the school he founded in conjunction with Dr. Lancelot Dawes, for whom see n. 1, p. 340. For the school see below, n. 4, p. 359.

[7] See Additional Notes.

9.

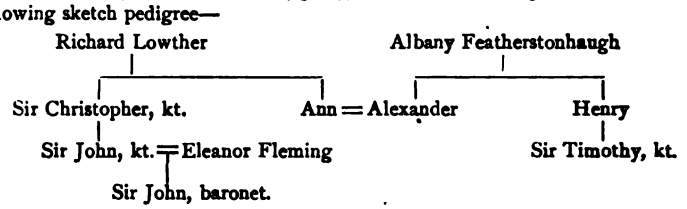
Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh[1] to his wife[2] (212).

My derest it is a sad farewell I now must take and my greifes doe supabound for y^e and my poore children, this fatall sentence is irreuocable for god sake be patient submitt willingly pleasure of god which must be obeyed, I haue taken and written what order and direc for the poore estate, euery one in these horrid times may doe wronge, I pray god right, thoughe my life be taken my soull is free and I hope by the mercies of viour shall liue with him eternally, to whome I comend itt and the and thy I hope god almightye will blesse you all and abate the mallise of yor and my c enemyes, my cosen Lowther[3] vnfortunately did a displeasure (happely without th they woulde haue taken my life) he hath taken pains to preserue itt, he will take A childe and that child if it be his prentise it is puided for, I thinke Richard[4] fittest. God forgaue his death, I forgiue all the worlde and begg pdon of all, Charitie ought to be vsed, Legacies I haue none, I wish I could deale blessings as I freelie wish them to

[1] Timothy Fetherstonhaugh entered Queen's College in Easter Term and matriculated 30 May, 1617, son and heir of Henry of Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, esq. He proceeded B.A. 3 Feb. 1619–20 (as Fetherston), entered Gray's Inn 24 Oct. 1620. He was knighted 1 Apr. 1628. He espoused the royal cause, was taken prisoner at the battle of Wigan 26 Aug. 1651, and beheaded at Chester 20 Oct. following, despite his plea that he had quarter for life given him. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[2] Bridget, daughter of Thomas Patrickson of Caswell-How in Ennerdale, Cumberland. Her brother John married Bridget, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, and so paternal aunt of Barbara, D. F.'s wife. She had by Sir Timothy eighteen children.

[3] Probably Sir John Lowther of Lowther, baronet (1605–75), son of the 'ould Lady Lowther' (for whom see n. 2, p. 27). Their relationship is exhibited in the following sketch pedigree—



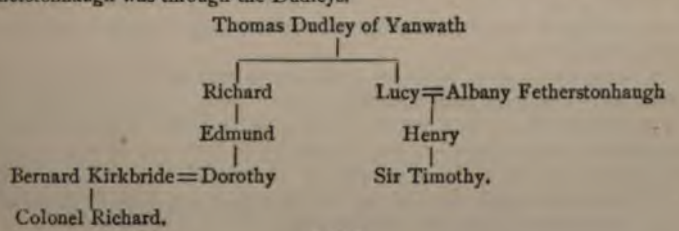
They were also closely connected by marriage, as Sir John's first wife Mary Fletcher was sister to Bridget wife of John Patrickson, lady Fetherstonhaugh's brother.

[4] Richard, the third son, is described as of Langwathby, a parish to the south of Kirkoswald, separated from it by the parish of Addingham. He married Katherine, daughter of William Grahme or Graham of Nunnery in the parish of Ainstable, the next parish to Kirkoswald on the north, and had two daughters. The Fetherstonhaughs still own some land in Langwathby parish.

the and my children, as much as you can aduise and educate them in the feare of the lord, and let them never neglect prayers and priuate dewties, Setle them in Religion, there are now manye and scarce any good or visible but the ould, I desire them to loue and still to be helpfull and assistinge one to annother, and soe god Almightye will bless and helpe them, they suckt nothinge but vertue from thy wombe, and in the presence of god I speake itt, thou haste bene to me an vnparaleld wife, and a mother to thy Children, though my death be fatall and some will make it Scandalous, yet posteritie truth another generation may not call it soe, nor would our age haue cald soe tenn yeares Since, I hope in the eyes of god and good people itt will be esteemed little lesse then A martirdome, and I hope since noe remedie I mvst die (and soe must all) I shall die a good Christian, I desire my Children to serue God diligently to be painfull and patient and neuer to medle with anie great Matters or State or truble, but liue poorely and Quietly and I hope God will raise and bless them I am wearie of this woefull farewell, my prayers shalbe for my soull, for the and thine as longe as I may, none more deserueinge then thy selfe of all women liueinge, I haue tould as mvch for directions as I can, I haue few freinds God Allmightie I hope will raise the upp some, there is Noble Sr Francis howard[1] my good brother and kinde Cussen Kirkbride[2]

[1] Sir Francis Howard (knighted at Whitehall 16 Feb. 1617) was the second son of Lord William Howard, 'belted Will,' who was son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. His eldest brother was Philip, who was grandfather of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle (for whom see n. 4, p. 151). The father lived at Naworth Castle, and the seven sons and their wives and the unmarried daughters lived on with their parents in patriarchal fashion. He gave Corby to Francis, and this has been ever since the seat of that branch of the family. Sir Francis married twice. His eldest son Thomas by his first wife Margaret Preston was killed 1643 at Atherton Moor. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Witherington, Kt., and from her the Howards of Corby are descended. There are many curious details about Sir Francis and his family in Mr. Ornsby's *Household Books of Lord William Howard*, published by the Surtees Society 1877.

[2] Richard Kirkbride of Ellerton, esq^r, Colonell of a Regiment of Foot in the Army of K. Charles the first under the command of William Marquess of Newcastle, dyed 28th September, a^o Dni. 1659. His relationship to Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh was through the Dudleys.



and my Sonn Kirkbride[1], I pray yo^w aduise with them and Imploy my Sonn Kirkbride presently goe about itt and either bye itt in some freinds name and part of itt or all Sould to pay Childrens portions and mainetaine yo^w, I leaue yo^w all to God and Them to the, if I had the Indies I would leaue itt to the as God knowes I haue nothinge, I dislike that Thomas[2] Seekes to that woman for his wife itt will be ruine to him or her or both without Salt Teares, itt is time my thoughts and Actions be wholy taken vpp with the Contemplation of heauen where with Comfort I hope wee shall meete, And till then God blesse my Children and the and Comfort the and thy poore vnfortunate dying husband

TY. FETHERSTON

What cann be spared either by byinge or Compoundinge for the estate dispose of itt by Sale or otherwise, I Leaue it all to the and my Children as yow please but I would haue yo^w doe for Jane[3] and Dorothye[4] as I haue Sett downe if yo^u Cann

20th of October 1651
Chester Castle[5]

for my honored freinde
the Ladie Bridgett
fetherstonhawghe
at Kirkoswald[6]
present
Cumberland.

[1] The son of Colonel Richard, a second Bernard Kirkbride of Ellerton, esq^r, a Lieutenant-Colonel to Sr Henry Fetherston, Knt. in the service of King Charles the first, married Jane, second daughter of Sir Timothy. His sister Mary was wife of William Graham of Nunnery, and their eldest daughter Katherine married Richard Featherstonhaugh, Jane's third brother.

[2] Thomas, second son and heir of Sir Timothy by the death of his brother Henry at the battle of Worcester (3 Sept. 1651), married shortly after his father's death Katherine daughter of Thomas Musgrave, 3d son of Sir William Musgrave of Crookedayke, Kt., who belonged to a younger branch of the Edenhall family. She bore him one child, Mary; and within a year or two he married as his second wife Mary, daughter of Henry Dacres of Lanercost, esq. who was the mother of his heir Timothy. The former is probably 'that woman.'

[3] See above, n. 1. After Bernard Kirkbride's death she married Edward Hasell of Dalemain, who was afterwards knighted, but had no issue by either of them. She died 18 July, 1695, and is buried in Dacre Church.

[4] Dorothy, the eldest (according to the Visitation pedigree certified by her brother Thomas), but according to Nicolson and Burn (i. 425) third daughter of Sir Timothy, married Robert Whitfield of Randleholme. She and Jane (who was 22 years of age at her father's death) were probably already married, and therefore separately mentioned.

[5] Chester, after a siege of twenty weeks, surrendered to the parliamentary army 3 Feb. 1645–6, and was from that time securely held. In 1652 a Court-martial was established there, and the earl of Derby, Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, and col. Benbow were condemned, the two first to be beheaded severally at Bolton and Chester, and the third to be shot at Shrewsbury. On Monday, Oct. 20, Sir T. Featherstonhaugh was beheaded in Northgate-street, opposite to the abbey-gate. (Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, i. 210.)

[6] The parish church of Kirkoswald was collegiate from 1523 to 1545. Hunt

10.

DR. GERARD LANGBAINE TO CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY (287).

Sr

My deare brother[1] not long before his death did signify to me that he had received from you one piece of evidence concerneing that particular wch you & I were in treaty about, & that you told him there were two other writeings wch referred to this. Those you promised to seek out & send him; but I have not yet seen either one or other; onely I have writt to my sister to send up that in her hands, & desire you wold doe the like by the rest, for upon view of them I shall be able to give you a present answer, & shall be engaged to runne the hazard of the carryage at my losse, so as they be safely deliverd to the ordinary carryer Burneyates[2], or to Mr Garth[3] th' Atturney, & directed to me. If you have either altered your minde, or lost your evidence, there is an end of that matter. I have a present occasion for that twenty pounds in your hands, & I desire you wold lett me know when I may expect to have it payed without fayle, for I wold be loth to be disappoynted at a pinch, & therefore think it a piece of necessary civility to give you timely notice before hand. I have of late bene much broken in my health, & grieved in minde, which I think either caused or contributed much to my bodyly weaknesse & indisposition. My nephew[4], brother[5], sister[6], were all deare to me; & the newes of losse upon losse, every moneth one, made so deep a wound in my otherwise crasy constitution, as if by the blessing of God good counsell, & time, & physick doe cure, yet the scarre will remaine. Sr I cannot tell how I slipt into this digression, but where the sore is the finger

the College which is the seat of the Fetherstonhaugh family, a branch of which came there from Fetherstonhaugh in Northumberland in the generation before Sir Timothy. The village is on the Raven half a mile above its junction with the Eden, fifteen miles south-east from Carlisle. It has the ruins of a castle.

[1] See n. 5, p. 351.

[2] Peter, for whom see n. 4, p. 15, and n. 2, p. 105.

[3] Probably Thomas Garth, who was of Penrith, solicitor and agent for sequestrations in the county of Cumberland, whose name occurs more than once in the Calendar of the Committee for Compounding. He may be the same who with Anthony Hale begged to be admitted tenant to the manor of Rydal when under sequestration. See Appendix A.

[4] Some brother of Humfrey and Christopher, for whom see below n. 3, p. 360.

[5] See n. 5, p. 351.

[6] See above 7, p. 351, and n. 6 there.

will be. I pray you pardon me, & present my best respects to Mrs Dudley[1]. God Almighty blesse you & her. I am

Yr most affectionat
friend & Servt
GERARD
LANGBAINE.

Queens Coll: Oxon
March 18. 1655.

11.

SIR GEORGE FLETCHER[2] TO DANIEL FLEMING.

KINDE BRO

I haue receiued yours, and hope myne is come to your hand, by which you will understand some of my imployment vpon Thursday next I am for Oxford where ye Lady M G is with her son[3] I find her relations inclinable but ye Lady much averse to marriage, ye next weeke I shall know more As to your information in poynt of fashon ye stuffs that are most worne are woolin about 3s or 4s a yard some trimed with gold button and loops, some with siluer and some with silke, The fashon grenerally worne is spanish breaches[4] with long coates.

[1] See n. 7, p. 4.

[2] See n. 1, p. 5. He was now a widower with four children, having shortly before this lost his first wife Alice, daughter of Hugh Hare, Viscount Coleraine, and his eldest son George. The letter is dated 27, the postmark is $\frac{\text{MA}}{28}$, so the date is March 27, 1664. In the herald's Visitation dated 27 March, 1665, his second marriage is mentioned.

[3] Mary, daughter of James, Lord Johnston, Earl of Hartfell in Scotland, married as her first husband Sir George Graham of Netherby, bart., who dying in February, 1657, left her with six children, of whom the eldest son Sir Richard, matriculated at Christ Church 1664, aged 15, was created M.A. 4 Feb. 1666–7, was made Viscount Preston by Charles II, adhered to James II, and was condemned to death for treason 17 Jan. 1689–90, but pardoned. Sir George was eventually successful in his suit, and she became his second wife and bore him four children. There is a letter from her to D. F. among the 'thrown out' letters at Rydal, which curiously enough also deals with clothes, in this case for a daughter who is going to be married. It is signed 'Your ever loving sister M. Fletcher.'

[4] In the early part of the seventeenth century 'the Spanish slop' was large and loose, but by this time the fashion there had quite changed. The Countess d'Aulnoy in her description of the son of the Alcalde of Aranda, says: 'He had black velvet breeches, buttoned by five or six buttons above the knee, without which it would have been impossible to take them off, so tight are they worn in this country.' (J. R. Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, ii. 261; cf. also the picture of a Spanish Nobleman, *circa* 1690, on p. 264.)

if you will haue such a sute vpon your order it shall be dispatched for you according to ye cheepest and best contriuance of

Your affectionat bro

My seruice to my sister[1] GEO: FLETCHER

Tis thought we shall haue a war with ye Dutch[2]

For Daniel Fleming
Esquire at Rydal
these p^r^ Kendall

12.

JAMES BIRD[3] TO DANIEL FLEMING (1113).

S^r^

herewith yow will receiue the draught of the inquisicon touchinge Barton Schoole[4], which I finished yesternight, butt I could not possibly sooner dispatch it

[1] Barbara Fletcher, D. F.'s wife.

[2] The Dutch and English trading companies on the coast of Africa had begun quarrelling in 1663. All through 1664 there were hostile proceedings and rumours of war. (See n. 4, p. 147.) War was not declared till 22 Feb. 1664–5.

[3] James Bird of Brougham. He united the manor of which he only inherited a third by buying one third which had been bought in 1607 by Agnes Fleming, D. F.'s great-grandmother, and the last third from the heir of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, who had charged it with four pounds yearly for the poor of the parish of Brougham. Though he had nine sons who all arrived at man's estate, he died without an heir male; and the estate was sold by James Bird's grandchildren to John Brougham of Scales, fifth son of the Henry Brougham who was sent to College by John Fleming (for whom see n. 3, p. 104).

[4] For an outline of the history of Barton School see Nicolson and Burn, i. 406, and *Report of Schools Inquiry Commission* 1869, vol. xix. pp. 317, 318. There are two documents in the parish chest at Barton, orders of separate bodies of Commissioners under the great seal made respectively in 1667 at Penrith and in 1670 at Kendal for the regulation of the school. It appears from these that, in addition to his original gift of £30, Langbaine bought an estate at Culgaith with some money which had reached him as an augmentation. Believing it to be church property, he did not wish it to 'come amongst that litle I shall leave my wife & children' and settled it upon the school, deducting ten pounds a year from the rents to be applied to apprenticing two Barton boys. The first document establishes a new body of feoffees by adding the two Sir John Lowthers, D. F., and the Vicar of Barton for the time being to the survivors, and the heirs of those who had died, of the original governors elected by the parishioners of Barton. The second document records that a large proportion of the money collected for the building of the school had been more or less loosely lent on interest to a number of persons, and orders the recovery of these sums from the persons in whose hands they were, and that the Feoffees should 'manage and put out the same moneys at Interest upon good security untill they can bestowe it in land upon a good title.' This is the 'money which soe longe has layen at randome' of which Mr. Bird writes.

I haue hereby indeauoured to sett forth the whole history of the schoole concernes in westm̃land, which when it is found wilbe a good ground of setlem^t, of those small Sum̃es of money which soe longe has layen at randome.

I suppose either the schoolemaster[1] or Wiłłm Smith[2] will bringe this to yow, and receaue from yow such further direccons for prouinge Christofer langbane[3] either an executo^r named in his ffather's will or at last such a pson as in Equity es lyable to answeare the charity, he hauinge receiued the money, who euer was named executo^r.

I had not tyme to make a draught of the decree, neither indeede could I soe well doe it till I understood what you would order, though I thinke I should haue aduentured on it if I had had one halfe dayes more tyme. I doe therefore desire yow (if yow thinke fitt) when the inquisicon is signed, sett downe in short what yow intend to decre and lett Wiłłm Smith, or who els from Barton atends yow, bringe a Coppy of yor minutes to me & I will forthwith drawe a draught of the Decree & send it to yow, and then I suppose when it is ingrossed we shall easyly gett it signed by your selfe & other three Com^rs.

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] William Smith of Bowerbank was one of the Supervisors or Gubernators of the School elected by the parishioners of Barton. The second Commission found that of the 'schoole-stock' there remained in his hands 68*li* 6*s* 10*d*, and in his hand and those of John Smith of Moore-end 6*l*. He had contributed 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the erection of the school house. He had also 'payed in all the interest due for the said sixty and eight pounds six shillings & tenne pence untill' the first of August, 1669, and given security for the payment of Sixty Pounds upon the first of August, 1670, '& the remaineinge sume of Eight Pounds six shillings & tenn pence doth remain in the hands of the said William Smith of Bowerbank unsecured' on the 22d December, 1670.

[3] Christopher Langbaine was son of William, Provost Langbaine's brother, for whom see n. 5, p. 351. After his father's death, who dyed 'possessed of a personal estate consistinge for the most part of Cattle and Household Stuffe,' he and his mother 'made a public sale and took the bonds and securities for the money ariseing upon sale of the said personall estate in their or the one of their names, and' 'afterwards upon the said bonds the said Christopher Langbaine did receive and convert to his own use several summes of money amounting in the whole to the sume of forty and seven pounds.' The father had in his hands at the time of his death thirty pounds of the school stock, and for four years after his death the widow and Christopher 'or the one of them did truely pay for the interest of the said schoole the Interest yearely due for the said thirty pounds.' On the 22d December, 1670, Christofer Langbaine had 'neither given security for payment of the said principall sume of Thirty Pounds heretofore remaininge in the hands of the said William Langbaine nor payed in the Interest money therefore due & arrear.' A brother Humfrey is mentioned in the Commissioners' order as having paid to Christopher twenty Pounds out of the forty-seven which Christopher converted to his own use.

I thinke we had best undertake the filinge of them our selfes & not leaue them to Mr knipe[1], and though he keepe the Comission that will not hinder the filinge either of the inquisicon or decre, or any future pcesse thereupon. I goe to Cockermouth on Wednesday where I shall waite on the worthy Doctor[2], butt doubt I shall not returne before your meetinge. The schoole booke & what other papers I haue I shall send by the schoolemaster or who els comes from Barton, if I thought the Dr would be at kendall, I would take them with me to Cockermouth, & deliuer them to him there[3]. If yow thinke the deferringe of the decree any way inconuenient be pleased to send back yor direcon by the bearer, and if I returne from Cockermouth on Thursday night as phapps I may, I will before Satturday prpare a draught of the decree, & send it to yow to kendall by the Barton men I am Sr

yor uery humble seruant

JA. BIRD.

Brougham[4]
9o. Januarij 1669

ffor my Worthy ffreind Daniel ffleminge
Esqr at Rydall
these.

[1] The Commission of 1670 was to James Simpson Esqr Mayor of Kirkby Kendall, Daniell Fleminge Esqr, Robert Philipson Esqr, Richard Brownsword Clerke, Thomas Sands Roger Bateman Richard Duckett John Archer Richard Rowlandson and William Knipe gentlemen. Knipe was a common name in Kendal, and a William Knipe took the oath as freeman 18 Jan. 1589. He was a webster or a shearman (*Boke of Record of Kirkby Kendall*, pp. 14, 52, 54). It seems strange that Bird, who is so active in the matter, though a Westmorland man, is not included in the Commission.

[2] Thomas Smith (for whom see n. 5, p. 3). He was in the 1667 Commission with Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir William Carleton, Thomas Denton William Musgrave and Thomas Fletcher Esquires, Arthur Savage clerk, and William Dawes and Christopher Teasdale gentlemen. This was a Cumberland Commission, the second a Westmorland one, which perhaps accounts for Dr. Smith's omission. Those who drew up the first Commission may have thought that Barton, being near Penrith, was in Cumberland.

[3] 'would be at kendall' seems to mean is going to be at Kendal to serve on the Commission. Bird's meaning seems to be that it is of no use troubling Smith with the papers if he is not going to be on the Commission which would be likely to meet at Kendal.

[4] Brougham in Westmorland, on the south side of the Eamont (which here separates Cumberland from Westmorland), along which the parish stretches till the river runs into the Eden, which separates Brougham from Kirkby Thore. It was the Brocavum of the Romans.

13.

William Smith[1] to Daniel Fleming (1157).

HON^rd^ S^r^

I haue sent you a warrant by the appoint^mt^ off Mr Bird[2] and the ffeoffes ffor our Schole at Barton, to desire yo^u^ will be pleased to get it signed by soe manie off the Cõmision^rs^ as is requisite (wth yor selfe) ffor sumõninge so manie as is needffull ffor theire appearance when yo^u^ shall sett in execution off the said Cõmision, which I supose by Mr Bird will be the morrow after yor sessions at kendall, but I hope yo^u^ are fform^r^lie acquainted wth it either by doct^or^ Smith[3] or Mr Bird or both S^r^ I intreate yo^u^ will be pleased to dispatch this bearrer wth what expidition as yo^u^ may in regard he will be upon charge soe I humblie take leaue and shall euer be

yor assured lo: ffriend
and ser
Will: Smith

Bowerbanke this
16 Sep: 70

14.

Proposal for printing a Bible[4].

Endorsed: An intended Edition of the Bible at Oxford.

It is designed to print an Edition of ye Holy Scriptures in the University of Oxford, with all possible care & accuratenesse, in reference both to ye correctnesse of ye Text & beauty of ye Character, and all other extrinsick ornaments: with Annotations also, plainly and practically rendring ye mind of ye Text, so as to be understood by the unlearned Reader. To wch will be added the Arguments of ye severall Bookes, Chronologicall Observations, Geographicall Tables, and such other things as shall be found necessary to ye illustrat—of the whole.

[1] See n. 2, p. 360. Bowerbank where he lived is on the right-hand side of the road going from Penrith to Pooley Bridge.

[2] See n. 3, p. 359.

[3] See above, n. 2, p. 361.

[4] This document is in the handwriting of Dr. Thomas Smith. It is probably his copy of a printed document. Its date is determined by the circumstances that Fell was not yet bishop of Oxford, which he became in 1675, and that Joseph Williamson had been knighted, which happened in 1672. 'On 1 Oct. 1671, the University assigned to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Dr. Thomas Yate, Dr. John Fell and Joseph Williamson the privilege of printing for three years from Lady Day, 1672, at a yearly rent of 200*li.*' (Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 170, n. 3.)

For ye performance of w^ch, with the caution due to so sacred a work, ye Annotations, being drawn up by severall eminent and learned persons in the said University, will, before their being committed to ye Presse, be reviewed by divers of the Right Revd Fathers in God ye Bishops of this Church, as also by ye Professors of Divinity in the said University.

The expediting of this work will be diligently endeavourd by the Assignes of the University for the affaire of Printing, viz: Dr Fell Deane of Christ-Church [1], Dr Yates Principall of Brasen-nose Colledge [2], Sr Leoline Jenkins [3], & Sr Joseph Williamson [4]: who will take care, not onely for the performance of the particulars above-mentioned, but also that a moderate price be set upon the book, when finished.

And if, for ye support of ye expence of the Edition, and the encouragement of it, well-disposed and religious persons shall think fit to advance any summes of money, Security will be given by the said Assignes for returning to ye severall Contributors a Book, or Bookes, according to ye proportion of the Summe advanced by them, so as to be of a greater value, by at least a sixth part, then ye money by them deposited.

No particular price is now set on ye Book, to avoid those known and great inconveniences wch such distant designations have hitherto occasioned.

[1] See n. 3, p. 218.

[2] Thomas Yate, b. at Middlewich, entered Brasenose 1619, was fellow 1623, rector of Middleton Cheney 1633, ejected 1646, principal of Brasenose elected and ejected 1648, readmitted 1660, died 1681.

[3] See n. 3, p. 298.

[4] See n. 3, p. 139.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Daniel Fleming's relations with the Committee for Compounding.

The following extracts from Mrs. Green's Calendar of the Committee for Compounding throw a great deal of light on the steps taken by Fleming during his father's life, and after his death, to free the family property from sequestration. The ordinary difficulties which beset those on whom this duty devolved were greatly increased in his case by the circumstances of the family history.

Down to the beginning of the year 1643 the owner of Rydal and some, at all events, of the other family manors was John Fleming who died 27 February of that year, leaving a son, William, and two daughters, Bridget and Agnes. On William's death, as a minor, 12 May, 1649, the estates went to Daniel's father, another William, son of another Daniel who was younger brother of John[1]. When our series of documents begins our Daniel's father was still alive, but he died 24 May, 1653, before the sequestration was discharged.

Meanwhile other persons who supposed themselves to have liens on the property put in an appearance before the Committee, Bridget Fleming, the first William's eldest daughter, now married to Sir Jordan Crosland[2], and her sister Agnes, who during the proceedings married George Collingwood[3]. A Bindloss[4] too, belonging to the family of John Fleming's mother, also appeared.

With all these interveners, and the duty of determining the degree of 'malignancy' of each of the owners through whose hands the property had passed between 1642 and 1654, it naturally took some time and trouble on the part of the Committee before they were able to grant D. F. his certificates of relief.

I.

Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, Part I, p. 188.

1649–50. March 23. Kendal. 63. Commissioners for co. Westmoreland to the Committee for Compounding.

Rydal demesne, sequestered from Wm. Fleming, was let by the late commissioners to Wm. Beck at 202*l.* 10*s.*; George Mowson[5] bid 220*l.*,

[1] See n. 3, p. 6.
[2] See n. 9, p. 10.
[3] See n. 10, p. 10.
[4] See n. 1, p. 34, and n. 7, p. 79.
[5] He is called Mawson, p. 50, where see n. 4. He was probably acting for William Fleming, D. F.'s father.

and John Harland 240*l.* for it. We resolved to decide the contest by setting up a light, the lease to be granted to the highest bidder before the light went out. Mowson thus got it at 180*l.* Harland coming in after the light was out, offered 200*l.*[1] We think they were employed, one by Sir Jordan Crosland[2], who married Fleming's eldest sister; the other by Wm. Fleming, of Skirwith, Cumberland, who holds an entail. The estate is not really worth more than 120*l.* We want directions. [1½ pages.]

II.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, Part I, p. 332.

1650. Oct: 14. Kendal. 29. Gervase Benson, Roger Bateman, and John Archer[3], County Commissioners for Westmoreland, to the Committee for Compounding.

We, being members of the late county committee, know that the arrears of the profits of sequestrations, and the fines and compositions set on new delinquents, were, by Act of 2 Mar. 1649, ordered to the use of the county, towards paying the forces raised therein in the late war, and discharging other public engagements. This was done, but came short to discharge the engagements, so that the committee yet owe considerable sums, which they were forced to borrow to pay the Lancashire forces the 4,000*l.* ordered, and ease this county of the burden of free quarter until it was raised, and for other charges which they were required to satisfy. There were no rents due 25 March last, but only a few 1 Aug: last, most at Michaelmas, which we are raising, and hope within 14 days to have them ready to be returned to Goldsmiths' Hall[4].

The revenue will amount to more than heretofore, only we want directions touching an estate at Rydal sequestered from Wm: Fleming, for which 2,000*l.* was offered for one year, though at the utmost value it was never reputed worth more than 120*l.*; but it being in contest, this was done to gain possession. The estate lies waste, so that the profits thereof this year will scarcely amount to 50*l.* An estate in Kentmere, sequestered from [Chris.] Gilpin[5], has also been much impaired for want of direction. We want a commission for George Archer to be our agent.

We being also Militia Commissioners have not been able to sit until last Thursday, but having put the forces in a posture, and they being now upon their march, we shall fall close to this business, and sit at Kendal on Wednesday week, and thence weekly until we have got the business thoroughly in hand. [2½ pages.]

[1] It appears from below II. and III. that Harland got it for 2000*l.* A cypher may be omitted here in error.

[2] See n. 10, p. 10.

[3] See n. 3, p. 6.

[4] Goldsmith's Hall in Foster Lane was where the Committee for Compounding sat. See Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, i. 8.

[5] Chris. should be George, for whom see W. Jackson's edition of *The Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin*, p. 2, and the note to his name in the pedigree attached.

III.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, Part I, p. 416.

1650–1 Feb: Kendal. 70. County Committee for Westmoreland, to the Committee for Compounding.

We have sent up John Archer[1], our treasurer, to pass the accounts for the year. The half-year's rent due at Michaelmas was ready, and we desired your order about the sending it up, as we could not get any sent by way of return, and did not like to hazard it by the carrier; so you ordered it to remain in our hands, and as we cannot get it safely conveyed, we are forced to stay it here.

We have caused courts to be kept within several sequestered manors, and received verdicts, and find a considerable sum may be raised from general and particular fines. We desired direction as they were arbitrable, and also as to the manner of granting copies to the new tenants; but as we have received none, we have suspended further acting, and have directed Mr. Archer to solicit your advice.

The demesne of Rydal in this county being in contest, and the title in dispute, was farmed out for the last year for 2,000*l.* to John Harland, merely to keep the possession, to corroborate the title of the present occupier, but we could never get any security for payment of the money. Edw. Wilson, a member of the late committee, in a time of exigency sent them 60*l.* for the public service, 41*l.* whereof was unpaid till of late, when on his petition we allowed it out of a rent of a sequestered estate which he farms, and desire it may pass in our accounts. [1½ pages.]

IV.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, Part III, pp. 1695–9.

Claimants on the Estate of the late JOHN FLEMING, WM. FLEMING, his nephew[2], Skirwith, Cumberland, JORDAN CROSLAND, Helmsley, and SIR JORDAN CROSLAND, Harum, Co. York[3].

25 March 1647. WM. FLEMING compounds for delinquency in being in arms against Parliament. Submitted in September, and then took the National Covenant.

15 April. Fine 110*l.*

20 April 1649. JORDAN CROSLAND, of Helmsley, co. York, compounds for delinquency in being in arms in the first and second wars.

26 April. Fine at ⅛, 25*l.* or 30*l.*

[1] See n. 3, p. 6.

[2] William is called of Skirwith as son of the Daniel on whom it was settled by Agnes Bindloss who bought it in 1607 after the death of her husband William Fleming. See n. 2, p. 2.

[3] Mrs. Everett Green expresses in a note here her doubt whether these two Croslands are not identical. They are. Haram or Harome is a village two and a half miles from Helmsley. See n. 10, p. 10.

23 Jan. 1650. Fleming begs allowance of his title to manors, &c., in cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. His grandfather, Wm. Fleming, settled them upon himself and his heirs male, with remainder to his right heirs, and died, leaving issue, John and Daniel. John Fleming, 10 years ago, settled them on trustees till his eldest son William was 21 years of age. In 1647 they were sequestered for the supposed recusancy of William, who died a minor, when the appeal of the trustees was pending before the Barons of Exchequer. Mr. Steele[1], now Recorder of London, the referee of the appellants, delivered his opinion in their favour. Petitioner claims by way of remainder, and begs reference to counsel[2].

5 Dec. On Brereton's[3] report, order that Rydal Manor be continued under sequestration, Coniston be freed, unless the heir-at-law shew cause to the contrary within a month, and Beckermet be compounded for on petitioner's proving the will mentioned in the report, and the death of Wm. Fleming, the infant[4]. A month longer allowed the heir-at-law.

29 Jan. 1651. If Rydal be sequestered for recusancy only, the mansion house is not to be let; but if for delinquency and recusancy, it is to be let.

19 Feb. Bridget and Agnes Fleming, daughters of John Fleming, beg discharge of lands and tenements in co. Westmoreland, leased 30 Sept. 1648 to Lady Eleanor Lowther[5] and others, by their father, John Fleming, in trust till the majority of his son William, whose heirs they are.

19 Feb. County Commissioners to certify.

26 Feb. 1652. Petition of JORDAN CROSLAND, BRIDGET, his wife [*née* Fleming], and AGNES FLEMING[6], for discharge of manors, &c. in cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and York, renewed. Wm. Fleming, the infant, was never actually possessed of the premises, which were sequestered as his. The certificate of the County Committee of Westmoreland has miscarried[7].

26 Feb. Referred to the County Committees of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

23 March. Wm. Fleming, Bridget Crosland, and Agnes Fleming complain that although Wm. Fleming has appealed to the Committee for Compounding for a great part of the estate, by virtue of the entail, and is in actual prosecution thereof, and although Bridget Crosland and Agnes Fleming are prosecuting their appeals for the remainder of it, yet the whole estate is presented in the Committee for Compounding's list to Parliament as that of Wm. Fleming, the infant, deceased. Beg that the

[1] See n. 1, p. 51.

[2] It was probably in connexion with this petition that D. F., aged 17, went to London with John Bankes to clear Coniston, Rydal and Beckermet from sequestration. See p. 3.

[3] See n. 1, p. 62.

[4] For the steps taken with this view by D. F.'s father see pp. 25, 26.

[5] The 'ould Lady Lowther' of p. 27, where see n. 2.

[6] She afterwards married George Collingwood, for whom see n. 9, p. 10.

[7] This appears to be the petition of which a copy was paid for, 30 Dec. 1652. See p. 31.

auditor may state that the said estate is under appeal. Noted, for the petition to be transmitted to Garland [to be offered to Parliament].

4 Jan: 1653. Petitioners complain that they are likely to be prejudiced in their claims by the insertion of John Fleming's name in the last Act for Sale. The said John died 23 Feb. 1643, nearly 80 years old; for several years before his death he had not travelled a mile from Rydal, and was never sequestered. Beg relief according to the provisions of the Act.

27 Jan: Jordan Crosland complains that, although a Protestant, he has been returned by the County Committee of Lancaster as a Papist, and owner of Urswick[1], co. Lancaster, and that his name is inserted in the late Act for Sale. Was never convicted of recusancy, nor ever owner of Urswick, which was first sequestered as Wm. Fleming's, after whose decease, it should have come to petitioner's wife Bridget, and her sister, Agnes Fleming, the coheirs; but they have never had possession[2].

27 Jan. Committee for Compounding dismiss his petition, because he compounded without mention of any estate in co. Lancaster. The Registrar's certificate ordered to be produced.

28 Jan. Wm. Fleming, on behalf of himself and Agnes and Bridget, begs that, as owing to multiplicity of business, their cases are not heard, the Committee for Compounding will take notice of his appeal, and relieve him[3].

5 April. Jordan Crosland's petition renewed.

5 April. Committee for Compounding order discharge of his lands in Yorkshire, and the County Committee of Lancashire are to certify in 3 weeks the ground of the first sequestration of Urswick, as they find it in the former County Committee's records.

5 April. Crosland being returned as of Furness, co. Lancaster, and a Papist, proceedings stayed pending further enquiries.

31 May. Wm. Fleming petitions that he applied to have the name of John Fleming, his uncle, expunged from the late Act for Sale, as never being actually sequestered, but could not be heard through multiplicity of business. Renews his petition for a certificate to the Drury House Trustees[4].

[1] Urswick is a parish on Morecambe Bay. It would seem from p. 371 below that some tithes here and at Ulverston had been bought by John Fleming, Crosland's father-in-law.

[2] Crosland, though uniting with William Fleming, D. F.'s father, to get the property out of sequestration, seems also to have started independent petitions. His interest and that of his wife and her sister, who became Mrs. Collingwood, were not exactly the same as that of D. F.'s father, and this caused difficulties such as are referred to on p. 25. There was always a fear that Crosland or Collingwood might raise some point which would interfere with the obtaining a certificate from the Commissioners. See p. 37.

[3] Either this petition or that of 31 May below may be the petition referred to in William Fleming's letter to John Banckes, XVII, p. 25.

[4] The Trustees for the sale of Lands forfeited for Treason. See n. 1, p. 55. William Fleming the petitioner had died on the 24th of the same month.

31 May. To be heard next week, the case being too long to be debated now.

3 Aug. Brereton[1] to state Crosland's case, and that of the Flemings, as well upon the proviso in the last Act for Sale, as upon the title allowed by the Committee for Removing Obstructions.

7 Sept. John Fleming declared to be within the said proviso, being not sequestered before 1 Dec. 1651, and the sequestration of Coniston and Beckermet manors discharged, the rents, &c., of which are to be paid to Wm. Fleming, with arrears, from 28 June 1650. The Committee for Compounding cannot, on the proof before them, discharge Rydal Manor, but leave him to make further proof.

10 March 1654. Crosland begs to compound for Rydal Manor in the third Act for Sale, having married Bridget Fleming, and had conveyance of the same from Agnes.

14 March. No further proceedings to be taken against Crosland in respect of the estate at Urswick.

31 July. Fine (not given) paid and estate discharged.

March 1654? Daniel Fleming[2], of Skirwith[3], co. Cumberland, begs discharge, with restitution of rents[4], of Rydal Manor, Westmoreland, Beckermet, Cumberland, and Coniston, Lancashire, come to him on the death of his father, Wm. Fleming, who, in 1650, obtained allowance of his title to Coniston and Beckermet, but not to Rydal, that being referred to the Army Committee. Meanwhile his father's name being in the late Act for Sale[5], he and his father appealed to the Committee for Removing Obstructions, who allowed their title 30 March 1653, and the Trustees for Sale suspended the survey.

21 March 1654. Dan. Fleming, of Coniston, Lancaster, complains that while his title to Rydal Manor, &c., depends, it is surveyed[6] by the Trustees, and begs that if his title be disallowed, he may compound for it. Noted as referred to Reading in order to a composition.

28 June 1650. A motion on behalf of FRANCIS[7], son [?grandson] of SIR ROBERT BINDLOSS, referred to Brereton.

6 May 1652. Francis Bindloss [of Wherwell, Hants, grandson of Sir Robert, being the second son of Sir Fras. Bindloss, Bart.], begs reference to counsel of his claim to Sherburn Rectory, with two ox-gangs of land,

[1] See n. 1, p. 62.

[2] D. F. now first appears in the Calendar in his father's place. It was probably to put him in a position to present this petition that his mother executed the resignation for which he paid 00 - 07 - 00, 29 May, 1654. See p. 78. This petition was probably the result of, and explains the meetings, surveys, articles and references of pp. 6 and 7.

[3] See above, n. 2, p. 367.

[4] This seems to have been the subject of the Bill of Revivour for peruseing which Mr. Churchill was paid 01 - 00 - 00, 8 May, 1654. See p. 76.

[5] See n. 1, p. 55.

[6] This appears to be the survey for a copy of which D. F. pays 00 - 06 - 00, 22 March, 1653-4, the day after the date of the petition. See p. 73.

[7] See n. 7, p. 79.

and a tenemetnt conveyed by John Fleming to petitioner, and lately sequestered for the delinquency of Wm. Fleming, his son, both deceased.

6 May. Referred to Brereton[1].

10 June. He begs reference to the County Committee of Yorkshire to certify the cause of the sequestration. Sir Rob. Bindloss, petitioner's grandfather, 18 years ago conveyed to John Fleming, deceased, and others, tithes, lands, &c., in cos. Lancaster and Durham, in trust to employ them for petitioner, in pursuance whereof, John Fleming, 10 Jan. 1626, purchased the rectory of Sherburn, co. York, for 1,500*l.* by him received out of the profits of the estate. Has but lately come of age, and has had a suit in Chancery against Fleming's executors for performance of the said trust, which is lately ordered to be performed, and 4,000*l.* awarded to petitioner, who is directed by the Court to accept the said rectory, which, in regard of his non-age, &c., is unduly sequestered, as John Fleming's estate.

10 June 1652. County Committee to certify the date and cause of sequestration, and Brereton[1] to report on the title.

28 July. Petition renewed, and requesting reference to counsel; some of the lands are unjustly sequestered as Edw. Norris' lands.

28 July. County Committee to certify, and Reading[2] to report.

31 Aug. Bindloss begs reference to the County Commissioners of Lancaster and Cumberland, and that Brereton[1] may report on the whole case. Granted.

14 Oct. A petition (missing) referred to the County Committee of Westmoreland to certify.

18 Nov. On report, sequestration discharged with arrears from 10 June 1652.

23 Nov. His request for arrears from 24 Dec. 1649 referred to the County Committee of York, who are to examine what augmentations are granted out of the rectory by the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and if none, they are to allow him arrears from Dec. 1649.

11 May 1654. Claim allowed[3], sequestration discharged, and arrears from 31 Aug. 1652 granted.

17 Aug. 1653. The PARISHIONERS OF ULVERSTON, co. Lancaster, beg payment, with arrears, of 10*l.* a year for 20 years, allowed to their minister by John Fleming, to whom King James granted their rectory, and tithes of great value, at 42*l.* rent, on condition of their maintaining a fit chaplain; but Fleming being a Papist delinquent, the rectory is sequestered, and the agent has refused payment the last 2 years.

17 Aug. 1653. Referred to Reading[2].

Aug. 1654. They petition the County Committee for Lancaster for like allowance, stating that in 1651, the estate became sequestered for the Popery and delinquency of Sir Jordan Crosland, who married Fleming's

[1] See n. 1, p. 62.

[2] John Reading, was counsel-at-law to the Committee on Compounding. He received on account of salary 5*l.* a week. He died before 4 Feb. 1657.

[3] This is probably 'Fra. Bindlosse allowance,' for a copy of which D. F. pays 00-03-06, 23 June, 1654. See p. 79.

eldest daughter; they have applied to the Committee for Compounding, who wish a certificate on oath of the payments, and of there being a resident minister, but now they hear that the sequestration has been discharged, with arrears from Aug. 1652.

5 Jan. 1655. Their claim allowed on report, and the sequestration discharged, with arrears from 24 Dec. 1649.

1 June 1655. JOHN KIRBY[1], of Kirkby in Furness, co. Lancaster, begs indemnity for having paid to the County Committee 40*l.*, part of a debt of 100*l.*, due to the late John Fleming, for which, and the rest of the debt, the executors, Jordan Crosland and George Collingwood, have arrested and imprisoned him.

1 June. Orders for delivery to him of 2 bonds of 40*l.* each for payment of the said 40*l.*

LESSEES OF THE ESTATES.

5 July 1650. THOMAS GARTH[2] and ANTHONY HALE beg to be admitted tenants to the Manor of Rydal, co. Westmoreland, which is under sequestration.

5 July. The County Committee to let the estate to the petitioners, they giving as good rent as any other.

9 July 1651. JOHN WINTER, of Penrith, Cumberland, petitions that Rydal Manor, Westmoreland, sequestered from the late Wm. Fleming, was posted up Nov. 1650, but not let till May 1651, and then let privately to Walter Cowper for 100*l.*, though petitioner offered 200*l.* and good security. Cowper has assigned his lease to Roger Barwick, a recusant delinquent, for his master, Sir Jordan Crosland, a dangerous delinquent, who keeps possession, to the terror of the well-affected, it being a strong place, and a noted rendezvous for malignants. The late County Committee leased it for 2,000*l.* for 1650 to Sir Jordan, but no rent has been paid.

Being faithful and a sufferer for the Commonwealth, is troubled at this abuse, and begs examination before the County Committee for Cumberland, the County Commissioners of Westmoreland being the parties complained of; also leave to lease the estate at 200*l.*, and the leviation[3] of the 2,000*l.* for 1650, on Sir Jordan.

9 July. County Committee for Westmoreland to certify what they know, and to survey the estate, and report how many acres it contains, and whether they have let it by the box; also to give account of what wood was felled last year, and allow no more to be felled without direction[4].

3 Dec. County Committee denying the truth of the petition, and affirming that Winter himself denies writing it, the Committee for Com-

[1] See n. 5, p. 4. [2] See n. 3, p. 357.

[3] An obsolete word used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for levying, sc. a tax.

[4] There is a reference to an order 'against the cuttinge downe and spoyleinge of the woodes' in William Fleming's letter to John Banckes, XVII, p. 25.

pounding state that it was drawn and delivered by Wharton, a solicitor[1], who affirms that he was instructed thereto by Winter.

15 June 1654. JOHN WILSON, of Hornby, co. Lancaster, begs the tithe-rents, for 1651 and 1652, of lands in Urswick and Ulverston, sequestered for Sir Jordan Crosland's delinquency. The lands and tithe-rents being usually farmed together, at the rent of 15*l.* a year, in 1650 offered 23*l.* a year for 7 years, but the County Committee of Lancaster refused to allow him to gather the tithe-rents, saying they have not power to farm rents, so petitioner has only the profits of the lands let but at 17*l.* a year.

15 June 1654. Referred to the County Committee.

V.

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, Part V, p. 3286.

Purchaser of the Estate of William Fleming.

23 March 1654. Discharge from sequestration of Rydal Manor and fishing, Meller Brigg House, Grasmere, and a house in Kendal parish, Westmoreland, forfeited by him, and bought from the Treason Trustees by Isaac Morgan[2].

APPENDIX B.

CHAR-PYE.

The Char or Charr (*Salmo Alpinus*, Linn.) is believed to be extinct in Ulleswater, but is found in Windermere, Coniston, Hawes Water, Crummock, Buttermere, Ennerdale and Wastwater. Mr. Macpherson[3] quoting 'Jenyns, cited by Day' identifies the case and the charr which D. F. separates (LXXIII, p. 152). 'This fish,' he says, 'in its ordinary state is the *case charr* of Pennant; when exhibiting the bright crimson belly which it assumes before spawning, it is called the *red charr*; when out of season, the spawn having been shed, it is distinguished by the name of the gilt charr.'

The season for Char is from September to February and it is usual to prepare them by baking them well seasoned with spices. In the seventeenth century they were baked in pies of enormous size weighing from thirty to over sixty pounds. It is doubtful if the crusts in which the spiced baked fish was enclosed were eaten; and between 1670 and 1680 tin cases or pots seem to have been substituted for the crust. 'This way of Tinne Crusts does infinitely better,' writes Williamson to D. F. 2 Apr. 1675 (p. 202). That the potted Char of to-day is the same thing as the char-pie of those days seems clear from two quotations from Bishop Nicolson's papers which I owe to the kindness of Bishop Ware. In his list of letters written 22 March, 1707-8, occurs:—'Sir Ja. Montague with

[1] See n. 2, p. 25.

[2] See n. 1, p. 63. It would appear from p. 7, that D. F. was not aware of this solution of his difficulties till 5 July.

[3] *Vertebrate Fauna of Lakeland*, p. 508.

a *pot of Chars*; and thanks for all his favours.' In his diary, under April 3, 1708, Nicolson writes:—'Thence to Mr. Soll^r Mountague, wth my thanks,' (scil. for getting his Bill about the Cathedral Statutes through the House of Commons) 'and to receive his commands for Carlisle, when again he offers his service' (as M.P.) 'and will accept my help and another Char-pye.'

In Appendix E I have transcribed all the entries in D. F.'s great book of accounts referring to char or case. They will afford full information as to the price of char, the weight of the pies or pots, the cost of their transmission to London or elsewhere, etc.

APPENDIX C.

THE EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

By the courtesy of the Kent Archæological Society I am allowed to reproduce here a portion of the Expense-Book of James Master, Esq., A.D. 1646 to 1676, a transcript of which appeared in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, volumes xv–xviii.

The MS. is 'a vellum-covered paper-book of 196 pages, each six inches long by seven and a half broad.'

It contains all the payments of James Master from his twenty-fourth to his fifty-fourth year, 'as a Fellow-Commoner at Trinity College in Cambridge, as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn, as a Kentish bachelor of fortune,' and for the first ten years of his married life. 'It puts before us a young Kentish gentleman, of the Parliamentary party, as somewhat of a dandy, an ardent lover of horses and hawking, frequenting Newmarket when at Cambridge, and a sporting man to the end of his days.' 'At the same time he was a man who read much, and the numerous entries respecting books which he purchased are by no means the least interesting portion of his expense-diary.'

Such a document easily lends itself to comparison in the way of similarity and contrast with the accounts of D. F., and for his Cambridge life with those of Henry Brougham and of D. F.'s sons.

D. F. was of course a Cavalier and a north-countryman, Brougham matriculated as a commoner and Henry Fleming as a batler, Master was forty-four years of age before his expenses are those of a married man, but the community of tastes and circumstances multiplies resemblances between the two sets of accounts.

I have thought it best, instead of selecting items, to print a good block of the Expense-Book from the part in which the largest number of items similar to those in the Fleming accounts occur. I have chosen the beginning of the book, the expenses from November, 1646, to June, 1647, which covers the whole of Master's Cambridge life and his start in London.

The book was transcribed for the Kent Society by Mrs. Dalison, of Hamptons, and edited by Canon W. A. Scott Robertson. The italics within square brackets are presumably his supplements to what is found in the MS.

A BOOKE OF MY EXPENCES.

Begunne when I came of age, wch was ye 14th of Novemb. 1646.

1646.		£	s.	d.
November ye 20.	Given to Mr Polley's man	00	00	06
ye 21.	For 2 pa[*ir*] of cordovan double seamed gloves	00	06	06
ye 23.	For going & comming by water[1]	00	01	00
ye 24.	For ye Scots papers, ye Ordinance for Bishop's lands, & other pamphlets	00	01	00
ye 25.	Given at the [*monthly*] Fast	00	01	00
ye 26.	For bringing my box from ye carryer's[2]	00	00	08
ye 27.	For 2 paper books	00	01	00
Dec. 1.	For an answer to ye Scots papers	00	00	06
2.	For milk, sugar, & egges	00	01	06
3.	Lost at cards[3]	00	03	00
5.	For mending my cloaths	00	01	00
7.	For borrowing a lute 1 month	00	02	06
7.	For bringing of it	00	00	06
7.	For Virgill's Georgicks in English	00	00	06
9.	Given at ye Fast	00	00	06
10.	For a writeing booke	00	00	06
11.	For 6 pa. of band strings	00	02	00
11.	Given to Mr Hudson for a bill out of ye Chamber of London	00	01	00
13.	Given to ye Clarke for a seate	00	00	06
14.	For going by water	00	00	06
15.	To Mr Com'on Sergeant when I proved my age	03	00	00
15.	To Mr Com'on Cryer	02	05	00
15.	For drawing up ye bill for satisfaction proving my age	00	05	06
15.	To ye Com'on Clarke of ye orphan. & lega[*cy*]	01	10	06
15.	To ys Com'on Cryer's man	00	01	00
15.	To ye Clarke for expedition	00	02	06
15.	For going by water	00	00	06
16.	For going by water	00	00	06
16.	For an order from the Towne Clarke to Mr Hudson	00	04	00
16.	For searching for an inventory, & an accompt[4]	00	02	00
18.	For sweetmeats	00	01	00
18.	For going by water 3 times[1]	00	01	06
19.	Given to Mr Hudson for his fees for receiving £2771 10*s.* 10*d.* part of my portion	05	10	00
19.	Given to Mr Hudson's man	00	15	00
22.	For going by water[1]	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 59, July 14.
[2] Cf. p. 39, Jan. 13.
[3] Cf. p. 83, Nov. 10.
[4] Cf. p. 91, May 9.

			£	s.	d.
1646.					
Dec.	22.	Given to my Writing M[*aste*]r for coming to me 3 times[1]	00	02	06
	23.	Given away at ye Mewes	00	00	06
	24.	For a boo[*k*] of Ben Johnson's cal[*led*] Timber &c.	00	00	09
	26.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	05
	29.	For going by water[2]	00	00	06
	29.	Given to Mr Evans	00	10	00
	29.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	05
	29.	For [*John*] Booker's Almanack	00	00	03
	30.	Given at the [*monthly*] Fast	00	01	00
1646[-7].					
Jan.	2.	For going by water	00	01	00
	2.	For 4 yards & an halfe of Spanish cloth for a sute & cloake at 23s the yard	05	03	00
	2.	For an ell, quarter & halfe of Taffatye[3]	00	16	00
	2.	For 2 bands & 2 pa. of cuffs	00	05	00
	2.	For 3 ya. of black ribbon	00	00	06
	4.	For 28 yar. of ribbon for points & tagging them	01	04	00
	4.	For 8 yar. of silver ribbon at 15d ya.	00	10	00
	4.	For 4 pa. of plaine boothose tops	00	12	00
	4.	For going by water	00	00	06
	4.	For 3 ya. ¼ of silver lace weighing 2 oun. ¾	00	13	06
	4.	For an hat[4]	00	14	06
	4.	For a white hatband	00	03	06
	4.	For a booke call[*ed*] Balzac's Letters[5]	00	02	04
	7.	For cutting my haire and shaving	00	01	06
	7.	Given to the Talour's man	00	01	00
	8.	For 2 pa. of ancle wosted socks	00	03	02
	9.	Spent at the Rhenish wine house	00	02	08
	11.	For a pa. of perfumed gloves[6]	00	02	06
	12.	Spent at the Mewes	00	00	10
	13.	For 4 pa. of plane bands and cuffs	00	10	00
	14.	For going by water 6d For a Penknife 1s	00	01	06
	14.	For a little box	00	00	04
	14.	Given to the poore	00	01	00
	14.	For a pou[*nd*] of sweet pouder for linnen[7]	00	04	00
	15.	Paid to the Tailour for making my sad coulour cloath suit and cloake	02	01	00
	16.	For making cleane my sword, a searcloath scabbard and false scabbard	00	04	06

[1] Cf. p. 199, and n. 5 there, and p. 308, Aug. 26.
[2] Cf. p. 59, July 14.
[3] See n. 4, p. 81.
[4] Cf. p. 39, Jan. 2, and p. 81, July 26.
[5] Cf. p. 80, July 8.
[6] Cf. p. 84, Nov. 10.
[7] Cf. p. 79, June 10.

1646[-7].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 16.	For a book tending to Resolution made by Bunny.	00	02	00
18.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	05
18.	For a pa. of boots with goloshooes [1] . .	00	16	00
18.	For a pint of sack [2] 8d Spent at the Mewes 1s	00	01	08
19.	For halfe an elle of sarcenet	00	04	00
19.	For Balzack letters translated by Sr R[*ichard*] B[*aker*] [3]	00	03	00
19.	For Sr Fran. Bacon his advance[*ment*] of learning	00	01	06
20.	For a pare of silvered spurs	00	03	00
21.	Given to the Common Crier's man . .	00	01	00
21.	For a book cal[*led*] Fragmenta Regalia .	00	00	04
22.	For all Tullyes works	00	07	00
23.	Given to my Fencing Master for teaching to fence one month ended 23 Jan. . . .	00	15	00
23.	For the Lives of Rich. 3d, Edwa. 4th, & Lewis 13th	00	11	06
23.	For Docr [*Sir Thomas*] Browne's boo[*k*] cal[*led*] Enquiry into [*commonly presumed truths*] &c.	00	06	00
26.	For going by water 6d To the Clerke of the Orphan. and Legacy and for expedition 36s	01	16	06
27.	Given at the [*monthly*] Fast	00	01	00
28.	For ¼ of a pou[*nd*] of dried rose leaves . .	00	01	00
29.	Spent at the Mewes	00	00	06
29.	For vamping a pa[*ir of*] boots & given to ye shooma[*ker's*] boy	00	04	06
30.	For fencing one weeke	00	04	00
30.	For an order from the Towne Clarke . .	00	02	06
30.	For soleing a pa. of boots	00	01	10
30.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	04
Febr. 1.	For a boo[*k*] cal[*led*] ye Cobler, & an Apo[*logy*] for ye ar[*my*] of Sr T[*homas*] F[*airfax*]	00	01	00
1.	For going by water	00	00	06
2.	Given to Mr Common Serieant when I acknowledged satisfaction for £2619 . .	03	01	04
2.	To the Toune clarke when I acknowledged satisfaction	02	07	01
2.	To Mr Evans for drawing up the bill . .	00	06	00
2.	For a pou[*nd*] of raisins	00	00	05
3.	For 2 pa. of cordo[*van*] double seamed gloves	00	07	00
3.	For sweetmeats	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 81, July 20, and n. 6 there. [2] Cf. p. 83, Nov. 10.
[3] Cf. p. 80, July 8, and n. 6 there. Cf. also above, Jan. 4.

1646[-7].		£	s.	d.
Febr. 7.	Given at the Sacrament	00	01	00
11.	For going by water	00	00	06
11.	For M^r [*Stephen*] Marshall's Sermon, &c. .	00	00	06
13.	For a silver Can [*as a gift to Trinity College*] weighing 18 oun. at 5^s 7^d ye oun. & ingraving my armes	05	03	00
13.	For a diamond ring with one great diamond cut like an heart & 14 other little ones set about it, which my Mother gave me . .	12	10	00
	The whole sum of this quarter is .	60	06	00
Febr. 15.	For a pinte of sack[1]	00	00	08
16.	For fencing 3 daies	00	03	00
16.	For Machiavell's Disco[*u*]r[*ses*] up[*on*] T. Liv[*y*]	00	02	04
16.	For a pa[*ir*] of bla[*ck*] topps[2] with go[*ld*] & silv[*er*] fring[*e*]	00	03	06
16.	For 6 pa. of linnen socks	00	03	00
17.	For mending my black sute	00	05	00
17.	For a pa. of halfe silk stockings . . .	00	09	06
18.	For inrolling a Recognizance	00	08	00
19.	For [*John*] Cleveland['*s*] Poems . . .	00	00	06
19.	For borrowing a lute one month . . .	00	02	06
19.	For a lute with a case to it	02	10	00
19.	For 2 dozen of small strings	00	03	00
20.	For going by water	00	00	06
20.	For ¼ of a ya. of wrought sattin . . .	00	02	06
23.	For a pa. of perfumed gloves[3] . . .	00	02	06
23.	For 4 oun[*ces*] of pouder for haire . . .	00	01	00
24.	Given at y^e [*monthly*] Fast	00	01	00
25.	Given to my Writing Master for comming to me 7 times[4]	00	11	06
25.	Paid to my Tailour for making my lead coulor cloath sute with points . . .	02	15	00
25.	Given to ye servants when I went to Cambridge[5]	00	13	00
25.	Paid for my diet for 14 weeks . . .	07	00	00
25.	For going by water 6^d For carrying 2 boxes & a lute to ye Carryers 2^s	00	02	06
25.	For a quart of sack, &c.	00	01	06
26.	Spent when I lay at Ware, setting up my horse [*on the road to Cambridge*] . .	00	07	00
27.	For an horne combe, &c.	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 83, Nov. 10. [2] Cf. p. 59, July 12. [3] Cf. p. 84, Nov. 10.
[4] Cf. p. 199, and n. 5 there, and p. 308, Aug. 26.
[5] Cf. pp. 248, 249, July 23.

1646–[7].			£	s.	d.
Mar.	1.	For carrying a box & a pa. of boots former[*ly*] to Lon[*don*]	00	04	00
	1.	For hyring of an horse from Lon[*don*] hither [*to Cambridge*]	00	08	00
	1.	For bringing 2 boxes & a lute fro' London 8^{s} For a po[*und*] of candles 10^{d} . . .	00	08	10
	4.	For a pinte of burnt claret	00	00	06
	4.	For candles for my Cizer[1] [*a poor student who waited on a rich Fellow-Commoner*] . .	00	00	06
	5.	For a pinte of burnt claret	00	00	06
	6.	For Magirus his Phisicks 3^{s} 6^{d}, a booke of Alex. Rosses 2^{s} 0^{d}, Colins his Ethicks 1^{s} 4^{d}, & Hall's Poems 8^{d}, for all wch I gave all Tullye's works wch I former*ly* bought of him val[*ued*] at 6^{s} 6^{d}, & in mony . .	00	01	00
	7.	For ioyning for a tart, a combrush[2], &c. .	00	00	06
	13.	For a pound of candles[3], &c. . . .	00	00	07
	13.	For my [*college*] commons 4 dayes . .	00	04	00
	19.	Spent in horse hier, &c., when I went to Newmar[*ket*]	00	07	08
	20.	For new lining my [*college*] gowne . .	00	13	03
	22.	For my diet when I was sick	00	06	00
		The sum of this account is . . .	19	05	04

1647.					
Mar.	25.	Given to my [*char*]woman for dressing up my Cizer's[1] chambers 2 months & mine 1 month [*at Trinity College*]	00	04	00
	25.	For a pound of sugar & a pitcher . . .	00	01	06
	25.	For a pou[*nd*] of raisins, &c.. . . .	00	00	06
	26.	For my commons, & sizing[1] ye 2^{d} month .	01	12	10
		For ye 3^{d} month, being absent . . .	00	04	03
	26.	To my landresse[3] formerly for washing 6 weeks	00	03	00
	26.	For my [*college*] chamber rent 1 quarter[4] .	01	00	00
	26.	For my tuition 1 quarter[4]	02	00	00

[1] Or Sizar, a title equivalent to Servitor in Oxford, see n. 3, p. 107. Sizings seem to mean the same as batells; in the original sense of the word, everything an undergraduate had besides his commons. So a commoner meant a man who paid for his commons, &c., while the batler or sizar only paid for his batells or sizings, receiving his commons gratis.

[2] A comb brush is, according to *N. E. D.*, 'A brush to clean combs.'

[3] Cf. Henry Brougham's accounts, pp. 107 sqq.

[4] Compare Henry Brougham's accounts, pp. 107 sqq., and Henry Fleming's, pp. 288 sqq. Brougham as a Commoner paid more than Henry Fleming, who was a Batler. See n. 2, p. 107.

1647.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 26.	For my commons, & sizing[1] ye 1^t, 2^d & 3^d months of ye 2^d quarter, [*when I was*] for ye most parte absent [*from Cambridge*] .	00	14	06
26.	For my chamber rent 1 qua[*rter*] Mr Buller pay[*ing*] halfe [*as he occupied it during my absence*]	00	10	00
26.	For my tuition that quarter	02	00	00
27.	For a pou[*nd*] of candles, &c. . . .	00	00	07
29.	Spent at the Sun	00	00	06
29.	For my diet halfe a weeke	00	04	00
30.	For washing my cloaths 1 month[2] . .	00	01	06
30.	For making cleane my watch . . .	00	01	00
30.	For a racket	00	04	06
Aprill 1.	For tenis balls 1^s Given to ye Porter 6^d .	00	01	06
1.	For chese for ye table	00	00	04
2.	For cheese when y^e [*Fellow-commoners*] Combina[*tion*] was in my cham[*ber*] . .	00	01	06
3.	For a pa[*ir*] of thinne waxt shooes . .	00	04	00
3.	For a pou[*nd*] of raisins	00	00	06
6.	Given to my Cizer for 1 quar. wages, Mr Buller paying him 12^s for ye other quarter . .	00	10	00
8.	For 21 ya. of 2^d ribbon to trim my sute . .	00	04	00
8.	For Eu[*s*]tachius his Summe of Philosophy[3].	00	04	00
9.	For [*Dr Peter*] Heylin's Geography . .	00	05	00
9.	For [*Rev. Daniel*] Dike on ye Heart . .	00	03	06
9.	For Sthalius his axioms[4]	00	01	08
9.	For 2 paper books	00	01	00
10.	Given to a woman for 2 dayes when I was sick [*at Cambridge*]	00	02	00
10.	For a po. of candles, & a po. of raisins . .	00	01	00
10.	Given to Dr Pratt for coming to me when I was sick[5]	00	10	00
12.	For a quart of creame	00	00	06
12.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
13.	For cakes & creame, &c.	00	01	00
17.	For 50 turfes	00	00	06
19.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
19.	Given to y^e [*college*] cooke's bason . .	00	01	00
20.	For a poun[*d*] of sugar, & a po. of raisins .	00	01	09
20.	For candles for my Cizer[1]	00	00	06
21.	For 2 pigeon pies, 4 cakes, & beere . .	00	03	06
23.	Given to a man that lost his boat . . .	00	01	00
23.	For a pint of sack[6], & 2 newes books[7] . .	00	01	00

[1] See n. 1, p. 379.
[2] Cf. Henry Brougham's accounts, pp. 107 sqq.
[3] See n. 4, p. 324.
[4] See n. 2, p. 322.
[5] Cf. p. 314, Sept. 21.
[6] Cf. p. 83, Nov. 10.
[7] Cf. p. 54, April 18, and n. 1 there.

1647.			£	s.	d.
Aprill	29.	For hiring an horse to Puckridge 1 day	00	04	00
	29.	Spent there for my dinner, setting my hor[*se*] up, &c.	00	05	00
	30.	For a pinte of white wine	00	00	04
	30.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
	30.	For a pou. of candles	00	00	07
May	4.	For a pint of white wine	00	00	04
	6.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
	7.	For learning one month on ye lute	00	10	00
	8.	For a pou. of raisins, & a beere glasse	00	01	00
	12.	Spent at a creame house	00	00	06
	12.	For 3 yards of black ribbon	00	01	06
	12.	For a pint of white wine, &c.	00	00	06
	15.	For [*Dr*] Farnabye's Grammar[1]	00	01	06
	15.	For creame & whey at severall times	00	00	06
	16.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
	18.	For a pou. of candles, &c.	00	00	08
	21.	For a quart of creame, &c.	00	00	06
	21.	For vamping & colouring a pa. of boots	00	05	00
	22.	Given to a poore woman	00	00	06
	22.	For going by water	00	00	06
	24.	For a pint of wine, &c.	00	00	06
	25.	Spent at a creame house, &c.	00	00	06
	25.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
	28.	For my diet hal[*f*] a week in Mr Paston's chamber last lent	00	03	06
June	1.	For a gooseberrye tart, & a quart of creame	00	01	06
	3.	For a goosberrye tart, & 2 quarts of creame	00	02	00
	4.	For a pound of sugar, &c.	00	01	06
	5.	For candles for my Cizer	00	00	06
	8.	For a po. of candles, a newes booke, &c.	00	01	00
	10.	For an horse 1 day, & spent by ye way	00	03	00
	11.	For cheese for ye table, & 3 newes books, & whey	00	01	00
	12.	For a pa. of Spanish leather shooes[2]	00	04	06
	15.	For a chesse board & men	00	02	06
	16.	For a cherrye tart, & a newes booke	00	01	04
	17.	Given away at ye printing house	00	01	00
	17.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	04
	18.	For an horse to Newmarket	00	03	00
	18.	For my dinner, & setting up my horse	00	02	06
	19.	For newes bookes, & spent at ye New Garden	00	01	00
	23.	Paid ye Apothecary his bill when I was sick[3]	00	12	00
	23.	For a pound of cherryes	00	00	06

[1] See n. 2, p. 253. [2] Cf. p. 91, May 5.
[3] Cf. p. 314, Sept. 21.

1647.		£	s.	d.
June 24.	Paid to my [*char-*]woman for dressing up my [*college*] chamber 14 weeks . . .	00	07	00
24.	Paid to y^e [*char-*]wom[*an*] for dres[*sing*] my Cizer's cham[*ber*] 1 quar[*ter*] . . .	00	03	00
24.	For Wellebius his compendium of divinity .	00	01	06
24.	Paid for bringing & sending lett^r this quarter	00	01	00
	The whole sum of this quarter is .	16	15	06
June 25.	For my commons & sizing ye 1, 2, & 3 months of ye 3rd qua[*rter*] [1]	06	16	06
25.	For my chamber rent 1 quarter [1] . . .	01	00	00
25.	For my tuition 1 quarter [1]	02	00	00
25.	Paid to my Cizer [2] for 1 quar. wages . .	00	10	00
25.	To my Laundresse for washing my linnen 14 weeks [3]	00	07	00
25.	For [*George*] Sands his Travells . . .	00	06	06
25.	For Sir Francis Bacon's Essaies . . .	00	03	00
25.	For [*Thomas*] Rogers on Faith . . .	00	01	06
25.	For Amesius [*Rev. Wm Ames*] de conscientiâ	00	02	04
26.	For Amesius his Medulla [*Theologica*] . .	00	02	00
26.	For an horse to Boxworth	00	02	00
26.	Given to my Uncle's man	00	00	06
27.	For cheese for ye table	00	00	06
28.	For a qua. of creame, & whey at sev. tim[*es*] .	00	01	00
28.	For 4 pound of cherryes	00	01	06
28.	For hal. po. of sugar & a qua. of whi[*te*] wine	00	01	04
28.	Given to ye Library Keeper	00	01	00
29.	For a dinner when Mr Bearcroft dined in my chamber [*at Trinity College*] . . .	00	05	04
29.	For mending my sute & my gowne . .	00	03	00
29.	For [*Gerard John*] Vossius' Rhetorick . .	00	01	10
29.	For Amesius his Catechisme	00	01	06
29.	For Burger. Idea philo.[4] & Coll. Phisicum .	00	03	08
29.	To ye Barbour for trimming me 18 weeks [1] .	00	04	00
29.	For cording my trunck & carri. it to ye Car^r [5].	00	00	06
29.	For learning one mon[*th*] on ye Lute . .	00	10	00
29.	For fretting my Lute	00	01	00
29.	For Plutarch his Moralls, Eng[*lish*] sec[*ond*] ha[*nd*]	01	05	00
July 1.	For candles for my Cizer, & given to my [*college char-*]wo[*man*]	00	01	00
1.	For hiring an horse fro' Camb. to Scadb[*ury*]	00	10	00
1.	Spent by ye way in dinner, sett up horse, &c.	00	04	06
2.	For a sett of chesse men	00	02	00

[1] See n. 4, p. 379. [2] See n. 1, p. 379.
[3] Cf. Henry Brougham's accounts, pp. 107 sqq.
[4] See n. 3, p. 251. [5] Cf. p. 249, July 23.

1647.			£	s.	d.
July	5.	For bring. my trunck & lute fro' Cam[*bridge*] hi[*ther to Scadbury*]	00	08	06
	5.	Given to Roger for going 3 daies to Lon. .	00	02	06
	6.	For my dinner, & sett[*ing*] up horse at Cashol[*ton*]	00	04	00
	8.	Given to Tobye Manning's man . . .	00	00	06
	9.	Given to Ned Natt for recev. my mony . .	00	02	06
	10.	Given to my bro[*ther Thomas*] Walsing-[*ham's*] child's nurse	00	02	00
	13.	For going and comming by water . . .	00	01	00
	13.	For 4 little books concern. ye times . .	00	01	00
	15.	For pouder & shott	00	00	06
	19.	For going & comming by water . . .	00	01	00
	19.	For my dinner & sett[*ing*] up my horse .	00	01	04
	19.	For a pa[*ir*] gesses for a Sparr[*ow*] hawke .	00	00	04
	19.	For 4 pa. of plaine boothose	00	14	00
	19.	For 2 pa. of thred stirrop hose . . .	00	07	00
	19.	For a pa. of perfumed gloves	00	02	06
	19.	For 3 yar. of black ribbon	00	00	06
	19.	For 8 ya. of serge at 4^{s} 6^{d} ya. for a sute & cloake	01	16	00
	19.	For an ell, quar[*ter*] & halfe [*a quarter*] of taffa, at 12^{s} ell, to line	00	16	06
	19.	For 4 dozen & hal[*f*] of little silver lace, weighing 10 ounces & a lit[*tle*] over, at 4^{s} 8^{d} ye ounce	02	07	00
	22.	For going & comming by water . . .	00	01	06
	22.	For 3 pa. of plaine boothose	00	10	06
	22.	For 2 pa. of threed stirrop hose [1] . . .	00	07	00
	22.	For 2 pa. of gloves	00	04	06
	22.	For 8 ya. of coloured ribbon	00	04	00
	22.	For black ribbon	00	02	00
	22.	For a gray cloath saddle with a sadd. cloath, horse cloath, bridle, stirrops, girts, sus-cingle, halter, and pad to it . . .	01	17	00
	26.	For a pa. of stirrops & stirrop leathers . .	00	03	00
	26.	For a mash for my gelding	00	00	06
	26.	For a browne mare bought of my bro[*ther*] Walsingham, to breed wth all, covered wth Roan	09	00	00
	26.	Giveh to his groome	00	02	06
	27.	For a quarter of oats	00	18	00
	27.	For a drinck for my geldinge	00	01	06
	31.	For trimming me	00	01	00
	31.	For bringing a pa. of boots fro' Cambr*idge* .	00	01	06

[1] Cf. p. 83, Nov. 10, and n. 8 there.

1647.		£	s.	d.
July 31.	Given to Roger for going to London . .	00	01	00
August 11.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09	00
19.	For going & comming by water . . .	00	01	00
19.	For setting up my horse, &c.	00	01	00
19.	For a penknife, & an horne comb . . .	00	01	03
19.	For a pa. of rideing spurrs	00	02	02
19.	For a whipp[1].	00	02	08
19.	For a pa. of red serge topps	00	06	00
19.	For a pa. of gray wosted stockings . .	00	06	06
19.	For a pa. of black Span[*ish*] leather shooes[2].	00	04	00
19.	For a pa. of thinne waxt boots . . .	00	12	06
23.	Spent at Grinsted when I went to Hawland [*Sir Thomas Pelham's residence*] . .	00	04	00
28.	Given away when I lay at Mr Hewett's. .	00	05	00
September 4.	Given away at Sr Tho. Pelham's . . .	00	16	00
4.	Spent at Godstone when I came fro' Hawland	00	02	06
6.	Given to my bro. Walsingham's groome .	00	02	06
6.	For stuffing my saddle, & oats in ye forrest, &c.	00	02	06
10.	Given away when I lay at my Unc[*le*] Bourn's [*in Essex*]	00	03	00
11.	For 2 drinks for my gelding	00	02	06
11.	Given away to Daniell	00	02	06
13.	Given away at Sir Jo. Tonstall's . . .	00	01	00
16.	For 2 ounces of pouder for haire[3] . . .	00	01	00
19.	Given to a briefe[4]	00	01	00
20.	Spent when I went to Richmond . . .	00	01	06
22.	For going & com'ing by water, & setting up my horse	00	01	08
22.	For a pa. of tan'd gloves, & powder for haire	00	02	00
22.	For a shag hat & band	00	06	00
22.	For pamphlets	00	00	06
23.	For a quarter of oats	00	15	06
24.	For a curry comb, brush, & cizers . . .	00	03	00
27.	For mending my saddle	00	01	06
	The whole sum of this quarter is . .	42	15	05
September 30.	For going & comming by water . . .	00	01	00
October 1.	For a frock for my footboy	00	04	00
4.	For going by water 3 times	00	01	06

[1] Cf. p. 62, Aug. 31.
[2] Cf. p. 91, May 5.
[3] Cf. p. 65, Sept. 22.
[4] A letter patent issued by the sovereign as Head of the Church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object of charity; called also a *Church Brief* or *King's Letter*. *N. E. D.*, s.v.

1647.			£	s.	d.
October	4.	For 3 pa. of threed ancle socks	00	04	06
	7.	Given to my boy when he went to London .	00	01	06
	11.	For going by water, & setting up my horse .	00	01	03
	11.	For 4 pa. of linnen socks	00	02	00
	11.	For 6 bands, & 6 pa. of cuffs for my boy .	00	07	00
	11.	For new dying my hat[1]	00	01	00
	12.	For a bridle & snafell	00	02	06
	13.	For dying, dressing, facing, & making up my cloake	00	14	00
	14.	Spent when I saw ye great ship . . .	00	02	06
	15.	For keeping 2 horses at Rochester 2 dayes .	00	05	06
	16.	Given to my boy	00	01	00
	16.	Given away when I saw ye Cathedrall at Canter[*bury*][2]	00	02	00
	18.	For 9 Harveldowne Cans, 3 of Tameriske, & 6 of yew 15^s For 2 male girts 1^s . .	00	16	00
	21.	Spent at Dover	00	04	06
	22.	Spent at Deale when I went on shipboard .	00	12	00
	23.	Given away at Langdon [*cousin Richard Master's*]	00	08	00
	25.	For shooing & removing 2 horses . . .	00	01	09
	26.	Given away at Mr Edolph's [*St Radegund's*].	00	01	00
	27.	Given at y^e [*monthly*] Fast	00	00	06
	28.	Given away at [*uncle*] Sr Edward Master's .	00	10	00
	28.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 1 night . .	00	07	00
	29.	Spent at Rochester	00	02	00
	30.	For 3 po. of shott, & halfe a po. of powder .	00	01	00
Novem.	3.	Given away at Mr Dell's	00	00	06
	4.	For halfe a qua. of oats, wch I had formerly .	00	09	00
	5.	For halfe a qua. of oats	00	08	06
	8.	For going by water & sett. up my horse .	00	01	04
	8.	For severall boo[*ks*] concern[*ing*] ye times .	00	01	04
	11.	For a pa. of waxt shooes	00	03	06
	13.	For a freeze coat for my boy	00	10	00
	15.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	01	06
	15.	For severall boo[*ks*] concerning ye times .	00	00	06
	15.	For 4 ya. of gray cloath to make me a cloake	02	16	00
	15.	For 2 ya. of browne cloath to make me a sute	01	10	00
	17.	Given at Mr Goldwell's	00	00	06
	18.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	02	06
	18.	For a boo[*k*] called ye Case of ye King, &c. .	00	00	06
	19.	For shooing my 2 horses fro' ye 1 of July till ye 19 of Nov.	00	09	00
	23.	For a quarter of oats	00	18	00

[1] Cf. p. 54, Apr. 20. [2] Cf. p. 83, Oct. 28.

1647.		£	s.	d.
Novem. 25.	For a tall black gelding wth a white starre in his forehead & 2 white feete behind, bought of M[r] Rob. King of Wiltshire . . .	20	00	00
December 2.	For 3 pa. of shooes for my footboy . .	00	09	00
2.	For a green saddle cloath	00	02	00
3.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	01	10
3.	For a boo. against y[e] sale of Bishop's lands .	00	00	10
5.	Given away at a Briefe	00	00	06
13.	Spent when I went a setting	00	01	00
19.	Given at a collection	00	01	00
21.	Spent at Eltham	00	01	00
21.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	16	00
22.	Spent at London	00	01	06
22.	For making my serge sute wth 2 sil[*ver*] laces	02	12	00
22.	For makeing & byeing my freize coate . .	01	03	00
22.	For byeing & making my footb[*oy's*] sute & cloake	05	00	00
27.	Given to Weeks his man's box . . .	00	00	06
30.	For cutting my haire & shaving . . .	00	01	00
30.	For 4 holland caps for my boy . . .	00	01	06
	The whole sum of this quarter is . .	44	19	10
	The whole sum of my expences this year is .	184	02	01
Jan. 6, 1647[-8].	For soleing my waxt boots . . .	00	01	08
10.	For going & comming by water 4 times .	00	02	00
10.	For a pa. of cordovan double seamed gloves .	00	03	06
10.	For a ya. & hal[*f*] of black ribbon . .	00	00	09
10.	For 2 hal[*f*] ells of lace for 2 caps . .	00	05	06
11.	For Littleton's Tenures in English[1] . .	00	01	06
11.	For Gallen's Almanack, wax, & pamphlets .	00	00	10
18.	For soleing my footboyes shooes, &c. . .	00	01	06
21.	For a drink for my gelding, & a worme[2] for my gun	00	02	00
21.	Given to Tom. for setting up my geld[*ing*] form[*erly*] at Cashol[*ton*]	00	01	00
21.	For halfe a peck of maulte for a mash, & carry[*ing*] 2 letters	00	01	00
22.	For vamping & soleing 2 pa. of boots for my selfe	00	05	00
22.	For vamping a pa. of boots for my footboy .	00	02	06
27.	For trimming me	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 54, Apr. 30.

[2] A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms. (Webster, s. v.) It has gone out of use with the introduction of breech-loading guns.

1647–[8].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 27.	For my dyet from ye 1 of July 1647 to ye 27 of Janua. 1647 being 30 weeks, & for my footboyes dyet from ye 18 of Septemb. 1647 to ye 27 of January 1647 being 19 weeks	30	00	00
Feb. 10.	For a pa. of gray woollen stockings for my footboy	00	03	06
10.	For paper, & a book of speeches about ye King	00	01	06
15.	For mending 2 pa. of shooes for my footboy .	00	01	06
16.	For 17 ells, ½ of frize holland at 4^s 6^d ye ell, to make me 6 whole shirts, & 4 caps . .	03	19	00
18.	Given to ye Coachman & to ye kitchin maide	00	02	00
19.	For an horne combe	00	00	10
19.	For a boo[*k*] about grafting, &c., & another of usury	00	01	06
19.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	02	00
21.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	16	00
24.	For mending 2 saddles, & for 2 new girts .	00	02	00
24.	For going by water 2^ce, for my dinner, & a little box	00	02	00
24.	For 2 books about grafting, &c., by Markham, & another	00	04	06
24.	For a boo[*k*] cal[*led*] ye Man in ye Moone .	00	01	00
24.	For 4 bottles of Rhenish wine, for a barrell of oysters, & ye 4 bottles, & for carrying y^m over ye water	00	10	00
24.	For a prospective glasse [*a telescope*] . .	00	05	00
March ye 2.	For an hat wth a black silke hatband[1] . .	00	17	00
2.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	02	00
10.	Spent when I lay at Casholton 2 nights wth my footboy & my horse	00	15	00
17.	Spent at Eltham, & given to ye gardener .	00	01	06
19.	Spent at Eltham, & for cutting my haire & shaving	00	02	00
21.	Spent at London for going by water, & an horne comb 1^s 6^d For black ribbon 2^s 6^d	00	04	00
21.	For a pa. of darke coloured boots . . .	00	12	00
21.	For 2 scabbards, & making cleane my sword	00	06	00
21.	For making a sad colour cloath sute, & a gray riding cloake in November last . .	03	15	00
	The summe of this quarter is . .	45	16	07
March ye 27, 1648.	For setting up a pa[*ir*] of boots . .	00	03	00
28.	For 2 yards of black ribbon	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 81, July 26.

1648.		£	s.	d.
March ye 28.	Spent at London	00	00	06
31.	Given to Jack when he went to London .	00	01	00
Aprill 1.	For a cloake bag	00	03	00
3.	For crossing ye water, & my dinner at Stafford [*Stratford?*]	00	03	00
4.	For wine & cheese for ye Vicemaster's table .	00	02	00
4.	For bringing my bundle of things fro' Lon-[*don*] hither [*to Cambridge*] . . .	00	01	00
5.	Spent at Newmarket when I lay there 2 nights wth my horse, wth 10^s lost at a race	01	06	06
8.	For candles	00	00	06
10.	Given away when I 1st saw Audley End			
12.	[*Lord Suffolk's house*]	00	04	00
12.	For wine in my chamber twise . . .	00	00	10
12.	For vamping a pa[*ir*] of Span[*ish*] leath[*er*] boots last summer	00	05	00
12.	For new binding Plutarch's Moralls . .	00	03	06
13.	For my [*College*] Commons, & sizing ye 1, 2, & 3 mont[*hs*] of ye 4th quarter, [*when I was*] absent all but ye first month . . .	02	03	05
13.	For my sizing ye 1st quarter of ye yeare following [*when I was*] absent all ye time . .	00	03	11
13.	To y^e [*char-*]woman for dressing up my Sizer's chamber halfe a yeare . . .	00	06	00
13.	For my sizing ye 2^d quarter, [*I was*] absent [*from Cambridge*] all ye time . . .	00	03	10
13.	For my chamber rent, for halfe a yeare[1] .	02	00	00
13.	For my chamber rent, halfe a quarter, [*my successor*] Mr Fawnes pay[*ing*] halfe . .	00	10	00
13.	For 3 quarter wages to my Sizer[2] . .	01	10	00
13.	For [*Zachary*] Ursine's Catechism, english in fol[*io*]	00	09	06
13.	For Jackson's Works, in 2 volumes . .	00	13	00
13.	For 2 of [*bishop John*] Wilkins his Mathematicall Magick	00	05	08
13.	For Amesius [*Rev. Wm Ames*] on ye Psalmes	00	03	04
13.	For [*Dr Alexander*] Read's Anatomy . .	00	02	06
13.	For [*Dr John*] Lightfoot's Harmony . .	00	04	06
13.	For a latine Bible	00	07	06
13.	For severall paper books	00	03	00
13.	For 2 sermons; 1 by [*John*] White, another by M^r [*Ralph*] Cudworth	00	01	04
13.	For hay & oats for my horse to Ashpoole, being there 9 nights at 6^d day & night, & 2 bushells & a peck of oats at 3^s 4^d a busheli	00	12	00

[1] Cf. Henry Brougham's accounts, pp. 107 sqq., and Henry Fleming's, pp. 288 sqq.
[2] See above, n. 1, p. 379.

1647–[8].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 27.	For my dyet from ye 1 of July 1647 to ye 27 of Janua. 1647 being 30 weeks, & for my footboyes dyet from ye 18 of Septemb. 1647 to ye 27 of January 1647 being 19 weeks	30	00	00
Feb. 10.	For a pa. of gray woollen stockings for my footboy	00	03	06
10.	For paper, & a book of speeches about ye King	00	01	06
15.	For mending 2 pa. of shooes for my footboy .	00	01	06
16.	For 17 ells, ½ of frize holland at 4^s 6^d ye ell, to make me 6 whole shirts, & 4 caps . .	03	19	00
18.	Given to ye Coachman & to ye kitchin maide	00	02	00
19.	For an horne combe	00	00	10
19.	For a boo[*k*] about grafting, &c., & another of usury	00	01	06
19.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	02	00
21.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	16	00
24.	For mending 2 saddles, & for 2 new girts .	00	02	00
24.	For going by water 2^ce, for my dinner, & a little box	00	02	00
24.	For 2 books about grafting, &c., by Markham, & another	00	04	06
24.	For a boo[*k*] cal[*led*] ye Man in ye Moone .	00	01	00
24.	For 4 bottles of Rhenish wine, for a barrell of oysters, & ye 4 bottles, & for carrying y^m over ye water	00	10	00
24.	For a prospective glasse [*a telescope*] . .	00	05	00
March ye 2.	For an hat wth a black silke hatband[1] . .	00	17	00
2.	For going by water & setting up my horse .	00	02	00
10.	Spent when I lay at Casholton 2 nights wth my footboy & my horse	00	15	00
17.	Spent at Eltham, & given to ye gardener .	00	01	06
19.	Spent at Eltham, & for cutting my haire & shaving	00	02	00
21.	Spent at London for going by water, & an horne comb 1^s 6^d For black ribbon 2^s 6^d	00	04	00
21.	For a pa. of darke coloured boots . . .	00	12	00
21.	For 2 scabbards, & making cleane my sword	00	06	00
21.	For making a sad colour cloath sute, & a gray riding cloake in November last . .	03	15	00
	The summe of this quarter is . .	45	16	07
March ye 27, 1648.	For setting up a pa[*ir*] of boots . .	00	03	00
28.	For 2 yards of black ribbon	00	01	00

[1] Cf. p. 81, July 26.

Month			£	s.	d.
May	4.	Given to ye gardner	00	01	00
	5.	Given away at Fulham	00	00	06
	5.	For 2 bushells of oats, carriage, &c.	00	04	00
	6.	Given to Tom, ye groome	00	01	00
	8.	For a knife	00	01	00
	8.	For going by water, &c.	00	01	03
	8.	For shooing my black gelding	00	02	00
	9.	For a student's gowne at second hand	01	08	00
	9.	For a po[*und*] of sugar	00	01	06
	10.	For going & comming by water	00	01	00
	10.	For hiring 2 chambers 1 week	00	06	00
	10.	Given to one of ye servitures	00	01	00
	10.	Lost at ye Cock fighting (besides 12^s 6^d ye I had for change of gold) in 2 dayes	00	08	06
	11.	Given to Jack for his diet 1 weeke	00	06	00
	12.	For Herodian's Imperiall Historye	00	01	08
	12.	Given to Jack for crossing ye water, &c.	00	01	00
	13.	For a great portmantle [*portmanteau*][1]	00	10	00
	13.	For my Commons at Lincolnes Inne 1 weeke[2]	00	08	00
	13.	For 6 mapps with frames to them	00	09	00
	13.	For milke & cheese	00	00	06
	13.	For 6 holland pla[*in*] bands & 6 pa. of cuffs	00	17	00
	13.	For 6 pa. of bandstrings	00	08	00
	13.	For halfe a bushell of oats, & a scabbard	00	01	00
	15.	For a little bay Nagg, bought in Smithfeild	13	00	00
	15.	For going thither in a coach[3]	00	01	06
	15.	Given to ye horsecourser's men	00	02	00
	14.	For my diet at an ordnarye 2 meales[4]	00	02	00
	15.	For 2 pa. of plaine boothose tops	00	06	00
	15.	For a black belt wth a fringe upon it	00	10	00
	15.	For a male pillion[5], &c.	00	01	00
	16.	For a gold & silver bit, headstaule, & raines	00	10	00
	16.	For going by water & my dinner	00	01	00
	16.	For hiring 2 chambers 1 weeke	00	00	00
	16.	For washing & mending my linnen 2 weeks, &c.	00	04	06
	16.	For a pa. of scarlet wosted stockings for Jack	00	05	00
	16.	For a po[*und*] of sugar	00	01	00
	16.	For 14 nights' hay for my horse, at 8^d day & night	00	00	00
	16.	For 2 pecks of oats, & given to ye hostler	00	02	00
	25.	Given to Mr Smith's man	00	00	00

[1] Cf. p. 87, Dec. 18. [2] Cf. p. 56, May 24.
[3] Cf. p. 57, May 31.
[4] Cf. p. 39, Jan. 14, p. 41, Jan. 20, and elsewhere.
[5] Cf. p. 250, July 27.

1648.		£	s.	d.
May 25.	For 2 pa. of shooes for my footboy . .	00	06	00
26.	For going by water fro' Green[*wich*] to Lon[*don*], & at other times . . .	00	03	00
27.	For going by water 3 times, & for my dinner	00	02	06
27.	For cutting my haire & shaving . . .	00	01	00
27.	For a band & a pa[*ir*] of cuffs . . .	00	03	00
29.	For my dinner to meales & given to ye Welch-boy	00	02	02
29.	Given to Jack when he carried my nagg to Smithfeild, &c.	00	01	06
30.	For a pa. of gloves	00	02	00
31.	Given at y^e^ [*monthly*] Fast	00	01	00
June 1.	For going by water	00	00	06
1.	For a French castor [*beaver hat*] . . .	01	05	00
2.	For 4 nights' grasse for my bay gelding .	00	02	00
3.	For fetching my bay gelding from ye marshe	00	01	00
3.	For a boo[*k*] call[*ed*] ye Historye of ye Independents[1], &c.	00	01	00
5.	For going by water twise	00	01	00
8.	For a pa. of slippers	00	04	00
8.	For 8 ya. & halfe of serge de roan[2] for sute & cloa[*k*] at 6^s^ p[*er*] y[*ard*]	02	11	00
8.	For an elle & ¼ of Taffata[3] to line my doublet	00	15	00
8.	For a sand coulour mare bought of Mr Garret	24	00	00
9.	For a pa. of white Spanish leather boots .	00	15	00

APPENDIX D.

LADY FLETCHER'S RELATIONS WITH THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING.

The following extract from Mrs. Everett Green's Calendar of the Committee for Compounding explains how Sir Henry Fletcher's widow came three years later to be taking out outlawries against Brackenbury[4].

CALENDAR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, PART III, pp. 1662–3.

27 Aug. 1652. John Brackenbury, of Sellaby, co. Durham, prays that he may pay in to the use of the Commonwealth the remainder of 1,000*l.*, endeavoured to be recovered from him by Lady Katherine Fletcher, for which she had a saving to compound, and that her proceedings at law against him may be stayed. By indenture dated 29 July 1640, he conveyed Sellaby lordship to Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Fletcher,

[1] Cf. p. 86, Dec. 9, and n. 6 there.
[2] Cf. p. 97, June 12, and n. 7 there. [3] See n. 4, p. 81.
[4] See p. 91, entry under date 11 May, 1655, and n. 11 there.

Bart., for securing 1,000*l.* to be repaid by 1 Aug. 1644; if petitioner failed to pay, Sir Henry was to pay 2,516*l.* more for the entire purchase. In 1642 Sir Henry, pretending petitioner had broken the covenants, put in suit against him a bond for 2,000*l.*, and procured a judgment. After his death as a delinquent at the battle of Chester, the County Committee, in Jan. 1646, sequestered petitioner's real and personal estate for the debt, and raised 300*l.* or 400*l.* out of it, and Lady Fletcher has brought a suit against him.

31 Aug. Henry Darley, formerly governor of Berwick, recommends Brackenbury's case.

31 Aug. Note of a saving of Lady Fletcher to compound for a debt of 1,000*l.*

1 Sept. Brackenbury is ordered to forbear payment to Lady Fletcher, who is summoned to shew cause why the 1,000*l.* should not be levied, she having neglected to compound for it, and he is to have the protection of the Committee for Compounding in attending the business.

19 Oct. Lady Fletcher pleads the late Act of Pardon as freeing the debt from seizure. She was never a delinquent, nor was the debt ever seized or sequestered. Prays she may not be denied the benefit of the lawful recovery of the debt.

19 Oct. Ordered to bring her case to a hearing.

12 Nov. She prays continuation of her saving, producing the auditor's certificate that the County Committee never received anything of the said debt.

23 Nov. Witnesses to be examined by commission to the County Committee of Durham.

24 and 25 Nov. 1652. Brackenbury summoned, and granted further protection.

6 Sept. 1653. Judgment postponed.

11 Jan. 1654. Lady Fletcher renews her petition to proceed on her saving for the 1,000*l.* due from Brackenbury.

11 Jan. Admitted to compound, unless Brackenbury shew cause to the contrary in 14 days.

APPENDIX E.

EXTRACTS FROM DANIEL FLEMING'S GREAT BOOK OF ACCOUNTS.

The Great Book of Accounts is a folio manuscript book 11¾″ × 7¾″ containing 624 pages. D. F. calls it MS. U. A booke of my owne Receipts and Disbursem^ts^. The first entry in it is a Receipt dated 7 June, 1656, and the last a Disbursement on 31 May, 1688.

The book was also used to contain special sets of Receipts and Disbursements, e.g. 'Receipts of ye Exchequer Estreats 1661,' the first year in which he was sheriff of Cumberland, 'A particuler of moneys due unto mee, either unreceived or unaccounted for,' 'A Perticuler of ye Receipts of Dan. Fleming esq^r^ & Mr Roger Fleming his brother, as executors to

Mrs Agnes Dudley of Yainwith,' &c. These entries, where they occur, break the continuous account.

The Receipts and Disbursements are not, as is elsewhere usual, on opposite pages, but half a page, a page or more of Disbursements are followed by a page or more of the contemporary receipts. The dates of the entries are the dates of making the entries, the dates of the receipts or payments, especially if not made by himself, are generally added. In these extracts the order of the manuscript is followed, so some later receipts may in places precede some earlier disbursements.

At the end of the book are some special entries such as 'A Perticuler of what corne, when, & where, sowne at Rydall since Mar. 25, 1669,' and similar entries of corne threshed & winnowed for 1669 and following years till 1674; 'Servants Wages, what, when & to whom due'; account of his daughters' portions, and the beginning of an Index to the items of account.

Forty-four pages of extracts from the book are given in the Report on Mr. le Fleming's Manuscripts in *Part VII of the Appendix to the Twelfth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.* I have included in my selection such entries as bear upon the subjects of the letters contained in this volume, especially such as concern education, learning, the family of Fleming and its connexions. I have left the entries in the order in which they occur in the book, but I have in one place inserted from a paper amongst the Rydal Manuscripts some entries from the detailed accounts of a visit to London, where the book of accounts only contains a summary.

	£	s.	d.
1656: June 14, Paid unto Richard Scott[1] for bookes bought of him at Carlisle, vid. Acquittance	06	09	00
8^ber 24, Paid unto Scott[1] Booksellor at Carlile for bookes w^h I had had of him, & for all things till y^t day . . .	06	00	00
10^ber 4, Spent at Penrith when Mr Thompson[2] appeared there to showe unto ye Com^rs: by w^t title hee officied att Gresmer	00	01	06
10^ber 19, Sent by my brother William Fleming[3] unto my Aunt Mrs Agnes Kirkby[4] to bee paid unto her . . .	60	00	00

[1] See n. 10, p. 99.

[2] It appears from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 188, 384, that John Ambrose (for whom see n. 3, p. 148) was turned out of the Rectory of Grasmere at some time during the Usurpation; and the same is said of John Thompson, sen. As to the latter Walker adds, 'I find John Thompson junior Admitted to it in 1657.' The right of presentation to Grasmere belonged to D. F. In 1645 'Mr. Henry Wilson, min^r of Gressmess^r' is described in the Westmorland Certificate as 'a notorious malign^t, and articled ag^t at Parl^t.' (Shaw's *English Church during the Civil Wars*, ii. 370.) For previous difficulties see p. 77 and n. 5 there.

[3] Third son of William and Alice Fleming. He with Roger, his next elder brother, seems to have remained with their mother at Coniston after their father's death, while D. F., who was the eldest, settled at Rydal.

[4] See n. 3, p. 87.

	£	s.	d.
10ber 27, for a brasse seale for Alexander[1] . . .	00	00	02
March 16, Rec: of my Vncle Jo. Kirkby[2] for father Paulus Venatus his life[3]	00	01	09
March 17, Sent by Will: Denny[4] unto my sister Frances Fletcher[5] at Cockermouth to pay for ye Mattin & Fringe wh wee had from Newcastle	02	07	00
March 22, Sent by Raph[4] unto my sister Bridgett[6] att Hutton[7] to give ye Nurse (beeing my Valentine)[8] . .	00	10	00
1657: June 27, Deliver'd unto John Banckes[9] to returne from Kendale unto my Brother Roger[10] at London for himselfe & Mr Henry Fleming ye Chancery Clerke[11]. . .	08	05	00
Sept. 6, Rec: from my Cosen Rich: Kirkby[12] for Sr Henry Woton's workes[13]	00	03	00

[1] See n. 4, p. 13. [2] See n. 5, p. 4.

[3] The Life of the most Learned Father Paul of the Order of the Servie, Councellour of State to the most Serene Republicke of Venice, And Authour of The History of the Counsell of Trent. Translated out of Italian by a Person of Quality. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and Richard Marriot, and are to be sold at their shoppes in St Pauls Church-Yard, and in St Dunstans Church yard, 1651. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) Venatus is for Venetus, of Venice.

[4] Probably one of Sir George Fletcher's servants.

[5] Sister to D. F.'s wife, see n. 6, p. 149. She would be at Cockermouth with her mother, now probably married to Dr. Thomas Smith.

[6] See n. 9, p. 4.

[7] See n. 2, p. 5.

[8] There was from early times a prevalent notion that the first unmarried person of the other sex any one met on St. Valentine's Day, 14 February, was the destined wife or husband as the case might be. About D. F.'s time there would seem to have been a sort of game on St. Valentine's eve of drawing lots to determine who should be each one's Valentine for the following day. Married and single took part in the drawing, and the lady at all events had a sort of property in her Valentine till he was redeemed by a present. 'In those days Valentine's Day was a very serious occasion. All manner of devices were thought of in order to see first the one you wished to see, and not to see the one you did not wish to have as a valentine. When a young lady did you the honour of writing your name on her breast you had to pay for it' (Wheatley's *Pepysiana*, p. 226). In Pepys' *Diary* (see Wheatley's Index) may be found instances of all the different modes of gaining a valentine, (1) the chance of first seeing, (2) the choosing by lot or otherwise, and (3) the writing the name on the breast.

[9] See n. 1, p. 3. [10] See n. 2, p. 18.

[11] Below under date 10 June, 1664, mention is made of 'Mr. John Fleming, ye Chancery Clerk,' perhaps the same person here misnamed Henry. See note there.

[12] See n. 1, p. 9.

[13] *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, or, a Collection *of* Lives, Letters, Poems; *with* characters of Sundry Personages *And other* Incomparable Pieces of *Language* and *Art*. *By* the curious Pensil of the Ever Memorable Sr *Henry Wotton* Kt, Late, Provost of *Eton Colledg*. London, Printed by *Thomas Maxey*, for *R. Marriot*, *G. Bedel*, and *T. Garthwait*, 1651. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

	£	s.	d.
Rec: of my Vncle Jo. Kirkby[1] for father Paule's Inquisition[2], & Grotius of Providence[3].	00	02	09
Sept. 14, Rec: of my Vncle Jo. Fleming[4] for ye Civill warrs of France[5], Fullers Church hist.[6] Prideaux of Prayer[7], & of Conscience[8], w^h^ hee had from Scott, in all	02	17	02
Sept. 15, Rec. from J.B.[9] w^h^ hee had received from Sr George Fletcher[10] beeing in full of some moneys disbursed by mee at London (1655) in Brackenbyries businesse[11] .	04	14	06

[1] See n. 5, p. 4.

[2] The History of the Inquisition, composed by the Reverend Father Paul Servita, who was also the Compiler of the History of the Councell of Trent. A Pious, Learned, and curious Worke, necessary for Councellors, Casuists, and Polititians. Translated out of the Italian Copy. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his shop at the Princes Armes in Saint Pauls Church-yard, 1655. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[3] Hugo Grotius, His Discourses, I. of God and His Providence, II. of Christ, His Miracles and Doctrine. With Annotations, and the Authors Life. An Appendix containing his Judgement in sundry points controverted. By the Translator of the same Author, De Imperio, &c. The Second Edition corrected and enlarged. Nec omnia, nec nihil. London, Printed by A. Miller for William Lee at the Turks Head in Fleet-street, 1653. (Bodl. 12mo.) The dedication is signed Cl. Barksdale.

[4] See n. 4, p. 69.

[5] The Historie of the Civill Warres of France, Written in Italian by H. C. Davila. Translated out of the Original. London, Printed by R. Raworth, and are to be sold by W. Lee, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell in Fleet Street, M.DC.XLVII. (Bodl. 2 vols. fol.) In the license to the book William Aylesbury is said to be the translator, but Sir Charles Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, translator of 'Cassandra' (for which see n. 2, p. 28), republished the book in 1678 and claimed the execution of the greater part. See *D. N. B.* s.v. Charles I, to whom it is dedicated, is said to have read through the whole of the book in manuscript before it was published.

[6] The Church-History of Britain; From the Birth of Jesus Christ, Untill the Year M.DC.XLVIII. Endeavoured By Thomas Fuller. London, Printed for John Williams at the signe of the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, Anno 1655. The History of Cambridge from the Conquest and The History of Waltham-Abbey were included with separate title pages and pagination in the same volume. (Bodl. folio.)

[7] See n. 5, p. 93.

[8] Συνειδησιλογία· or, The Doctrine of Conscience, Framed according to the points of the Catechisme, in the Book of Common-Prayer. By the Right Reverend Father in God, John Prideaux, Late Lord Bishop of Worcester, for the private use of his Wife. 1 Tim. 3. 9. Holding the mystery of Faith in a pure Conscience. Major est honestatis fructus in conscientiâ, quâm in fama reponitur. Plinius secundus in Epistolis. London, Printed for Rich: Marriot, and are to be sold at his Shop in St Dunstans Church-yard Fleetstreet, 1656. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[9] John Banckes, and so generally through these accounts.

[10] See n. 1, p. 5.

[11] See Appendix D, and p. 91, and n. 11 there.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 23, Rec: of my Cosen Dorothy Kirkby[1] for Taylors holy Liveing & Dyeing[2]	00	04	00
Sept. 10, Given unto Mrs Scott when I went first in to see my wife after shee was delivered[3]	00	10	00
Oct. 6, Sent by J. B. for mee & my wife unto Robert Carr's[4] Daughter's wedding at Penrith	00	10	00
Oct. 16, Sent by Peter Burngate[5] unto my Cosen Henry Broham[6] at Oxford	00	05	00
Oct. 31, Disbursed by Jo. Banckes in charges for my selfe, man, & horses unto Hull	00	14	00
more for my horses whilst I was there	00	14	02
more to ye Hostlers there	00	01	06
more given in ye house where I lay in Hull	00	02	00
more in my cosen Crowles[7] house	00	10	00
more disbursed for an horse-shoe, & ale at Wighton[8]	00	00	10
Oct. 26[9], more for ourselves in meat & drinke there (*sc. at Yorke*)	00	06	00
Oct. 26, more for ye horses there	00	03	04
Oct. 27, more for ye horses at Otley[10]	00	00	06
Oct. 28, more at Skipton[11] for our selves and horses	00	08	02
more at Kirkby-Loynsdale[12] for ale	00	00	04
Oct. 29, more spent with ye schoolemaster & some of his schollers at Kendall in ale & cakes	00	02	00
more for our selves and horses at Kendall	00	08	05
Paid by J B. for a new Cradle unto ye Joyner there	00	10	00
more given there unto my cosen Christ. Kirkby[13]	00	05	00
more paid at Yorke for sweet-meats	00	07	00

[1] Dorothy, seventh daughter of Roger Kirkby, brother of Alice D. F.'s mother, married as his second wife Edward Wilson, of Dallam Tower in the parish of Beethom, Westmorland.

[2] For Taylor's 'Holy Living,' see n. 2, p. 85. The 'Rule and exercises of Holy Dying' was published in 12mo in 1651. It has proved even more popular than the 'Holy Living.' A twenty-first edition was published in 1710, and frequent editions appeared in the nineteenth century, no less than seven having been issued by Pickering. (*D. N. B.* s.v. Jeremy Taylor.)

[3] This was on the occasion of the birth of Catherine, D. F.'s eldest daughter, married 15 August, 1677, to Edward Wilson, son of Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower by his first wife Jane, daughter of Gawyn Brathwayt of Ambleside.

[4] See n. 4, p. 134.

[5] See n. 4, p. 15.

[6] See n. 3, p. 104.

[7] See n. 5, p. 15.

[8] Market Weighton, an ancient market-town half-way between Hull and York.

[9] These accounts, as is seen from earlier entries, were entered in the Great Book of Accounts on 31 October.

[10] Otley, 28 miles from York.

[11] Skipton, 16 miles further on towards Kendal.

[12] The first town in Westmorland on the road from Skipton to Kendal.

[13] Christopher, fifth and youngest son of Roger Kirkby, D. F.'s mother's brother, died without issue.

	£	s.	d.
more paid at Otley for our selves	00	04	00
more spent with ye schoolemaster &c. at Kendall in wine	00	01	06
more there with Mr. Crackenthorpe[1]	00	02	00
more given unto my two brothers[2] there . . .	00	04	00
more unto a poor scholler	00	02	06
Decemb. 6, Given unto a Breife[3] for one of Sockbridge[4] who had his house burn'd	00	02	06
Decemb. 8, Paid by Anthony Hall[5] unto Richard Scotts[6] wife for ye use of her Husband, in full for all books had of him either for my selfe, Uncle John Fleming[7], or for any other, and in full of all other Reckonings' till this day . .	15	08	00
Decemb. 21, Given by Will. unto Jo. Banckes son when hee christened him[8]	00	10	00
1658: Aprill 5, Given unto Mr Richardson[9] for a fee against Atkinson of Grenerigg[10]	01	00	00
Paid unto Roger Woodburne[11] his bill for ye same triall vid. his Acq.	02	15	00
Aprill 7, Paid for my selfe, my brother William, & four men, & 5 horses in charges for two nights. Vid note.. .	01	14	02
Aprill 8, Disbursed by my wife when I was at Lancaster Assises	01	12	02
Aprill 13, Given unto my Cosen Duke Skelton[12] . .	00	02	06

[1] Probably Christopher, son of Richard of Newbiggin, near the northern border of Westmorland, between Skirwith and Temple Sowerby. His father was still alive; and he may have been courting the lady whom he afterwards married, Anne, daughter of Robert Rawlinson of Carke in Cartmell. This would bring him through Kendal.

[2] Probably William, who looked after their mother at Coniston, and John, who, as appears from below 19 Jan. 1658–9, had not yet left home.

[3] See n. 4, p. 384. [4] See n. 6, p. 353.

[5] Probably next to John Banckes the most trusted of all D. F.'s servants. His wages in money at this time were 2*l.* a year.

[6] See n. 10, p. 99. [7] See n. 4, p. 69.

[8] The Register of Grasmere church seems to put the christening 'of William Banks, sonne of John, of Ridall' on 22 Dec. 1657; but as we shall see these entries were sometimes not made at the time, see below under 6 Nov. 1662.

[9] Probably Matthew, for whom see n. 1, p. 18.

[10] Richard, see below under 29 May. The dispute seems to have been on some point like that which gave occasion to the correspondence with Thomas Lough. See XXIX and XXX, pp. 68 sqq.

[11] See n. 3, p. 91. The Woodburnes were a Furness family. 'Jan Woodburne daughter of Rodger Woodburne of Scathwaite, tourney' was born 30 June, 1654, and 'Roger Woodbourne son of Roger woodbourne of Ulverstone Attorney, borne October 23' was christened 2 November 1674. (*Ulverstone Registers*, pp. 127, 137.)

[12] Duke seems to be a nick-name. Both the families of Skelton, that of Armathwaite Castle and that of High-house seem to have intermarried with the same families as the Flemings and the Fletchers.

	£	s.	d.
May 1, 1658, Given unto my brother John[1] to buy hookes	00	00	06
May 29, Rec. of Jo. B. wh hee had received of Richard Atkinson of Greenrigg[2] (ye 19th instant) for the charges wh hee was to pay mee when I sued him for his Generall-fine .	02	15	00
May 29, Delivered to my wife to pay Elz. Banckes[3] for butter &c.	00	15	06
July 4, Received of Edwin Greene part for ye Case[4] fishing ye last year	00	12	06
June 7, Disbursed by Jo. Banckes at Kendal (ye 5th instant) for Letters & Diurnalls unto Mr Rob. Jackson[5] vid. Ac. .	00	09	02
July 7, Allowed unto Jo. Banckes wh hee had disbursed (June 9 58) at Keswicke as I, my wife & Will went unto Cokermouth	00	02	06
July 7, More lent June 13 unto my cosen Henry Lowther[6], wh hees to repay mee upon Demand, vid his note . .	05	00	00
July 7, More allowed unto J B wh hee had disbursed unto ye Buttler at Ribton[7] June 16	00	01	00
July 7, More for a quart of wine at my Cosen Jo. Lamplughs[8] chamber	00	01	00
July 27, Spent at George Tovers[9] with my Cosen Kirk-[10].	00	00	06
August 2, Given unto Mrs Scott when I first went into my wives chamber after her delivery[11]	00	10	00

[1] D. F.'s fourth and fifth brothers were both called John. The elder died young, the younger was lost at sea on the coast of Africa on a coasting voyage. (Nicolson and Burn, i. 163.)

[2] See n. 10, p. 397. [3] See n. 1, p. 27. [4] See Appendix B.

[5] Robert Jackson was of course a not uncommon name in Kendal. This is perhaps the one who was 'son of the late Samuel Jackson of Ambleside' apprenticed in 1640 to John Archer, mercer. In that case he may be the Robert Jackson who was Sworne as Alderman ye 4th of Sept. 1654 and the 'Robert Jackson, Mercer, sworne' as Mayor 30 of September, 1655. (*A boke off Recorde of Kirkbie Kendall*, pp. 19, 25, 271.)

[6] Henry, son of Richard Lowther of Ingleton, belonged to a younger branch of the Lowthers of Lowther. He was about 25 years of age at this time. He married Margaret, daughter of Miles Halton of Graystock and sister of Timothy Halton, afterwards Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. After the death of her husband she kept house for her brother in Oxford.

[7] Ribton, a manor and township in the parish of Bridekirk, Cumberland, 4½ miles from Cockermouth. It belonged to a family of the name, from whom it was bought by Thomas Lamplugh, second son of Thomas of Little Riston, in Yorkshire, father of Dick Lamplugh for whom see n. 2, p. 45. Dick bought Dovenby, and built the hall there, in the same parish, and sold Ribton to the Lowthers.

[8] See n. 9, p. 5, and n. 2, p. 27. Col. John Lamplugh had not long before married as his third wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton; and was probably at this time staying with his father-in-law.

[9] See Additional Notes. [10] Probably Richard, for whom see n. 1, p. 9.

[11] 'Alice dau. of Daniel ffleming of Ridell Esquire' is recorded in the Register of Grasmere Church as having been christened '10 August 1658.'

	£	s.	d.
August 9, Given unto Hunter who brought a Bucke from my Cosen Rich. Kirkby[1]	00	03	00
August 9, Delivered my sister Bridgett[2] to give Rob. Carre[3] for bringing a present & Godbarne-gift from my Lady[4] .	00	05	00
August 10, Given unto George Browne[5] of Troutback[6] a Bonesetter when Will was hurt[7]	00	02	06
August 11, Given unto William Story of Seadgewicke[8] neare Sighser[9] (Bonesetter) for lookeing at Wills thigh .	00	07	06
September 22, Received of Henry James the last part ($2^{li}-19^{s}-0^{d}$ beeing paid mee Aug. 21, 56, and $3^{li}-1^{s}-0^{d}$ September 23, 56 and $4^{li}-0^{s}-0^{d}$ Sept. 24. 57.) of Adam Walkers[10] (his Son in Laws) Generall Fine, y^e^ sum . .	05	00	00
November 30, Received from J B w^h^ John Mill brought from Stagg being in part of y^e^ Tenants Rent due at Skirwith[11] at Martinmas last	05	08	00
October 11, Paid unto Robert Shackley Junior (by J B) for y^e^ halfe yeares Rent for ye fishing of Braythey due at Michaelmas last[12].	00	02	08
November 12, Given unto John Rawling a Bonesetter for Will	00	10	00
November 30, Given by J B to John Mill. . . .	00	00	06
December 11, Given unto a poore man (ye 7th instant) when my sister Isabel was buried at Gresmere[13]. . . .	00	00	06
December 11, more unto Jo. Harrison for his paines about ye funerall[14]	00	02	06

[1] See n. 1, p. 9. [2] See n. 9, p. 4. [3] See n. 4, p. 134.

[4] See n. 1, p. 4. Lady Fletcher was apparently one of Alice's Godmothers.

[5] The Brownes have resided at Troutbeck for upwards of three hundred years. Some of the manuscripts of George Browne, Esq., of Troutbeck were examined by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maxwell Lyte and are Calendered in the *Fourth part of the Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission*, 1885.

[6] Troutbeck is in Windermere Parish, 5½ miles from Ambleside.

[7] 'William Fleming, Esq., eldest son and heir of Sir Daniel, was born at Rydal-Hall, July 26, 1656, and by an unhappy fall, about two years after, so sprained or dislocated some bone in one of his ancles, that notwithstanding all the assistance that could be had from the physicians and surgeons of the greatest repute at that time, either in the country, in London or at the Bath, he continued lame after, so long as he liv'd.' (Wotton's *English Baronetage*, 1741, iv. 121.)

[8] Sedgwick, a township in the parish of Heversham, 4½ miles from Kendal.

[9] For Sizergh Castle, the seat of the Stricklands, see M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, p. 182.

[10] This entry may throw some light on John Banckes' statement (p. 23) 'Addan Walker was maryed yesterday for a new yeares gift.' [11] See n. 2, p. 2.

[12] It was from here he would get his chars. See Appendix B.

[13] In the parish Register of Grasmere: '1658, December. The buriall of Isabell ffleming daughter of William ffleming of Conistone esquire.' She was D. F.'s only sister, and died unmarried.

[14] Other charges in connexion with the funeral amount to 13 03 08.

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 19, Given unto my brother John[1] at his takeing leave of us when hee went towards London to bee a Printesse by my wife & mee, ye sum of	02	00	00
Febr. 4, Given by my wife unto David Fleming's[2] boy for bringing of halfe a dozen of Charrs[3]	00	00	06
March 10, Disbursed my selfe at Cockermouth to Jo. Rawley at 3 times for comeing to see Will	00	10	00
March 10, more given unto Dr Dykes[4] for comeing, & laying plasters to Will	00	10	00
1659: Aprill 9, Paid by Jo. Banckes at Kendall in full for all Diurnalls, Post letters, & other Reckonings whatsoever due unto Mr Robert Jackson[5] ye sum̄ of	01	14	06
vid. his Acquittance made by his man			
Aprill 19, More paid unto John Winter (Mr. Langhornes man) for ye use of Richard Scott[6] att Carlile for bookes had of him, vid. acquittance	10	00	00
April 26, Given by my wife to John Mill for bringing of Pidgions	00	01	00
May 25, Paid unto Rich. Dixon his halfe yeares wages now due, beeing all now due unto him	01	05	06
June 14, more (10) Paid unto Dr Dykes[4] for Will . .	05	00	00
July 1, Given unto Mr Kempe[7] for giveing Phisick unto Will	00	10	00
July 22, Paid Dr Dykes[4] (besides 5li payd him by Jo. Ban. June 10, $\overline{59}$) for his plaisters, & paines contributed towards ye cure of Will, y^e sum̄ of	05	00	00
Aug. 4, Paid little Will[8] for two shoes sett upon gray Lancashire when hee fetch'd y^e Nurse w^h Mr Kempe recom̄ended from Sawrey	00	00	06

[1] See n. 1, p. 398.

[2] Fleming was a common name in Furness. There are 25 of them mentioned in the Registers of Ulverstone.

[3] See Appendix B. There is no payment for the charrs the fishing of which he rented, see above 11 Oct. 1658, if it did not belong to him.

[4] *R.P.* 358 is a letter from Thomas Dykes dated Cockermouth, Apr. 12. 59 in which he tells D. F. 'I doubt nott butt he will overcome his Distemp'; 'he cann both contractt itt upwards, and also extend itt Downwards; and wth the helpe of his maid walke a turne or tow very prettylie oue the chamb^r, and this for six weeks tyme is as much as cann be expectted.' The (10) means that, though entered on the 14th, the sum was actually paid on the 10th.

[5] See n. 5, p. 398. [6] See n. 10, p. 99.

[7] Perhaps an Apothecary, cf. p. 314 when Henry was ill, and p. 381 when Master was ill.

[8] Not his son, who was not yet three years old. Probably William Nicolson who two years later entered D. F.'s regular service with £2 10*s.* annual wages; so called to distinguish him from Great Will who was paid sixpence a week. Sawrey is in Lancashire, not far from the ferry over Windermere Lake.

	£	s.	d.
Aug. 6, More unto Jack Trooper[1] for bringing of 24 glass-bottles from Hutton	00	01	06
Aug. 22, It. to Jo. Mill at Yanwith[2]	00	01	00
August 27, Paid for 4 Salmons bought in ye house . .	00	09	00
December 21, Received of Thomas Russell[3] for a Practice of Piety[4] had of Scott[5]	00	01	06
December 21, 1659, Paid for Sanders Almanacke[6] . .	00	00	02
December 29 & 30, Lost by mee & my wife unto my cosen Brathwait[7] & my cosen[8] And. Hud. & cosen Senhouse[9] att Cards	01	16	06
Jan. 17, Paid Jo. Banckes w^h hee had disbursed (ye 13th & 14th instant) at Rob. Dixon's[10] for ye horses in hay & oates .	00	02	00
Jan. 25, Given unto James Richman (ye Tench-Docter[11]) for comeing unto Rydall to see Will	00	10	00
Jan. 25, more to his two Clerkes	00	04	00
more to Christ. Parker (ye Glasier) who gott him to come, & who came along with him	00	05	00

[1] Sir George Fletcher's coachman. He had been in his mother's service at Cockermouth. Perhaps the Jack of p. 66.

[2] See n. 7, p. 4.

[3] Thomas Russell comes next on the list of servants to Anthony Hall, and is paid '4^ll per annū.'

[4] The Practice of Piety. Directing a Christian how to walk that he may please God. *The last Edition.* Piety hath the promise. *Tim.* 4. 8. Printed 1648. (Bodl. 12mo.) The dedication to Charles Prince of Wales is signed Lewes Bayley. The author was bishop of Bangor. The earliest editions are dedicated to Henry Prince of Wales. It reached its fifty-ninth edition in 1735, the third edition, the earliest known, having been published in 1613. It was translated into Welsh, French, German, Hungarian and Polish.

[5] See n. 10, p. 99.

[6] 1660. Apollo Anglicanus: The English Apollo; Astronomically observing, and Astrologically Discoursing those grand Catastrophes, and superlative actions designed by the Heavens to be manifested in the world this present Revolution, With necessary Tables, of most usefull consequence, fitting all persons in all conditions. A twofold Kalender, viz. Julian or English, Gregorian or Forain computations, more plain and full then any other, with Chronologicall Observations. Being Bissextile or Leap-year. By Richard Saunders Student in the Celestial and Physical Sciences. Cognosce alia, ut te cognoscas; cognosce teipsum, ut cognoscas Deum. Levate in excelsum oculos vestros, & videte quis creavit ista. London, Printed by E. Cotes, for the Company of Stationers, 1660. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.) A copy in the Bodleian has 48 pages.

[7] Probably Thomas, of Ambleside, for whom see n. 4, p. 206.

[8] See n. 1, p. 105.

[9] Probably one of the sons of John Senhouse of Seascale, who married Mary sister of Daniel Fleming, D. F.'s grandfather, and died 1638. John the eldest son would have been at this time over 60, but his eldest son Writtinton was now only 18. John's younger brothers were Joseph, Thomas, William and Anthony.

[10] See Additional Notes. [11] See Additional Notes.

	£	s.	d.
March 7, Received of my Lady[1] at Cockermouth for one *Whol Duty of Man*[2] procured her	00	03	06
1660: Aprill 25, Received of my uncle Jo. Fleming[3] for one whole duty of man[2] sent for him	00	03	06
Aprill 21, Delivered to Jo. Banckes when hee went to Kendall to pay for 22 Diurnalls w^h I had received of Mr Sands[4], beeing all now due unto him	00	07	04
Aprill 30, Given in Ale to those att ye Bone-fire[5] for ye Kings coming in	00	03	06
Aprill 30, Given unto Jack Trooper[6]	00	01	00
May 14, Paid by my wife to Elizabeth Banckes[7] for Butter	00	05	06
May 28, More paid Mr Smith[8] for 10 Diurnalls at 4^d .	00	03	04
Paid for Ballatts[9]	00	00	06
June 16, Given unto Jack Troop[6] for comeing for mee from Sr Geo. Fletcher[10] who came home from London 14 instant	00	01	00
June 28, Sent unto my Lady[11] for 72 yards of Matting att 4^d p yeard bought by Mr Ellison[12] att Newcastle & for ye carridge thereof 5^s. in all	01	09	00
July 2, Given unto Mrs Scott when I first went in to see my wife after her delivery[13]	00	10	00
Aug. 18, It. paid unto James Simpson[14] for all Diurnalls by post, & other accounts whatsoever. Vid. Ac.	00	07	08
Aug. 25, Paid Richard Murthwait[15] for binding 2 books .	00	01	00
Spent & lost at Cards unto Sr George[16] there when my cosen And. Hud.[17] & sister B.[18] broke of	00	16	02

[1] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 4. [2] See n. 10, p. 321.

[3] See n. 4, p. 69.

[4] Perhaps the Thomas Sandys who was Alderman of Kendal in 1645, who 9 8^br 1650 was with Allan Gilpin 'dislocat' p ordin. Parlti' & had before been Mayor in 1647. He seems to have taken up his freedom as an Armerer or Hardwareman in 1641. (*Boke of Recorde of Kirkbie Kendall*, pp. 18, 24, 73.)

[5] See n. 3, p. 130. [6] See n. 1, p. 401.

[7] See n. 1, p. 27.

[8] See n. 5, p. 3, and n. 2, p. 4. A newes book in London cost 2^d (see pp. 41, 45, 48, 54). The carriage to Westmorland is perhaps accountable for the doubling of the price. Master pays 15 Feb. 1646–7 for a pinte of sack 8^d, and 23 April 1647 For a pint of sack & 2 newes books 1^s. See Appendix C, pp. 378, 380.

[9] i.e. ballads, probably what we should call broad-sides.

[10] See n. 1, p. 5.

[11] Fletcher, for whom see notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[12] Benjamin Ellison, for whom see n. 3, p. 135.

[13] This was D. F.'s fifth child and third son. The Grasmere Church Register has: '1660 July 11 The chr. of Daniell ffleming son of Daniell of Ridall Esquire.' For him see n. 4, p. 199.

[14] See n. 7, p. 235.

[15] This was at Cockermouth. The name is also found in Ravenstonedale. See *Letters of Radcliffe and James*, p. 45, n. 4.

[16] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 5. [17] See n. 1, p. 105.

[18] Bridget Fletcher, for whom see n. 9, p. 4.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 6, Given at Appleby unto Mr Fothergill[1] when I was sworne Justice of Peace	00	05	00
Sept. 11, It. given to Mr Briskow[2] at Carlile when I was sworne Justice of ye Peace	00	05	00
Decemb. 22, Received of the Parson[3] for my Cosen Will. Ambrose[4], beeing for Heylyns Cosmography[5] w^h^ I had (ye 13 instant) bought for him	01	06	06
Decemb. 13, Paid unto Dr Smith[6] for Heylyn's Cosmog[5]: w^h^ hee had procured mee for my Cosen Will. Ambrose[4] from Scott[7]	01	06	04
It. for Hackwell's Parliam^t^[8] for my selfe . . .	00	01	06

[1] Probably George Fothergill, clerk of the peace for Westmorland, to whom *R. P.* 1608 is addressed. He was of Tarn House, Ravenstonedale, and also Receiver of the King's Revenues. He rebuilt Tarn House in 1664, and died in 1681. He married (1) Julian, dau. of Richard Skelton, M.P. for Cumberland, and (2) Margaret Birkbeck.

[2] He is probably the clerk of the peace for Cumberland, as George Fothergill was of Westmorland. The Brisco pedigree does not give the occupations of the members of the family. Ten years before this two Briscos seem to have been County Commissioners for Cumberland under the Committee for Compounding. John was complained of by his colleagues for want of zeal, but petitions the Committee for recompense, stating that he 'observantly and faithfully acted according to his talent.' (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, pp. 267, 285, 304, 377, 390.) William, who is described as late County Commissioner for Cumberland, joins John Barwis in complaint of the return of sequestrations in the County and in suggesting alterations. (ib. p. 232.) This may be the William, described as of Sowterfield, who was fined £60, 25 Apr. 1650 (ib. p. 202), of which £20 was paid to the Cumberland Committee as a compensation for delinquency in the late war. The Sowterfield branch separated from the Crofton stock early in the seventeenth century: William (perhaps this one, or his father), who married the sister of Bishop Senhouse of Carlisle (1624–6), being younger brother of John the head of the Crofton family.

[3] John Ambrose, for whom see n. 3, p. 148. [4] See n. 6, p. 16.

[5] Cosmographie in foure Bookes Contayning the Chorographie and Historie of the whole World, and all the Principall Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas, and Isles, Thereof. By Peter Heylyn Virgil Aeneid: j Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris. London Printed for Henry Seile ouer against St Dunstans Church in Fleet-streete. 1652. (Bodl. folio.) It is an enlarged edition of the same author's Μικροκοσμος, originally published at Oxford in 1625, for which see Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, p. 115. There appear to have been eight Oxford editions, without maps. The London editions have maps.

[6] See n. 5, p. 3. [7] See n. 10, p. 99.

[8] Modus tenendi Parliamentum: or, The Old Manner of holding Parliaments in England. Extracted out of our Ancient Records. With certain Municipal Rights and Customes of this Commonwealth of England. Together with, The Priviledges of Parliament: and the Manner how Lawes are there Enacted by Passing of Bills. Collected many years past out of the Journal of the House of Commons. By W. Hakewel of Lincolns Inne, Esq. London, Printed by J. G. and are to be sold by Abel Roper at the Sun in Fleet-street, 1659. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

	£	s.	d.
It. for Purch. Patterne[1]	00	01	08
Decemb. 14, It. to ye man who brought (Nov. 24) a Comission from Noward[2] for my beeing Leivetenant to Sr Rich. Sandford[3]	00	05	00
Decemb. 14, It. spent (Dec. 4) when I was proclaimed[4] att Penrith	00	04	02
Jan. 1, It. for Fish at Daniel's christening[5] & for 10 chickens	00	05	00
Jan. 18, Paid unto Scott[6] for ye Comon Law Epit.[7] . .	00	03	00
It. for Wharton's Almanack[8]	00	00	06
It. for Justice Restored[9] , ...	00	01	00
Feb. 2, Spent there[10] when I first armed & trained my company of foot	00	05	06

[1] The Purchasers Pattern. In two parts. The first shewing the true value of the Purchase of any parcel of Land or Houses, by Lease or otherwise. Also new Tables of Interest and Rebate at 6 per Cent. The second Part, Shewing the Measuring of Land, Board and Timber, and the false rules and deceits of many therein. Also the Gauging of all Vessels, with many other Rules about Weights and Measures, and several Tables of Accounts, with many other Rules and Tables of daily use for most men. The third Edition, much enlarged By Henry Philippes. London, Printed by R. and W. Leybourn, for Thomas Pierrepont, at the Sun in Pauls Churchyard, 1656. (Bodl. 12mo.)

[2] Naward or Naworth Castle, the stronghold of the Barons of Gilsland from the days of Hubert de Vallibus, to whom Gilsland was granted by Henry II, and from whom it has descended through Multons and Dacres to the Howards who now hold it. It is in the parish of Brampton in the north-east of Cumberland. See Articles XXXIII to XXXVII in the fourth volume of *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*. See also Mr. Ornsby's introduction to *The Household Books of Lord William Howard* (Surtees Society), pp. lxv-lxxii. The owner of Naward at this time was the first Earl of Carlisle, for whom see n. 4, p. 151.

[3] See n. 4, p. 149.

[4] sc. lieutenant in Sir Richard Sandford's company of foot.

[5] See n. 13, p. 402. [6] See n. 10, p. 99.

[7] The Common Law Epitomiz'd: with Directions how to Prosecute and Defend Personal Actions. Very useful for all Lawyers, Justices of Peace, and Gentlemen. To which is annexed The nature of a Writ of Error, and the general proceedings thereupon. With a plain Table for the easie finding out of every particular. By William Glisson and Anthony Gulston, Esquires, Barristers at Law. The Bodleian has only the Second Edition published in 1679. 8°. The Epistle Dedicatory is dated Staple Inne, January 20th, 1658, and is signed Hen. Applegarth, who states in it that the Tract was written in French and translated by himself. The British Museum Catalogue says that the first edition was published May, 1659.

[8] See n. 1, p. 83.

[9] Perhaps Justice Revived: Being the whole office of a Country Justice of Peace; briefly and yet more methodically than ever yet extant. By E. W. Ascribed by Wood (*Athenæ*, iii. 426) to Edmund Wingate, of Queen's College (1610), London, 1661, Duodecimo. Tanner says it is an old book with a new title-page, and *D. N. B.*, s. v., seems to say that it first appeared in 1644.

[10] i. e. at Kendall.

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 16, Paid for two salmon	00	04	06
March 12, It. for ye carryage of a char-pie[1] to my Aunt Dudley[2] to London	00	07	00
1661: March 29, Given in ye house att ye Low-barne[3] when I went to visitt my Cosen Kirkbys third wife[4] . .	00	04	00
Aprill 1, It. to a poor Irish scholler	00	01	00
Aprill 4, Paid by my wife to Eliz: Banckes[5] for one year and three quarters serving her as a Nurse to Harry[6] beeing all now due unto her	07	00	00
Aprill 15, Paid unto Little Will[7] for setting an horseshow[8] upon Hobson-horse	00	00	04
May 2, Allowed unto J B w^h hee had disbursed to my wife to give unto ye Nurse & Midwife att Hutton when shee christened Harry[9]	01	10	00
May 10, It. Paid by him unto James Simpson[10] beeing full of all Diurnall bill this day vid. his note	00	10	08
May 30, Paid unto Dr Smith[11] for Dr Heylyn's Ecclesia Restaurata[12].	00	07	04

[1] See Appendix B. [2] See n. 7, p. 4.

[3] 'About a mile south of Kirkby Crosshouse there is an old house called now Low Hall to distinguish it from Kirkby Hall or Crosshouse (which is often called High Hall), but which was formerly known by the name of Low Barn.' It seems to have been built early in the second quarter of the seventeenth century by Roger Kirkby for a junior branch of the family, or else for a farmhouse. (See *Cumbd. and Westmd. Archæological Transactions*, xiii. 285.) I owe the reference to the kindness of Rev. C. H. Lowry.

[4] Richard Kirkby of Kirkby (for whom see n. 1, p. 9; n. 1, p. 46; and n. 3, p. 145) married as his third wife 'Ellen, daughter of Greville Moxey, of Bradwell, in Essex, esq. by her had issue Greville, who died young.' (West's *Antiquities of Furness*, ed. Close, p. 301.)

[5] See n. 1, p. 27. [6] D. F.'s second son was still under two years of age.

[7] See n. 8, p. 400.

[8] i.e. horse-shoe. The horse may have belonged to the Thomas Hobson to whom 3 June, 1661, was paid 00 07 09 for cloth for Will.

[9] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[10] See n. 7, p. 235. [11] See n. 5, p. 3, and n. 2, p. 4.

[12] Ecclesia Restaurata. The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, containing The Beginning, Progress, and Successes of it; the Counsels by which it was conducted; the Rules of Piety and Prudence upon which it was founded, the several Steps by which it was promoted or retarded in the Change of Times; from the first Preparations to it by King Henry the VIII. untill the Legal Settling and Establishment of it under Queen Elizabeth. Together with the Intermixture of such Civil Actions and Affairs of State, as either were coincident with it, or related to it. By Peter Heylyn, D.D. In an appendix are The Articles of Religion agreed upon in Convocation Anno 1562, compared with those which had been made and published in the Reign of King Edward the 6th. Anno 1552. The first edition was published in 1661, the second in 1670. In the Bodleian in folio is The Third Edition With the Addition of a very useful Table of all the

	£	s.	d.
1661: June 5, Given by my wife unto Great Will[1] for fishing	00	01	00
It. more to him to hookes withall	00	01	00
June 13, It. for ye carriage of a Box full of murnings[2] from London at 2^d p pound beeing 27^li weight . . .	00	04	06
It. for bringing ye same to Rydall	00	00	04
July 18, Paid Scott[3] for ye Gentile Sinner[4], ye D. of G. & P. of Orange's Life[5], Justice Restored[6] & for a Brush bee all now due to him	00	04	06
July 24, Given to Will[7] when hee went towards Saint Mungo's well[8]	00	02	06

Principal Matters contained in the whole Book. London, Printed by R. E. for H. Twyford, J. Place, and T. Basset; and are to be sold by Thomas Randes near Grays Inne Gate in Holborn. 1674.

[1] See above, n. 8, p. 400.

[2] i. e. mourning clothes. In the previous year there would have been general mourning for the death of the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess of Orange, see below, 18 July; and there may have been some death in the family which I have not succeeded in tracing.

[3] See n. 10, p. 99.

[4] The Gentile Sinner, or, England's Brave Gentleman: Characterized In a Letter to a Friend, Both As he is, and as he should be. 1 Cor. i. 26. Not many noble are called.—Sanctus haberi, Justitiæque tenax, factis dictisque mereris? Agnosco procerem. Juv: Sat. 8. Oxford, Printed by Henry Hall, for Edward and John Forrest, 1660. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) It is by Clement Ellis, who matriculated from Queen's College the same day as D. F. (see n. 11, p. 3). 'Of this little work which was written in a fortnight, seven editions were called for during the author's lifetime.' His life is in *D. N. B.*

[5] A Short View of The Lives Of those Illustrious Princes, Henry Duke of Gloucester, and Mary Princess of Orange deceased: Late Brother and Sister to his Majesty the King of Great Britain. Collected by T. M. Esq; To whome the same will serve a Rule & Pattern. Ad exemplum totus componitur orbis. Plus valent exempla quam præcepta. London: Printed for a Society of Stationers, 1661. (Bodl. 12mo.) The author was Thomas Manley, whose life is in *D. N. B.*, where, however, it is strangely suggested (s.v.) that it might have been written by Thomas May who died 1650.

[6] See n. 9, p. 404.

[7] His eldest son. This was another attempt to cure him of his lameness. See n. 7, p. 399. *R. P.* 456 is a note of the expenses of Will's journey to St. Mungo's well.

[8] St. Mongah's Well is in the lower reach of Copgrove Park, four miles west-south-west of Boroughbridge, near to the gamekeeper's residence there, and in an outbuilding close to that house is an open air-bath, which is filled by water from the spring. The water contains no mineral, its chief virtue being its intense coldness. Children are dipped in two or three times and immediately taken out again. St. Mongath, Mungo, or Kentigern was a native of Scotland. (R. C. Hope's *Holy Wells of England*, pp. 203, 204.) The Bodleian has The York-shire Spaw, or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells, viz. the Spaw, or Vitrioline-Well; the stinking, or Sulphur-Well; the dropping, or Petrifying-Well; and St Mugnus-Well, near Knaresborow in York-shire. Together with the causes, vertues, and use thereof by Dr. John French. London, 1652. Sm. 8vo. There is also a copy of an edition of 1654.

	£	s.	d.
July 24, Disbursed by my wife for ballads, &c.	00	04	06
August 1, Paid by Anthony[1] (yesterday) unto Richard Robinson[2] ye carrier for 4 stone & 4^li weight (my Assize-suit &c. beeing therein) at 2^d ob p pound ye sum of	00	12	06
August 13, Disbursed (between July 24th 1661 & Aug: 10 next following) by Will[3], Jo. Banckes, Ann[4] & Steven[5], when they went unto St. Mungo's well[6], and unto Yorke[7] in all ye sum of Vid. not.	04	06	01
August 29, Paid by my wife for ye Posy of Godly prayers[8] & breifes of comfort[9], & 2 boxes	00	02	02
October 21, It. paid Jo. Beck[10] for ye carryage of my wives Bodys[11] from London	00	00	06
November 21, Given unto Mr Dodgson my old schoolmaster[12]	00	05	00
October 24, Given unto ye Lithuanian collection[13] . .	00	05	00
December 1, Given unto Jo. Brathwait Rich. Brathwait & one Stuckley three soldiers who landed near Bristow (haveing been beyond sea ever since Worcester-fight) & ye 2 first are now going unto Wigton to their father, ye last unto Scotland	00	02	06
December 22, Paid Little Will[14] for showing[15] of ye Dun Mare	00	00	04
December 27, Given to Troutbeck-Players[16] for acting here ye fair maid of ye west[17]	00	10	00
Jan. 10, Given last Tuesday to Ro. Benson[18] for playing all Xmas	00	05	00

[1] Anthony Hall, see n. 5, p. 397. His annual wages were two pounds.

[2] There seem to have been numerous carriers from Kendal to London. Their names are collected in the Index.

[3] See n. 7, p. 399.

[4] Ann Jopson. Her annual wages were thirty shillings.

[5] Perhaps a brother of Ann Jopson's. On 6 Nov., 1662, the accounts have: Paid for two quarts of claret wine had at Stephen Jopson's 00 – 02 – 00.

[6] See n. 8, p. 406.

[7] They would perhaps have gone on to York for further medical advice for the small boy. It was only 14 or 15 miles further than St. Mungo's well.

[8] See n. 2, p. 89.

[9] See Additional Notes.

[10] See n. 2 above.

[11] i.e. boddice.

[12] Compare p. 2.

[13] See Additional Notes.

[14] See n. 8, p. 400.

[15] i.e. shoeing.

[16] For the village plays out of which these local troupes originated see E. K. Chambers' *Mediæval Stage*, vol. ii, chapters xxi and xxii, esp. pp. 121, 138 sqq. Troutbeck was only about 5 miles from Rydal. In different years D. F. seems to have invited his Christmas players from different places in the neighbourhood.

[17] The Fair Maid of the West, or A Girl worth Gold, a Tragic comedy in two parts by Thomas Heywood. It was acted in 1617, printed in 1631, and has been edited for the Shakespeare Society by J. P. Collier, 1850.

[18] A piper. This is almost a regular yearly charge.

	£	s.	d.
Febr. 18, Paid by Anth.[1] to ye Fishers of Windermere for 4 dozen of charrs[2] for a Pie for Sr G. F.[3]	00	10	00
1662: March 31, It. of Sr Geo[3] for Clavi Trabales[4]. .	00	03	04
July 31, It. Borrowed of my uncle Newman there[5] . .	50	00	00
1661: Feb. 28, It^m for ye carryage of two charre pies to Sr Geo. & my Aunt Dudley beeing 7 stones & nine pounds[2] .	00	14	00
March 3, Paid for Gloves Pictures & Ballads . . .	00	02	04

D. F.'s accounts from April 3 to July 14 during a journey to London are only summarised in the Great Book of Accounts. The details are contained in *R. P.* 492 from which I quote some of the most interesting items:—

1662: Apr. 21, Paid for Dr Guning on Lent[6]	00	04	00
Apr. 24, Paid for a Book of Martirs[7] & Sr Tho. Moors Life[8]	00	02	06
Apr. 25, It for coaching to ye Dean of Pauls[9] & back again	00	02	00
Apr. 28, It spent with Kit Musgrave[10] &c. . . .	00	00	06
Paid for ye Sage Senator[11]	00	01	04

[1] See n. 5, p. 397.
[2] See Appendix B.
[3] See n. 1, p. 5.
[4] See Additional Notes.
[5] i.e. at London. See n. 2, p. 143.

[6] The Paschal or Lent-Fast Apostolical and Perpetual. At first Deliver'd in a Sermon preached before his Majesty in Lent, and since enlarged. Wherein the Judgment of Antiquity is laid down. Published by His Majesties special Command. With an Appendix, containing an Answer to the late printed Objections of the Presbyterians against the Fast of Lent. By Peter Gunning, D.D., Regius Professor, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Master of St. John's Colledg Cambridg. London, Printed by R. Norton for Timothy Garthwait, 1662. (Sm. 4°. Bodl.)

[7] This is probably A new Book of Loyal English Martyrs and Confessors, who have endured the Pains and Terrors of Death, Arraignment, etc. for the Maintenance of the just and legal Government of these Kingdoms both in Church and State, by James Heath, Student of Christ Church. Wood (*Athenæ*, iii. 664) says it was published 1663 in 12mo., but there seems to be some doubt about the date as *Brit. Mus. Cat.* puts it [1665 ?]. The title-page sometimes has a date later than the real date of issue in order to make the book seem a new one longer.

[8] Probably The History of the Life and Death of Sr Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, in King Henry the Eights time. Collected by J. H. Gent: London, Printed for George Eversden, and Henry Eversden, and are to be sold at the Maiden-head, and Grayhound in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1662. (12° Bodl.) This is the second edition. Of the first edition the Bodleian has Bishop Tanner's Copy with two title-pages. In one of them Jo: Hoddesdon is given as the author, in the other J. H. Gent. as in the second edition. The Title begins Tho. Mori Vita & Exitus. The date is 1652.

[9] The Dean of St. Paul's at this time was Dr. John Barwick, for whom see n. 3, p. 141. He died in 1664 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

[10] See n. 5, p. 28.

[11] The Sage Senator delineated, or a Discourse of the Qualifications, Endowments, Parts external and internal, Office, Duty, and Dignity of a Perfect Politician, with a Discourse of Kingdoms, Republiques, and States-Popular, as also of Kings

	£	s.	d.
It for ye hist. of Portugall[1]	00	00	08
May 1, Spent in coaching to my Cosen Kirbys[2] & to my Cosen Wansfords[3]	00	02	00
May 2, Paid for a boat to Westm[4]	00	00	06
It for shewing of ye Lords House	00	01	00
It ye monim^ts at Westm	00	01	00
It ye Comons House	00	01	00
It spent at Jo. a Tradeskins[5]	00	02	06
It given for ye sight there unto 4	00	02	00
May 3, It for Penna Volans[6]	00	01	06
It for a Little Book for Will	00	00	06
It for a Lock for a fawcett[7]	00	00	06
May 5, Spent with Captaine Geo. Wharton[8]	00	00	06
May 7, Paid for 2 Acts	00	00	06
It for B. Sandersons Episcopacy[9]	00	01	00
It for ye Grand Debate at ye Savoy[10]	00	02	00
May 10, It spent with Mr Stanley[11] & cosen Kirkby[12]	00	00	06

and Princes, To which is annexed the new Models of Modern Policy. By J. G[rimefield?], Gent. London, 1660. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) George's Sons of Bristol had in 1903 a copy for 9s. in calf with C. R. and Crown on each cover.

[1] A compendious Chronicle of the Kingdom of Portugal, from Alfonso the first King, to Alfonso the Sixth, now reigning. Together with A Cosmographical Description Of the Dominions of Portugal. By John Dauncey. London: Printed by Tho. Johnson, for Francis Kirkman, Henry Brome, and Henry Marsh, and are to be sold at their Shops. 1661. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.)

[2] See n. 1, p. 9. This may, however, be Richard's son Roger, who married Catherine, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Baker of Sissenhurst in Kent knt., and died 8 February, 1708. (West's *Annals of Furness*, ed. Close, p. 301.)

[3] Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, co. York, Esq., third son of Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, created a Baronet 5 Aug. 1662. He m. 30 Sept. 1651 Eleanor, dau. of Sir John Lowther, 1st Baronet, by Mary dau. of Sir Richard Fletcher. His wife was second cousin of D. F. through her paternal grandmother, the 'ould Lady Lowther' (n. 2, p. 27) and first cousin of D. F.'s wife through her mother.

[4] Cf. p. 58, June 21, and Appendix C. [5] See n. 5, p. 60.

[6] See Additional Notes.

[7] A faucet, now only used in the United States, is a tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, or rather the peg or screw which closes the spigot, which is the part of the tap driven into the barrel. The key would be something to fit into the top of the faucet, enabling it to be withdrawn or turned round so as to open the spigot.

[8] Afterwards Sir George Wharton, baronet. We have had his Almanacks above, p. 83, where see n. 1. He was son of a blacksmith of the same name, was a captain of horse in the civil war and was at this time settled in London as treasurer and paymaster to the office of the royal ordnance. His life (1617–81) is in *D. N. B.*

[9] See n. 4, p. 153, and Additional Notes thereon. [10] See Additional Notes.

[11] Edward Stanley, of Dalegarth, was now about 22. See n. 3, p. 309.

[12] See n. 2 above.

	£	s.	d.
1662: May 12, Paid for Digg's unlawfulness of subjects &c.[1]	00	01	06
It for D'Ouvilly's Tract for building[2]	00	00	06
It for Wolley's Loyalty amongst Rebels[3] . . .	00	01	06
It for Boreman's Antidote agt Swearing[4] . . .	00	01	00
May 13, Paid for a Treatise of Taxes and Contributions[5]	00	01	00

[1] The vnlavvfvlnesse of Subjects taking up Armes against their Soveraigne, in what case soever. Together with an Answer to all Objections scattered in their severall Bookes. And a proofe, that notwithstanding such resistance as they plead for, were not damnable, yet the present Warre made upon the King is so, because those cases in which onely some men have dared to excuse it, are evidently not now; His Majesty fighting onely to preserve Himselfe and the rights of the Subjects. Printed in the Yeare 1643. (4° Bodl.) The Bodleian Copy belonged to Thomas Barlow, who wrote on the title-page 'Writt by Dudley Diggs ffellow of All-Souls Oxõñ.'

[2] Counsel and Advise to all Builders; For the Choice of their Surveyours, Clarks of their Works, Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, and other Work-men therein concerned. As also In respect of their Works, Materials and Rates thereof. Together with several Epistles to Eminent Persons, who may be Concerned in Building. Written by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, Douvily, Knight. London, Printed by Thomas Mabb, dwelling on St. Pauls-Wharff neer the Thames, 1663. (12° Bodl. given to it by Obadiah Walker.)

[3] Loyalty amongst Rebels. The True Royalist, or Hushay the Archite. A happy Counsellour in King David's Greatest Danger. Say unto Absalom I will be thy Servant O King. 2 Sam. 15. 34. I counsel thee to keep the Kings Commandement, and that in Regard of the Oath of God. Eccles. 8. 2. Written by Edward Wolley D.D. and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Sacred Majesty King Charles the II. London, Printed for John Williams, at the signe of the Crown in S. Paul's Churchyard. 1662. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.)

[4] An Antidote against Swearing. To which is annexed an Appendix concerning an Assertory and Promissory Oath in reference to the Statutes of the two now flourishing Sister Universities. Also a short Catalogue of some remarkable Judgments from God upon Blasphemers &c. By R. Boreman, D.D. and Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge. Et optimum est homini ut non omnino juret. Maimon. [Also printed in unpointed Hebrew.] London. Printed for R. Royston, Bookseller to the Kings most excellent Majesty, at the Angel in Ivy-Lane, MDCLXII. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.)

[5] Sir Wm Petty (1623–87) published in 1662 'A Treatise of Taxes & Contributions. Shewing the Nature and Measures of Crown-Lands, Assesmentes, Customs, Poll-Moneys, Lotteries, Benevolence, Penalties, Monopolies, Offices, Tythes, Raising of Coins, Harth-money, Excize, &c. With several intersperst Discourses and Digressions concerning Warrs, The Church, Universities, Rents and Purchases, Usury and Exchange, Banks and Lombards, Registries for Conveyances, Beggars, Ensurance, Exportation of Money, Wool, Free-Ports, Coins, Housing, Liberty of Conscience, &c. The same being frequently applied to the present State and Affairs of Ireland. London, Printed for Nath. Brooke, at the Angel formerly in Cornhill, now in Gresham-College, going into the Exchange from Bishopsgate-street.' It was often reprinted. The copy in Queen's College Library is dated 1667. His correct analysis in this treatise of the origin of wealth is one of Petty's principal titles to fame. His life is in *D. N. B.*

	£	s.	d.
May 14, Paid at ye Cock-Pitt[1]	00	02	00
May 15, It for L'ombre[2] & ye articles of warre[3] . .	00	00	06
It for F. H. B. his justice of P.[4]	00	01	06
It for Foulis History of Plots &c[5]	00	05	06
It for Thesaurus Breviū[6]	00	04	06
It. for Placita Rediviva[2]	00	05	06
May 22, It for Powel's History of Manual-Arts[7] . .	00	01	06
May 26, Paid for ye Act of Militia[8]	00	00	06
May 28, Paid for Hughes Abridgm^t^ of ye Comon Law[9] .	00	08	00

[1] See n. 4, p. 93. [2] See Additional Notes.

[3] These are set out in the Act 13 Charles II cap. 9, 'An Act for the establishing Articles and Orders for the regulating and better Government of his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea.' The Articles are thirty-six in number.

[4] F. H. B. is doubtless Fitzherbert. The Bodleian has two copies of this Book (1) The newe Boke of Justices of the peas by A. F. H. lately translated out of Frenche into Englyshe. The yere of our Lord God. M.D.XXXVIII. The xxix day of Decembre Cum priuilegio. (2) The new booke of Justices of peace, made by Anthony Fitzherbarde Judge lately translated out of Frenche into Englyshe and newly corrected. The yere of oure lorde god. MDXLVII. *D. N. B.*, s.v. Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony (1470–1538), says that the original French was first published in 1583, while the English translation appeared in 1538 and was frequently reprinted till 1594. The translation is in sm. 8°.

[5] The History of the Wicked Plots and Conspiracies of Our Pretended Saints: representing The Beginning, Constitution, and Designs of the Jesuite. With the Conspiracies, Rebellions, Schisms, Hypocrisie, Perjury, Sacriledge, Seditions, and Vilefying humour of some Presbyterians: Proved by a Series of Authentick Examples, as they have been Acted in Great Brittain, From the beginning of that Faction to this Time. By Henry Foulis, Mr. of Arts, and Fellow of Lincoln-Colledge in Oxford. Quid verba audiam, cum Facta videam? London. Printed by E. Cotes, for A. Seile over against St Dunstans-Church in Fleetstreet. MDCLXII. (Bodl. fol.)

[6] Thesaurus Brevium, or a Collection of approved forms of Original and Judicial Writs in the Kings Bench, with their special directions. Printed for John Starkey and Thomas Basset, and to be sold at their Shops in Fleetstreet. folio. Advertised at the end of Mr. Hughes' Exact Abridgment, London, 1663.

[7] Humane Industry: or, a History of most Manual Arts, Deducing the Original, Progress, and Improvement of them. Furnished with variety of Instances and Examples, shewing forth the excellency of Humane Wit. *τέχνῃ κρατοῦμεν, ὧν φύσει νικώμεθα.* Euripid. London. Printed for Henry Herringman, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the Blue-Anchor, in the Lower Walk of the New-Exchange. 1661. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.) Among Wood's books, who says it was written by Dr. Tho. Powell, for whom he refers to *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 320 in Coll. Jesu.

[8] This was the Act 13 Charles II cap. 6, 'An Act declaring the sole Right of the Militia to be in the King, and for the present Ordering and Disposing the same.'

[9] An Abridgment of the Common Law, With the cases thereof: Drawne out of all the Old and New Books of Law: and reduced into Chapters, Sections, and Divisions: Fitted for the Use and Benefit of all Practisers and Students. By William Hughes of Grays Inne Esq; With an exact Table, in which may be found

	£	s.	d.
1662: May 30, Paid for Prins Apology[1]	00	01	04
June 2, Paid for ye Act for ye Highwayes[2]	00	00	04
June 4, Paid for ye Cambridge Verses[3]	00	00	10
It for ye Cavaleer Officers[4]	00	00	08
It for Spelman of Tythes[5]	00	02	06
It for Andrewes consecration[6]	00	00	08

the Principall matters therein contained. London, Printed by T. R. for H. Twyford, T. Dring, and J. Place, and are to be sold at their Shops in Vine Court middle Temple, the George in Fleetstreet neer Cliffords Inne, and at Furnivalls Inne Gate in Holborne, 1657. (4°. Queen's Coll. Lib.)

[1] There are at least three productions of Prynne to which the name Apology belongs. In 1644 appeared an Apology against a Pretended Calumny in answer to James Howell esq., In 1649–50, anonymously, an Apology for subscribers to the New Engagement. The one here bought is probably A moderate seasonable Apology for indulging just Christian Liberty to truly tender Consciences, Conforming to the Publike Liturgy. In, Not Bowing at, or to the Name of Jesus; and not Kneeling in the Act of receiving the Lords Supper; according to His Majesties most Gracious Declaration to all his Loving Subjects, concerning Ecclesiasticall Affairs, By William Prynne Esquire, A Bencher of Lincolnes Inne: London Printed for the Author by T. C. and L. P. 1662. (Bodl. 4°.)

[2] Act 13 & 14 Charles II cap. 6 is An Act for enlarging and repairing of common Highways.

[3] Probably Epithalamia Cantabrigiensia In Nuptias Auspicatissimas Serenissimi Regis Caroli II, Britanniarum Monarchæ, Et Illustrissimæ Principis Catharinæ, Potentissimi Regis Lusitaniæ Sororis Unicæ. Cantabrigiæ: Ex Officina Joannis Field, celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi. Ann. Dom. 1662. (Bodl. 4°), but possibly, Threni Cantabrigienses in funere duorum principum Henrici Glocestrensis, et Mariæ Arausionensis, serenissimi Regis Caroli II fratris et sororis. Cantabrigiæ, 1661. 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] Probably The larger Treatise concerning Tithes, Long since written and promised by Sir Hen: Spelman Knight. Together with some other Tracts of the same Authour, and a Fragment of Sir Francis Bigot Knight, all touching the same Subject. Whereto is annexed, An Answer to a Question of a Gentleman of quality made by a Reverend and Learned Divine living in London, concerning the settlement or abolition of Tithes by the Parliament, which caused him to doubt how to dispose of his son, whom he had designed for the Ministery. Wherein also are comprised, Some Animadversions upon a late little Pamphlet called, The Countries plea against Tithes: discovering the ignorant mistakings of the Authours of it touching the maintenance of the Ministery by such means: As also, upon the Kentish Petition. Published by Jer. Stephens B.D. According to the appointment and trust of the Author. London, Printed by M. F. for Philemon Stephens at the Gilded Lion in Pauls Church-yard. 1647. (Bodl. 4°.) There was however another book in vogue at the time ascribed to Spelman called Tythes too hot to be touched: certain learned Treatises, proving Tythes to be due by the Laws of Nature; Reason and Scripture, and not Jewish, Popish or Inconvenient. Sm. 4°. (London's *Catalogue of Books*, 1658.) T. Thorp of Reading had a copy for sale 1903.

[6] The Forme of Consecration of a Church or Chappell, and of the place of Christian Buriall, Exemplified by the R. R. F. in God Lancel. Andrewes late L. Bishop of Winchester in the Consecration of the Chappel of Jesus in the fore-

	£	s.	d.
It for Boughen's Catechism[1]	00	00	06
It for Calendariũ Catholicũ[2]	00	00	04
June 5, Paid for Lee's Breife Cronicle[3]	00	00	07
It for ye Chimney Act[4]	00	00	03
June 9, Paid for Fortescue with Selden's notes[5] . .	00	02	06

said Diocess. London, Sold by T. Garthwait at the little North-door of S. Pauls. 1659. (12°. Bodl.)

[1] This may be 'The Principles of Religion by Edward Boughen. Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield Printer to the Vniversity. 1646,' which is a Catechism; or A Short Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England in English & Latine. By Edward Boughen D.D. London Printed for T. Garthwait at the Kings-head in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1663. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.)

[2] There is a Calendarium Catholicum for 1689 in the British Museum of which there was a copy (now, 1903, missing) in the Bodleian, but I have found no trace of one for any other year. The book here meant is probably Wharton's almanack which from 1657 to 1660 appeared as Calendarium ecclesiasticum and from 1661 onwards as Calendarium Carolinum. The Almanack for 1662 is Calendarium Carolinum: or, A New Almanack After the Old Fashion. For the Yeare of Man's Creation 5611. Redemption 1662. The second after Bissextile or Leap-Year. Respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Kirkby-Kendall, where the Vertex is distant from the Equator 54°. 50′. and whose Longitude counted from the Canary-Islands is 10°. 40′. To which is added Gesta Britannorum, or a brief chronology for 61. complete years, viz. from the year 1600 untill the present 1662. Being the Fourteenth of His Majesties Reign, the Third of his Restauration. By George Wharton. Idem per diversa. London, Printed by J. G. for the Company of Stationers, 1662. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) For Wharton see n. 8, p. 409.

[3] A Brief Chronicle of All the chief Actions so fatally falling out in these three Kingdoms; viz. England, Scotland & Ireland, From the year, 1640. to this present twentieth of November, 1661. Containing The unhappy Breaches, sad Divisions, the great Battels fought, number of men, with the Eminent Persons of Honor and note slain, with several Debates and Treaties. Also, The happy Escape by a Wonderful deliverance of His Majestie at Worcester, more fully expressed then hitherto: with His Majesties happy return, together with what passages of note hapned to this present November, 1661. The like exact account hath not as yet been printed. London: Printed for William Lee, at the Turks-Head in Fleet street. 1662. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.) The To the Reader is signed W. Lee. The author was James Heath whose life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] The Act referred to is probably 13 & 14 Charles II cap. 10 An Act for establishing an additional Revenue upon his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the better Support of his and their Crown and Dignity, which was supplemented by 15 Charles II cap. 13 An additional Act for the better Ordering and Collecting the Revenue arising by Hearth-Money.

[5] De Laudibus Legum Angliæ written by Sir John Fortescue L. Ch. Justice, and after L. Chancellor to K. Henry VI. Hereto are added the two Sums of Sir Ralph de Hengham L. Ch. Justice to K. Edward I. commonly called Hengham Magna, and Hengham Parva. With Notes both on Fortescue and Hengham. By that Famous and Learned Antiquarie John Selden Esq. London, Printed (By Permission of the Company of Stationers) for Abel Roper at the Sun against Saint Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet. 1660. (Sm. 8°. Bodl.)

	£	s.	d.
It for ye Acts p Poor, Accompts & Collectors[1] . .	00	00	09
It p ye Clerks Tutor[2]	00	00	09
It for ye Traytors pspective-glass[3]	00	00	06
It for Osborne's Miscellany[4].	00	01	00
It for L'Estrange's Truth & Loyalty[5]	00	00	09
It for Iter Lusitanicū[6]	00	00	05
June 10, Paid a Limner for my wives & my owne Picture[7]	05	00	00
June 12, Paid for ye Sherifs Act[8] & a Diurnall[9] . .	00	00	06
Paid for Riverius in English[10]	01	00	00
Paid Riolanus his Anotamy[11]	00	10	00
June 17, Paid for 3 Acts	00	00	06
It p Salmasius his Buckler[12]	00	01	06
It for ye Clerks Tutor[13].	00	00	10

[1] 13 & 14 Charles II cap. 12 was An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom; cap. 16 was An Act for the more speedy and effectual bringing those Persons to account, whose Accounts are excepted in the Act of Oblivion; cap. 17 was an Act for the Relief of Collectors of publick Monies, and their Assistants and Deputies.

[2] See Additional Notes. [3] See Additional Notes.

[4] A Miscellany of Sundry Essayes, Paradoxes, and Problematicall Discourses, Letters and Characters; Together with Politicall Deductions from the History of the Earl of Essex, Executed under Queen Elizabeth. By Francis Osborn Esquire. London, Printed by John Grismond, 1659. (12°. Bodl.)

[5] Truth and Loyalty Vindicated, From the Reproches and Clamours of Mr. Edward Bagshaw, Together with A Further Discovery of the Libeller Himself, and his Seditious Confederates. By Roger L'Estrange. Ex Ore Tuo. London; Printed for H. Brome, and A. Seile, and are to be sold at the Gun in Ivy-lane, and over against St. Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, June the 7th. 1662. (4°. Bodl.)

[6] Iter Lusitanicum; or the Portugal Voyage. With what memorable Passages interven'd at the Shipping, and in the Transportation of her most Sacred Majesty Katherine, Queen of Great Britain, from Lisbon, to England. By S. H. a Cosmopolite. London, Printed by S. Griffin, for Robert Paulett at the Signe of the Bible in Chancery Lane, neer the Inner Temple Gate, 1662. (Bodl. 4°.) The author's name was Hind, or Hinde. It is in doggerel verse.

[7] This was not the only portrait of D. F. and his wife. See below under 30 October, 1665, and 27 April, 1667. On the 20th of July John Banckes paid for the carriage of the picture frames, presumably of these portraits, to Kendal, weighing 1 stone and 6 pounds, the sum of 00 03 04.

[8] 13 & 14 Charles II cap. 21 was An Act for preventing the unnecessary Charge of Sheriffs, and for Ease in passing their Accounts.

[9] He elsewhere calls it a newsbook, see p. 54 and n. 1, there.

[10] The Practice of Physick in seventeen books, By N. Culpeper, A. Cole, and W. Rowland, Being chiefly a translation of the works of L. Riverius. with these books is bound a Physical Dictionary explaining hard words, etc. 2 pt. London. 1655. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[11] This was the second copy of this book he purchased. See p. 127, and n. 5 there.

[12] See Additional Notes.

[13] He now pays 10^d for this book for which he had paid 9^d on June 9.

	£.	s.	d.
It for Dr Gauden's Certaine Scruples[1]	00	00	02
It for Advice to a Freind[2]	00	00	01
June 18, Paid for Hughes Grand Abridgmt 1 & 2 parts 25s[3] & for a new sword belt 12s having received ye same for ye silver-Buckles of my old belt	00	00	00
June 19, Paid for a Coach to Tottridge[4]	00	14	00
June 24, Paid for 4 places in ye Chester Coach & for Will 10s in all (beeing ye one halfe) for Munday next[5]. .	04	10	00
June 27, Paid for Cookes Select Cases[6]	00	03	00
June 29, Paid unto Mr Will Moolin[7] (ye Chirurgion) in			

[1] Certain Scruples and Doubts About taking the Solemne League and Covenant; First Printed in the Yeare 1643. Wherein Is briefly intimated the invalidity thereof, inconsistency with and contradiction to it self, and all former Oathes, and the very Protestation so lately before imposed upon the people of this Nation, by the same Authority that did force upon us the said League and Covenant. Being now reprinted and in all love tendered to the consideration of Sir Lawrence Bromfeild and Mr. Zach. Grofton; With all others who are Conscientious as well as Zealous, Together with a Letter directed to the Author of the said Scruples and Doubts, By John Gauden D.D. and Chaplain to his Majesty in Ordinary. London, Printed in the Year, 1660. (4°. Bodl.)

[2] Perhaps Osborn's 'Advice to a Son. or Directions For your better Conduct, through the various and most important Encounters of this Life, under these Generall Heads. I. Studies &c. II. Love and Marriage. III. Travell. IV. Government. V. Religion. Conclusion.' The fourth edition of which appeared 'Oxford, Printed by H. Hall, Printer to the University for Thomas Robinson. 1656. and The Second Part with the name of the author Francis Osborn. London, Printed for Thomas Robinson in Oxford, 1658. (Bodl. 12°.) Bishop Simon Patrick's Advice to a Friend, described by Overton in *D. N. B.* s.v. as 'one of the most beautiful of all Patrick's writings,' was not published till 1673.

[3] The Grand Abridgment of the Law Continued: or a Collection of the principal cases and points of the Common-Law of England, contained in all the reports extant, from the first of Elizabeth, to this present time, by way of Common-place etc. by William Hughes of Gray's Inn. (Together with an Appendix of cases omitted in the former work.) 3 vol. London, 1660–3. 4°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Allibone s.v. says 'This is a suppt. to the earlier abridgmts.' See n. 7, p. 84, n. 7, p. 86, and notes 2 and 7, p. 88.

[4] Totteridge is in Hertfordshire 2 miles from Barnet. Sir George Fletcher was married there to his first wife (see n. 8, p. 9), and his father-in-law, the first Baron Coleraine, was buried there in 1667. The manor of Astwick in the neighbouring parish of Hatfield seems to have belonged to the Hare family in the beginning of the seventeenth century. No trace is left of Lord Coleraine's place of burial.

[5] It would seem from this entry and what follows on June 29 that this visit to London was partly at all events to get advice about D. F.'s eldest son. The Chester coach would take them on their road as far as Darlaston Bridge, 42 miles short of Chester. Thence the road to Carlisle through Kendal diverges from the Holyhead Road. See n. 6, p. 65.

[6] Cook's Cases Select and speciall, out of the reports and Year-Books of the Common Law, concerning the persons and Estates of all men whatsoever. 4°. (London's *Catalogue of Books*, 1658.)

[7] See Additional Notes.

	£	s.	d.
full if Will prove not cured, & if cured then 20li more, ye sum of	10	00	00
June 29, Paid unto Mrs Grifin ye next door to ye 7 Starres in ye Strand[1], for 3 chambers 11 weekes at 26s p weeke in all (besides 10s paid her in earnest[2] by my brother Roger)[3] ye sum of	13	16	00
June 30, It p 2 coaches unto Aldersgate Street[4] . .	00	03	00
July 2, Paid for ye Rump songs[5]	00	03	00
Oct. 29, Given unto Mrs Scott when I went in first after my wives beeing delivered[6]	00	10	00
November 6, Given unto ye Clarke at Gresmere for entering of my childrens birthes in ye church book[7]	00	01	00
November 10, Delivered unto Jo. Banckes[8] wh hee disbursed (ye first instant) at Kendall unto James Simpson[9] for all Diurnals &c (Vid. Acquitt)	01	16	00
November 18, Spent when Mr Bellingham[10] & I mett at Staveley[11] & were sworne Deputy-Lieutenants p Mr Fisher[12]	00	01	06
Dec. 2, Given yn unto one who brought mee Mr Gilpin's Leading Staf[13]	00	05	00

[1] D. F. was here when Joseph Williamson wrote LXVIII to him. See p. 145.

[2] A sum of money paid as an instalment, apparently for the purpose of securing a bargain or contract. (Murray, s.v.)

[3] Roger, D. F.'s next brother, from whom IX, XIII, XXI are letters, and whom we left p. 66 with Mr. Lancashire at Manchester, was now apparently in business in London. He returned to Coniston soon after this and became a major before 1677, when Miles Dodding addressed a letter to him (*R. P.* 1875).

[4] 'The great coaching-inn of Aldersgate Street in the old time was the "Bull and Mouth" (Boulogne Mouth). The "Queen's Hotel," St. Martin's-le-Grand, now occupies the site of the old "Bull and Mouth."' (Thornbury and Walford's *London*, ii. 219.)

[5] Rump: or an Exact Collection Of the Choycest Poems and Songs relating to the Late Times. By the most Eminent Wits, from Anno 1639. to Anno 1661. London, Printed for Henry Brome at the Gun in Ivy-lane, and Henry Marsh at the Princes Armes in Chancery-lane. 1662.

[6] The birth of John, the sixth child and fourth son, christened as the Grasmere church register records 6th November 1662. For his burial see below 6 August, 1665.

[7] The entries of the christenings of the family seem all to have been inserted in the register at this time perhaps by D. F. himself.

[8] See n. 1, p. 3. [9] See n. 7, p. 235.

[10] James Bellingham, son of Alan of Levens. See n. 1, p. 197. He would now be about 40 years of age.

[11] Staveley, a chapelry about 5 miles north-west of Kendal and so about half way between Rydal and Levens.

[12] Probably Nicholas Fisher of Stainebanke-green, for whom see n. 3, p. 154. His grandfather N. F. had married a daughter of Robert Jopson of Staveley.

[13] This was probably George Gilpin, for whom see n. 5, p. 366. He was at last of the eldest branch of the family, and was a captain in Charles I's army. leading staff may have belonged to him in that capacity.

	£	s.	d.
Dec. 23, It. for a male pillion[1]	00	00	10
Dec. 30, Given to Longsleddall-Players[2] for acting here ye Tragedy of Ferrex & Porrex[3]	00	10	00
Jan. 2, It. for Poor Robin[4]	00	00	02
1663: May 26, Received of my Aunt Dudley[5] ye Legacy left me as Supervisor unto my uncle Jo. Flemings will[6] .	01	00	00

[1] See n. 1, p. 250.

[2] See n. 16, p. 407. Longsleddall is the valley which runs up a little to the westward of north from Kendal to Harter Fell and Gatescarth pass, over which you go to Mardale and Hawes Water.

[3] The oldest tragedy in English and in blank verse. It 'relates the efforts of Gorboduc, king of Britain, to divide his dominions between his sons Ferrex and Porrex; a fierce quarrel ensues between the princes, which ends in their deaths and in the death of their father, and leaves the land a prey to civil war.' The first three acts were written by Thomas Norton (for whom see *D. N. B.*, s.v.) and the two last by Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset and Baron Buckhurst. It was first performed on Twelfth night 1560–1 in the Inner Temple Hall, and twelve days later in the same place before Queen Elizabeth. It was first printed without authority by William Griffith in 1565 as 'The Tragedie of Gorboduc,' and five years later with authority by John Day as 'The Tragidie of Ferrex and Porrex.'

[4] The earliest edition of this Almanack in the Bodleian is Poor Robin. 1664. An Almanack After a New Fashion. Wherein the Reader may see (if he be not blinde) many remarkable things worthy of Observation. Containing a two-fold Kalender, Viz. The Julian or English; and the Roundheads or Fanaticks with their several Saints daies, and Observations, upon every month. Written by Poor Robin Knight of the Burnt-Island, a well-willer to the Mathematicks. Calculated for the Meridian of Saffron-Walden, where the Pole is elevated 52 degrees and 6 minutes above the Horizon. London, Printed for the Company of Stationers. (Bodl. Sm. 8°.) The British Museum has no earlier Poor Robin and in the Catalogue the authorship is ascribed to Robert Herrick, the Poet, but this tradition is contradicted by Mr. A. H. Bullen in *D. N. B.*, s.v., and Poor Robin identified with Robert Winstanly of Saffron Walden, a brother of Henry the projector of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith gives an account of him and his works in *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. vii. 321, and states that the Almanack was commenced by several hands, probably including Poor Robin, in 1662; but from 1663 was compiled by him alone till his death, after which it was continued by others until 1776. Several imitations were attempted later. The Bodleian copy of the 1664 Poor Robin has 47 pages.

[5] See n. 7, p. 4.

[6] *R. P.* 488 is a letter from Thomas Smith to D. F. dated 9 June, 1662. In it he mentions 'Your Uncle John Fleming's death, whereof we had notice here on Wednesday last: he was buried on ye Sunday before, and I heare he hath made you & yor Aunt Dudley his Executors.' For John Fleming see n. 4, p. 69, n. 7, p. 78, and n. 2, p. 104. The Wednesday before June 9, 1662, was June 4. Nicolson and Burn (i. 163) say he died 30 May. He was buried at Kirkland, where Bishop Nicolson found his Epitaph and those of his father and mother. (See Nicolson's *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, edited by R. S. Ferguson, pp. 62, 63.)

	£	s.	d.
July 14, Received of Reginald Brathwait & Geo. Jackson for two yeares Rent of ye ele & case fishing of Brathy[1] .	02	08	00
1662: January 6, For a Lamb Skin for Wills plaisters[2] .	00	00	02
January 8, Given unto Ro. Benson[3] for his Pipeing here this Xtmas	00	05	00
Jan. 15, Paid ye other day unto Dick Dodgson for a Dancing book 2^s 6^d & given him towards his Fidle 2^s in all[4]	00	04	06
Jan. 29, Paid Jo. Banckes w^h hee had disbursed (Jan. 24) at Kendall for 2 of Paracelsus his Plaister[5]	00	00	09
February 13, Paid for ye postage of Hudibras[6] . .	00	02	06
It for a Hornebook[7] & wire	00	00	03
February 19, Given yesterday at Ambleside unto Willia Baxter to drink (haveing y^n hired him to bee school-master[8] for a year from ye 3^d of May next p 40^s & his Diet, & to suffer others to come unto him) ye sum̄	00	01	00
Given unto Adam Fleming[9] for bringing 11 dozen of charrs from Conistone for 4 Pies[10]	00	01	06

[1] The charr fishing seems to have been reserved. At all events payment in the accounts seems only to be made for the carriage of charrs, not for the charrs themselves.

[2] See n. 7, p. 399. [3] See n. 18, p. 407.

[4] Probably a Book of tunes like the English Dancing Master, for which see n. 8, p. 57. Dodgson was to teach the children to dance, or play for the dancers at Christmas.

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Hudibras. The First Part. Written in the time of the late Wars. London, Printed by J. G. for Richard Marriot, under Saint Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet. 1663. The Imprimatur is dated Novemb. 11. 1662. Hudibras, The Second Part. By the Authour of the First. London. Printed by T. R. for John Martyn, and James Allestry at the Bell in St Pauls Church-yard, 1664. The Imprimatur is dated Novemb. 5th, 1663. Both are in Queen's College Library. On the title-page of the first part is written: The Author one Mr. Butler, steward or some way a servant to my Lord Cherbury. the Kinge after he had read the Poeme told my Lord Carbury y^t he must see Hudibras (soe he called the Author) and when he came to ye Kinge he gaue him an 100 or 50^li.

[7] A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle. See A. Tuer, *History of the Horn-Book* (1896). (Murray, s. v.)

[8] It does not seem clear whether Baxter's school was kept in some room in Rydal Hall or in the village. D. F. seems in any case to have kept it in repair, see p. 453, entry under 13 Nov. 1669. He appears in Banckes' & Hall's absence to have done messages for the family at Ambleside, Kendal, and elsewhere. He seems however to have kept a regular school, as D. F.'s children get periodical allowances for the annual barring-out.

[9] See n. 2, p. 400.

[10] If the Pies were all of the same size we might infer from this and the next entry that 33 charrs and the necessary amount of pastry to enclose them and the spices with which they were baked weighed 36 pounds.

	£	s.	d.
February 28, It for ye carryage of a Charr-pie unto my Aunt Dudley at London at 2^d p^ll [1]	00	06	00
1663: April 1, It paid unto Rich Murthat [2] for binding a Book	00	01	06
It paid to Dr Smith [3] for Sparkes Devotions [4] . .	00	07	00
April 29, Given unto my Cosine Otwayes [5] man when I was sworne (at Kendall) a justice of peace for Lancashire [6] . .	00	05	00
May 23, Given to Mr Kemp for blooding me & other phisick [7]	01	00	00
June 1, It for a Primer [8]	00	00	04
June 19, It (Jun. 14) for two Primers [8] at Ambleside .	00	00	06
July 13, Spent at Gresmer, when y^e wainscott seat, & my fathers monum^t were set up [9]	00	00	06
July 15, Paid unto Christ. Robinson of Kendall (Joyner) for 10 yards and foot $\frac{3}{4}$ of double [10] wainscott at 4^s. p yard, and yards 4 foot $\frac{3}{4}$ of single wainscott at 3^s p yard, for a Board, Ledging [11] & knobs in all (being for y^e seats at Gresmere) y^e sum of	03	06	06
Sept. 5, Received of my Aunt Dudley [12] for my Legacy left			

[1] See Appendix B.

[2] or Murthwait, at Cockermouth. See entry above under 25 Aug. 1660, p. 402.

[3] See n. 5, p. 3.

[4] ΘΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ· vel Scintilla-Altaris, Being A Pious Reflection on Primative Devotion: In the Feasts and Fasts of The Church of England. By Edward Sparke D.D. Preacher at S^t. James Clerkenwell, London. The second Edition, enlarging the whole Work, with Prayers, and Sculptures to the several occasions, London Printed by W. G. and R. W. Anno Dom. 1660. (Bodl. 8°.) In the Bodleian also is 'The third Edition, consisting of Prose, Poems, Prayers, and Sculptures on the several Occasions, London, Printed by R. Wood, for H. Brome, at the Gun in Ivy-Lane, 1663.' By the later date Sparke had become 'one of the Chaplains to His Majesty,' and his portrait is prefixed.

[5] John, afterwards Sir John Otway, for whom see n. 1, p. 155, where the cousinship is explained.

[6] This made D. F. justice of the peace in all the three counties in which he had property.

[7] See p. 400 and n. 7 there.

[8] The oldest in the British Museum Catalogue is A primmer and catechism for children: or a plain and easie way for childrenn to learn to spell and read perfectly in a little time, By G. and E. H. [*London*,] 1670. 12°. There is of course here no question of Religious Primers or Prayer Books.

[9] See n. 4, p. 61.

[10] Double wainscott is oak prepared with faces, mouldings, etc. on both sides as for the front of a pew, while to line a wall the wainscott would be single, that is only worked, moulded, etc. on one side.

[11] Ledging, perhaps the ledges of the doors against which the doors closed, or the small mouldings, or the 'lips' or projecting tops of the pews, or some or all of these.

[12] See n. 7, p. 4.

	£	s.	d.
by my uncle Jo. Fleming[1] (vid. infra Apr. 9, 1668 in ye Disbursm^ts)	10	00	00
Octob. 3, Received of my Cosine Ambrose[2] for a new Comon-prayer Book	00	11	00
Nov. 18, Received of Geo. Brathwait (besides 4^d in earnest[3] & 2^s allowed for 2 dozen of case)[4] for Braythey Fishing now due	00	10	02
Sept. 12, Sent by Will. Banckes[5] (ye Kendall-carrier) unto my Cosine Ann Sandford[6] at London, to buy a black gowne, coloured Petticoat & a laced hood for my wife ye sum of .	10	00	00
Oct. 23, Given in ye house at Conistone[7] when I went to see my Brother Willia̅ who had put his shoulder out of joynt	00	04	00
December 30, Given, Lost at cards, & disbursed by myselfe & wife att Cockermouth[8], Hutton[9], Accornbank[10] & Yanew^th[11] (beeing at my sister Bridget's[12] Marriage Dec: 22) betwixt Dec: 7. and Jan: 8. ye sum̃ of	04	15	00
Feb. 2, It. Given in ye house at Levens[13] (Jan: 25. 63.) beeing at my cosen Jo. Leyburnes[14] buriall at Beetha̅[15] .	00	04	00
March 16, Paid JB w^h hee had disbursed att Kendall (ye 5th) for ye carriage of 2 Pies[16] to London unto Joseph Williamson Esq̃[17] and Mr Newman[18], at 2^d p^h— . .	01	00	00
1664: Aprill 6, Paid Peter Buryate[19], w^h he had paid for a Pott of Stone-pills[20] at Oxford	00	05	00
It. given him for his paines	00	02	00

[1] See above, n. 6, p. 417.

[2] Either William, the head of the family, or John the Parson, for whom see n. 3, p. 148.

[3] See n. 2, p. 416.

[4] See Appendix B.

[5] See n. 2, p. 407.

[6] See n. 1, p. 142.

[7] At Coniston now lived Alice, D. F.'s mother, John Kirkby her brother, and some of D. F.'s younger brothers. William, Alice's third son, became major of a regiment of Lancashire militia.

[8] Here lived Dr. Smith and Lady Catherine Fletcher his wife, D. F.'s mother-in-law.

[9] Here lived Sir George Fletcher, D. F.'s brother-in-law.

[10] See n. 9, p. 4.

[11] See n. 7, p. 4.

[12] His wife's sister, now married to Christopher, eldest son of John Dalston, of Acornbank.

[13] See n. 2, p. 197. It was now the seat of Alan Bellingham, father of the James who wrote CXII. It was on the road from Kendal to Beetham, and an ancestor of John Leyborne had married a Bellingham.

[14] John Laybourne of Cunswick, for whom see n. 5, p. 37.

[15] Beetham, a parish in the extreme south-west of Westmorland. It was a long way from Cunswick, which was in the parish of Kendal. Curiously enough one of the Crowles, who succeeded the Laybumes at Cunswick, was buried in Betham Church in 1753. (*Westmorland Church Notes*, i. 106.)

[16] See Appendix B.

[17] See n. 3, p. 139.

[18] See n. 2, p. 143.

[19] See n. 4, p. 15.

[20] See n. 11, p. 470.

	£	s.	d.
Aprill 21, It for Acts of P.[1] for my selfe	00	04	06
Aprill 26, Paid to a Pedlor for Markham's Masterpeice[2] 3s-8d; speciall Law-cases[3], 2s-8d; Helpe to Discourse[4], 1s-6d; Wollebius his Abridgmt[5] 2s; 1000 Notable things[6] 2s; & Erra Pater[7] 2d; in all	00	12	00
May 15, Sent last Saturday by Tho. Wilson ye Kendall carrier[8] unto Mrs Ann Sandford[9] at London to buy pt of a white bed & crules[10] for one, a mantle, & Head Linnen for my wife ye sum of	09	00	00

June 1, Paid for Sanderson's Lectures[11] 2s-6d, Queen's

[1] i. e. Parliament.

[2] Markhams Maister: Peece. Containing all knowledge belonging to Smith, Farrier, or Horse-leech, touching the curing of all diseases in Horses. Deuided into two bookes. The first, containing all cures Physicall. The second, all belonging to Chyrurgery. The Fifth Impression, corrected and enlarged by the Author. Geruase Markham. London, Printed by Nicholas Okes * 1636 * (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[3] See Additional Notes, and p. 389, entry under 4 May, 1648.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The Abridgment of Christian Divinitie: So exactly and Methodically compiled, That it leads us, as it were, by the hand To the Reading of the Holy Scriptures. Ordering of Common-Places. Vnderstanding of Controversies. Cleering of some Cases of Conscience. By John Wollebius, Doctor of Divinity, and Ordinary Professor in the University of Basil. Now at last faithfully translated into English, and in some obscure places cleared and enlarged, By Alexander Ross To which is adjoined, after the Alphabetical Table, The Anatomy of the whole Body of Divinity, Delineated in IX. short Tables, for the help of weak Memories. London, Printed by T. Mab. and A. Coles, for John Saywell, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Grey-hound in Little-Britain without Aldersgate. 1650. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) See also p. 382, entry under 24 June, 1647.

[6] A Thousand Notable Things of sundry sorts, enlarged. Whereof some are Wonderfull, some Strange, some Pleasant, divers Necessary, a great sort Profitable, and many very Precious. Whereunto is now added one hundred Excellent conceits never before Printed, very witty, usefull, and delightfull. London Printed for M. Wright at the Kings-head, in the Old-Baily, 1660. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The address to the Reader is signed Thomas Lupton.

[7] A Prognostication for ever, made by Erra Pater, a Iew borne in Iewry, Doctor in Astronomie and Physick: very profitable to keep the body in health. And also Ptholomeus saith the same. London, Printed by Richard Bishop. (Bodl. 12°.) It has no date but from internal evidence was written in Charles I's reign. The Bodleian has also Lilly's New Erra Pater; or a Prognostication for Ever, &c., a quite different book on similar topics.

[8] See n. 2, p. 407. [9] See n. 1, p. 142.

[10] Or crewels. Crewel is a thin worsted yarn (according to Bailey) of two threads, used for tapestry and embroidery; also formerly for making fringes, laces, vestments, etc. (Murray, s. v.) In this instance the 'crules' might be for embroidering the white bed or for fringes to it.

[11] Ten Lectures on the Obligation of Humane Conscience, Read in the Divinity School at Oxford, In the year, 1647, By that most Learned and Reverend Father

	£	s.	d.
Closet[1] 1s-8d, Phisick for ye Poor[2] 11d, & Hist of Count Serini[3] 11d, in all	00	06	00
1664: June 10, Sent by J.B to bee returned to London to my Brother Alexander[4] 2li-14s to Mr John Fleming ye chancery clerk[5] & to Mr Wilson[6] for some new Acts bought for mee in all ye sum of.	03	00	00
July 14, Paid Dr Smith[7] for Daniels Copy-book[8] . .	00	06	00

in God, Doctor Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln. &c. Translated by Robert Codrington, Master of Arts. London, Printed by Tho. Leach, and are to be sold by John Martin, James Allestry, and Tho. Dicas, at the Sign of the Bell in St. Pauls-Church Yard, 1660. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The book has a second Title Page Several Cases of Conscience Discussed in Ten Lectures in the Divinity School at Oxford. By that most &c.

[1] The Queens Closet opened: Incomparable Secrets in Physick, Chyrurgery, Preserving, Candying, and Cookery; As they were presented unto the Queen By the most Experienced Persons of our times, many whereof were honoured with her own Practise, when she pleased to descend to these more private Recreations. The Fourth Edition corrected, with many Additions: together with three exact Tables, one of them never before Printed. Transcribed from the true Copies of her Majesties own Receipt Books, by *W. M.* one of her late Servants. *Vivit post funera Virtus. London.* Printed for *Nathaniel Brooks* at the Angel in *Cornhill*, 1658. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[2] Law (Thomas) *Student in Physick.* Naturall Experiments, or Physick for the Poor, *etc.* *London*, 1657. 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[3] Two Hungarian Counts Serini or Zrínyi, both called Nicholas or Miklós, distinguished themselves in the wars against the Turks. The elder was killed, 7 Sept. 1566, when the Turks took Sigeth which he had defended with great bravery. The younger was killed by a wild boar, 27 Nov. 1664, after distinguishing himself greatly in the war preceding the peace made with the Turks in that year. The latter was still alive at this moment.

[4] See n. 4, p. 13.

[5] See pp. 78, 80, 98. The note to the first passage is in error in identifying him with D. F.'s father's brother. He calls him Henry above June 27, 1657.

[6] Possibly the carrier Thomas Wilson, above May 15, or perhaps one of the Dallam Tower family, for whom see n. 3, p. 271.

[7] See n. 5, p. 3.

[8] Daniels Copy-Book: or, A Compendium Of the most Usual Hands of England, Netherland, France, Spain and Italy, with the Hebrew, Samaritan, Caldean, Syrian, Ægyptian, Arabian, Greek, Saxon, Gotick, Croatian, Slavonian, Muscovian, Armenian, Roman, Florentine, Venetian, Saracen, Æthiopian, and Indian Characters; With all the Hands now most in Mode and present use in Christendom, written with a singular Dexterity, and after a more easie, ready, free and gentle way than hitherto hath been ever practised or known in this Kingdom. Together with sundry Portraitures of Men, Beasts and Birds, in their various Forms and Proportions, naturally Drawn with single Touches, without former Presidents. All very useful for Ingenious Gentlemen, Scholars, Merchants, Travellers, and all sorts of Pen-men. Written and Invented by Rich. Daniel Gent. And Ingraven by Edw. Cocker, Philomath. London: Printed for Matthew Collins and Francis Cosinet, and are to be sold at the Three Black-Birds in Cannon Street, and at the Anchor and Mariner in Tower-Street. 1664. (Bodl. long folio.)

	£	s.	d.
It for Howels Precedency of Kings[1]	00	06	06
It for Dr Taylors Disuasive agt Popery[2]	00	02	00
It for Discourse of Confirmation[3]	00	01	06
Sept. 7, It (Aug. 18) given Mr Lindley[4] for a Fee for puseing my Answer ads Sr Jor. Crosland[5] &c	01	10	00
Oct. 8, Given to George o th' Briggend's maid for case[6] .	00	00	05
Oct. 10, It paid to James Simpson[7] of Kendall for all Diurnalls & other accounts 8ber ye 8th	02	02	00
Oct. 20, Given at Acornebanck[8] (at ye Christenning of John my Brother Dalston's eldest son) unto ye midwife 2s-6d, nurse 2s-6d, my sister's maid 2s, & a Fancy[9] to ye Butler 2s, in all	00	09	00
Decemb. 9, Given ye other day to ye children at their baring out[10]	00	01	00
Jan. 7, It to ye school-master[11] for bread on new yeares eve	00	01	06

[1] Προεδρία-Βασιλική: A Discourse Concerning the Precedency of Kings: Wherin the Reasons and Arguments Of the Three Greatest Monarks of Christendom who claim a several Right Therunto, Are Faithfully Collected, and Renderd. Wherby occasion is taken to make Great Britain better understood then some Forren Authors (either out of Ignorance or Interest) have represented Her in order to this Particular. Wherunto is also adjoynd A distinct Treatise of Ambassadors, &c. Symbolum Authoris Senesco, non Segnesco. London, Printed by Ja. Cotterel, for Sam. Speed, at the Rainbow; and Chr. Eccleston, at the middle shop under St. Dunstans Church in Fleet street. 1664. (Bodl. fol.)

[2] A Dissuasive from Popery To the People of Ireland. By the Right Reverend Father in God Jeremy Taylor D.D. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. Printed at Dublin by John Crook, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And Reprinted at London for Tho. Johnson, at the Key in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1664. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[3] ΧΡΙΣΙΣ ΤΕΛΕΙΩΤΙΚΗ. A Discourse of Confirmation. By Jeremy Lord Bishop of Down. Acts 19. 2. Εἰ Πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἐλάβετε πιστεύοντες; London, Printed for Richard Royston, Book-seller to His most Sacred Majesty. MDCLXIV. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[4] Perhaps Francis Lindley, son and heir of William of Kingston-on-Hull, who entered Gray's Inn 3 May, 1651.

[5] ads is adversus. For Sir Jordan Crosland see n. 10, p. 10, and for the points in dispute n. 3, p. 6.

[6] See Appendix B. [7] See n. 7, p. 235.

[8] See above December 30, 1663, and notes there. This is the firstborn son of Christopher Dalston and Bridget Fletcher.

[9] Most probably an ornamental bunch of ribbons and tags. Murray (s.v.) only gives this use in the plural.

[10] See n. 3, p. 200, and n. 8, p. 418.

[11] William Baxter, for whom see Feb. 19, 166⅔, and note there. This payment for bread may be connected with the Scotch Hogmanay for which see Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii. 788, or it may be the first of many occasions on which the schoolmaster was used to fetch provisions.

	£	s.	d.
Febr. 4, Paid by Anthony[1] at Kendall for one yard of sacking 1s-4d, one ounce of silk 1s-8d, Gadburys Almanack[2] 2d, 2 yards of Red Paragon[3] 6s, in all	00	09	02
Febr. 6, Given unto Will, Harry, & Daniel for their cockpeñys[4]	00	01	06
Paid unto William Baxter Schoolmaster his whol wages, due at Mayday next to come, ye sum̃ of	02	10	00
Febr. 24, It for ye carryage of a Pie[5] to Leeds . . .	00	04	00
Febr. 23, Given in ye house at Conishead[6] when I was at ye makeing up of my Cosine Rich. Patricksons[7] wedding	00	06	06
March 2, Given at Scales unto ye Midwife & Nurse when I was Godfather unto Henry 2d Son of my Cosin Henry Broham[8] (besides a 22s peice of Gold given to ye child) ye sum̃	00	07	06
March 17, Paid Jo. Banckes wh hee had disbursed at Kendall Febr. 25. 64. for 200 herrings 5s-8d, carriage of a charr-pie[9] to London unto Mr Williamson[10] 9s-6d, for three pair of shoes for children 4s-6d, and spent 6d . .	01	00	02
1665: Aprill 5, Given unto Mr Dugdale[11] Norroy King at Armes his man, The King takeing no fine of mee . .	00	10	00

[1] Hall. His wages were two pounds a year and doubtless his 'Diet.'

[2] ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ: or, a Diary Astronomical and Astrological For the Year of Grace 1665. It being the First after the Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Containing 1. The Motions and Aspects of the Planets, Eclipses of the Luminaries, Full Sea, Terms and their Returns, Monthly Observations, Weather, &c. 2. A General Judgement on the Year from the Suns Ingress into the Vernal Equinox. 3. A Short Discourse of the holy Feast of Easter: With other things of necessary Use and Consequence. By John Gadbury, *Φιλομαθηματικός*· Non multa, sed multum. London: Printed by Ja. Cotterel, for the Company of Stationers. (Bodl. 12mo.) It is not paged, but runs to 44 pages.

[3] See n. 2, p. 255.

[4] Cockpenny was a small tax received by the schoolmaster from the boys for providing cocks to be thrown at, or made to fight, at Shrovetide.

[5] See Appendix B.

[6] Conishead priory in the parish of Ulverston, about a mile south of the town, was at this time the residence of Miles Dodding, great-grandson of Miles husband of Margaret Sandys, to whom with her sister Barbara, wife of Miles Philipson, Conishead came on the death of their half-brother Francis. His father George had bought the Philipson moiety from Miles, grandson of Barbara. George's daughter Ursele was married 8 August, 1665, to Richard Patrickson of Calder Abbey in Cumberland.

[7] Richard Patrickson, son of John Patrickson and Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton and sister of Sir Henry, D. F.'s wife's father, was therefore first cousin of Mrs. Fleming. Calder Abbey was the marriage portion of Mrs. John Patrickson, having been bought by Sir Richard Fletcher from the Leighs, to whom Henry VIII granted it at the dissolution. Richard Patrickson sold it to Mr. John Tiffin of Cockermouth, who gave it to his grandson John Senhouse.

[8] See n. 3, p. 104. This child became a Fellow of Queen's College.

[9] See Appendix B.

[10] See n. 3, p. 139.

[11] See n. 1, p. 174.

	£	s.	d.
Aprill 27, Given to ye Grace-wife[1] & nurse at Levens[2] (besides a 20^s peice, & a 10^s peice in gold given unto Roger Bellingham my Godson) ye sum of	00	10	00
May 2, Given unto a Newlands[3] man who came to look at ye supposed wadd-mine[4] at Coniston	00	05	00
June 29, It for 12 charrs[5] when Mr Dugdale was here .	00	03	00
July 26, Sent for my wife & mee unto Jack coachman's[6] wedding at Hutton	00	10	00
Aug. 6, Paid for my *loveing & lovely son John's*[7] coffine 2^s - 6^d Given to ye poor at Hutton church beeing threepenny deal[8] 3^li - 0^s - 6^d It to ye servants at Hutton 10^s and to a *Guide*[9] 6^d—in all	03	13	06
Aug. 11. Paid Peter Burnyate for a pott of Oxford-pills[10] 5^s, & for bringing of them 2^s 6^d in all	00	07	06
Aug. 26, Paid for Heathes brief Cronicle[11]	00	06	00
It. for ye 2^d pt of ye Turkish empire[12]	00	01	00

[1] An old provincial name for a midwife. (Murray, s. v.)

[2] See n. 2, p. 197, and n. 13, p. 420. Roger was the fourth son of James Bellingham, for whom see n. 1, p. 197.

[3] There is a Newlands in Sebergham parish in northwest Cumberland, but this is certainly the mining place on the west of the Catbells near Keswick. For an account of the Colony of German Miners see *Cumb. & Westm. Transactions*, v. 344.

[4] Wad, according to Mr. J. G. Goodchild (*Transactions of Cumberland Association*, No. 8, p. 189), is the scientific name for Earthy Manganese. It is the local name in Westmorland for plumbago or blacklead, a form of carbon, found in Borrowdale and used at Keswick for making lead-pencils.

[5] See Appendix B.

[6] Probably the man who first appears 7 Oct. 1653, p. 66; Sir George Fletcher's coachman. His surname was Trooper, see n. 1, p. 401.

[7] He was under three years of age, having been born in October, 1662. See above p. 416, entry under date 29 Oct. 1662, and n. 6 there.

[8] A division of three pence a head to the persons present. We more usually use 'dole' in this sense.

[9] See Additional Notes.

[10] See n. 11, p. 470.

[11] This is the second edition of Lee's Brief Chronicle, for which see n. 3, p. 413. It was published in 1663, and in 1676 was reprinted in folio with a continuation by John Phillips, Milton's nephew. The author was James Heath (1629-64) whose life is in *D. N. B.*

[12] A new Survey of the Turkish Empire and Government: In a brief History Deduced to this Present Time, And the Raign of the now Grand Signior Mahomet the IV. The Present and XIV. Emperour. With their Laws, Religion and Customs. As also, An Account of the Siege of Newhausel. The Second Edition, Corrected. London: Printed by Ja: Cotterel, for Hen. Marsh, at the Princes Arms in Chancery-lane. 1663. (Bodl. 12°.) After the Epistle Dedicatory, signed H. Marsh, and The Preface to the Reader, begins on page 1 A New Survey of the Turkish Empire. Part First. After 72 pages begins a new pagination A New Survey of the Turkish Empire, of 108 pages. It was probably this second part which D. F. here buys.

	£	s.	d.
October 2, Given to ye scollers at Appleby for acting a latine Tragedy[1]	00	05	00
October 3, Given to ye Grace-wife & Nurse at Acornebanck[2] (besides two peices & an halfe to Christ Dalston my Godson) ye sum̄ of	00	15	00
October 22, Paid unto Agnes Otley for nursing of Barbara[3]	03	10	00
October 30, Paid unto Mr Braken for drawing of my Cosin Ambroses, my Mothers, & my owne Pictures[4] 6^li, & for Sr George's 1^li – 10^s, in all	07	10	00
Novem. 20, Sent by my Brother Willia̅[5] unto Mr Rayne[6] for Diurnalls	00	14	06
Given yesterday to ye collection for ye Plague[7] . .	00	05	00
December 1, Given to ye children at their barring out[8] .	00	01	00
Given this day to Mrs Aray when I went in first to see my wife after her delivery[9]	00	10	00
December 13, Paid J.B. w^h hee had disbursed at Kendall Nov. 18. 65 for conserve of Roses 3^s – 4^d, Bread 2^s, a Nomenclator[10] 7^d, a cheese 2^s – 5^d, 2 Swills[11] 1^s, spent, & for setting of my Raysors 11^d in all	00	10	03
Febr. 14, Given in ye house at Holker when my wife & I went to my Cosin Preston's Ladys Funerall[12] . . .	00	08	10

[1] For the history of the drama in schools, see E. K. Chambers, *The Mediæval Stage*, ii. 192, 212 sq.

[2] See p. 423, entry under 20 Oct. 1664. D. F. seems to have been godfather to the two eldest sons of Christopher Dalston, his wife's brother-in-law.

[3] In the Grasmere church register we find '25 of October 1664 Chr. of Barbary ffleming daughter of Daniell ffleming of Ridale Esquire.' She was the third daughter and seventh child of D. F., was named after her mother, and eventually became the wife of James Tatham of Overhall Esquire.

[4] These are probably the three pictures now at Rydal-hall; 'my owne' is the frontispiece to this volume.

[5] See n. 7, p. 420.

[6] Of Penrith. See below p. 431, under date 13 Dec. 1666.

[7] A hundred thousand persons died of the plague this year in London.

[8] See n. 3, p. 200.

[9] According to the Grasmere Church Register '1665 Dec. 14 was ye Chr. of Mary ffleming daughter of Daniell ffleming of Ridale Esquire.' She was the eighth child and fourth daughter of D. F. and was twice married, first to Henry (or Anthony) Bouch of Ingleton esquire, afterwards to Edward Wilson of Casterton esquire.

[10] Nomenclator is one of the earliest names for a dictionary. A Nomenclator Latino-Saxonicus by Nathan Chytræus appeared at Rostock as early as 1525. John Higgins translated Adr. Junius's Nomenclator into English in 1585, and there may have been other books of the name before John Ray (1628–1705) published 1675, a Dictionariolum, seu Nomenclator Anglo-Latino-Græcum, which went into a seventh edition in 1685.

[11] A swill in Cumbrian is a rough basket. (Dickinson's *Dialect of Cumberland*, ed. Prevost, p. 326.)

[12] Holker Hall in the parish of Cartmel, now the property of the Duke of

	£	s.	d.
Febr. 23, Paid for Ballads &c.	00	01	00
Febr. 26, Given to ye 3 Boyes for Cock Pennys 2^s & to bett 6^d [1].	00	02	06
March 2, Paid unto J.B. w^h he had disbursed at Kendall last Satturday for ye carryage of 2 charr-pies unto London (to ye Lord Arlington & Joseph Williamson Esq) [2] to Will Bancks carryer [3] (weight 7 stone 6^li) ye sum̄ of . . .	01	00	00
March 20, Given unto John Philipson my Godson at Calgarth [4]	01	00	00
It to ye Grace wife [5] 5^s, & to ye Nurse 2^s – 6^d in all .	00	07	06
1666: Sep. 19, Received of my cosin Philipson [6] for Camden's Remaines [7]	00	03	06
Oct. 16, Received of my Aunt Dudley [8] for ye use of my cosin John Browham [9] ye sum of	40	00	00
Febr. 13, Received of J.B. from James Benson beeing for ye Case-Fishing of Braythay for ye last year [10] . . .	00	14	00

Devonshire, at this time belonged to Thomas Preston, who had been high sheriff of the county. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Gilbert Houghton, of Houghton Tower in the same county. His cousinship was through his stepmother Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh, who was sister to Dorothy, wife of John Fleming of Ridale, who died 1642 and was elder brother of Daniel, D. F.'s grandfather.

[1] See n. 4, p. 424. The betting shows that the cock penny was not merely a payment to the master, but that there was going to be some throwing at cocks or cock-fighting.

[2] See Appendix B; n. 2, p. 151; and n. 3, p. 139.

[3] See n. 2, p. 407.

[4] This was John, eldest son of Robert Philipson of Calgarth by his wife Barbara, daughter of William Penington of Seaton in Cumberland. The family was greatly impoverished by sequestrations and heavy compositions during the Commonwealth. Robert sold Melsonby the family estate in Yorkshire, and John's daughters sold Calgarth. His wife was Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Palton of London, knight.

[5] See n. 1, p. 425.

[6] Possibly one of the Calgarth family, but more likely Christopher for whom see n. 4, p. 270.

[7] Remaines Concerning Britain: Their Languages, Names, Surnames, Allusions, Anagrammes, Armories, Monies, Empreses, Apparell, Artillarie, Wise Speeches, Proverbs, Poesies, Epitaphs. Written by William Camden Esquire, Clarenceux, King of Armes, Surnamed the Learned. The sixth Impression, with many rare Antiquities never before imprinted, By the Industry and Care of John Philipot Somerset Herald: and W. D. Gent. London, Printed for Simon Waterson and Robert Clavell, and are to be sold at the Sign of the Globe in St. Pauls Churchyard. 1657. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[8] See n. 7, p. 4.

[9] The fifth son of Thomas Brougham of Scales, and brother of Henry for whom see n. 3, p. 104, probably godson of John Fleming, D. F.'s uncle, who had left him this legacy.

[10] See Appendix B. It looks as if the char-fishing was reserved.

	£	s.	d.
1667: Aprill 1, Received of Mr Nicholas Lough[1] in part of his Fine ye sum of	10	00	00
June 27, Received by Jo. Mill for Mr Loughs Rent at Kirkland[2]	00	14	00
July 25, Allowed unto Sr Jordan Crosland[3] & my cosin Collingwood[4] in my purchase of Addingham-Tythes[5], for my Title & Release unto their Lands, Sheep &c 300^li^, & for ye Tyth-Rent due Aug. 1. 67. 55^li^—in all	355	00	00
1666: May 16, This day dyed Will. Ambrose of Lowick Esq.[6] there, & was buried at Ulverston[7]	00	00	00
May 22, Given at Warcupp[8] to ye Grace-wife 10^s^, to ye Nurse 15^s^, when I christened James Brathwait[9] . . .	01	05	00
June 12, Paid Dr Smith[10] for Homer all a mode[11] . .	00	00	08
June 18, Spent at Kendall at ye Buriall of Nicho. Fisher[12] Esqr. (who dyed ye 16th instant) ye sum	00	03	06
June 19, Paid for ye Land-Lord's Law & ye Tenants[13] .	00	02	02
August 5, Given at ye Bone-fire[14]	00	01	00

[1] The heir, as it would seem of Rev. Thomas Lough, for whom see n. 1, p. 68.

[2] See n. 8, p. 10. [3] See n. 10, p. 10.

[4] See n. 9, p. 10.

[5] Addingham is the parish in which are Long Meg and her daughters. Bishop Nicolson was vicar here 1698–1702. The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle had the great tithes and it was a lease of them which D. F. here purchased.

[6] See n. 6, p. 16.

[7] See Bardsley & Ayre's *Registers of Ulverston*, p. 156, where however he is said to have been buried May 1, 1666. See also ib. p. lv.

[8] In Westmorland, half way between Appleby and Brough.

[9] Third son and fifth child of Richard Brathwayt and Mariana daughter of James Chaloner of Gisbrough in the county of York. He became a captain in the army and died without issue. For Grace-wife see above n. 1, p. 425.

[10] See n. 5, p. 3.

[11] Homer A la Mode. A Mock Poem upon the First, and Second Bookes of Homer's Iliads. Hoc ridere meum tam nil nullâ tibi vendo Iliade. Et sua riserunt tempora Mæoniden.—One for Sense, and one for Rime, I think's sufficient at one time. Hudibr. Oxford, Printed by H. H. for Ric. Davis. 1664. (Bodl. 12°.) Halkett and Laing (ii. 1173) give the author as James 2d and last Viscount Scudamore, and refer to *Notes and Queries*, 13 April, 1867, p. 297.

[12] Of Stainebank green, see n. 3, p. 154.

[13] Landlords Law: A Treatise Very fit for the Perusal of all Gentlemen, and others. Being A Collection of several Cases in the Law, concerning Leases, Distresses, Replevins, Rescous, Waste, and several other Matters which often happen between Land-Lord and Tenant, as appears in the Contents of the several Chapters. By G. Meriton, Gent. Olim Clericum Cliffordiensem. London: Printed by the Assigns of John More. 1665. (Bodl. 12°.)

[14] Probably for Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle's victory over the Dutch off the North Foreland on July 25. For the word see n. 3, p. 130.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 22, Paid by J. B. unto James Cock sen.[1] for Dugdale's Warwickshire[2] 1ⁿ – 8ˢ His Fenns[3] 12ˢ – 6ᵈ Gayton on Don Quixot[4] 4ˢ, Tillotson[5] 3ˢ – 6ᵈ, Spelman's Gloss.[6] 15ˢ, Camden's Remaines[7] 3ˢ – 6ᵈ, & carryage to Kendall at 1ᵈ – ob pⁿ 2ˢ – 6ᵈ, in all	03	09	00
Octob. 9, It. paid unto Rich. Tolson[8] Esq, for a Fine due upon ye death of his Father, for an Intack of 2ˢ Rent p annũ near Munckhall[9] (Vid. his Admittance) ye sum of .	01	11	00

[1] James Cock or Cocke, mercer, appears in the records of Kendal as early as 1621, when an apprentice to him is enrolled. He was one of the twenty-four assistants and Chamberlain 1622, as Nicholas Cock had been in 1598. He was an alderman in 1624 before Charles I came in, and appears again in lists of aldermen in 1645 and 1654, and he was Mayor in 1653. He is mentioned as an Alderman in Charles I's charter of 1637. James Cock jun., probably a son, was sworn in as 'Mercer freman' in 1655, and was Mayor in 1681. Which of the two is the James Cock mentioned as Alderman in Charles II's Charter of 1684 is doubtful. (*Boke of Recorde of Kirkbie Kendall*, pp. 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 37, 61, 268, 315, 365.) John Cock, fellow of Queen's 1680, for whom see n. 3, p. 331, was probably a son, though his father may have been the 'Johes Cocke,' Wright, Whiller, etc. sworn in as freeman 3 May, 1649. (ib. p. 78.)

[2] The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated; From Records, Leiger-Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, Tombes, and Armes: Beautified With Maps; Prospects and Portraictures By William Dugdale. Mantuan, Cuncta aperit secreta dies, ex tempore verum Nascitur, & veniens ætas abscondita pandit. London, Printed by Thomas Warren, in the year of our Lord God, M.DC.LVI. (Bodl. fol.) The book is in the library at Rydal Hall.

[3] The History of Imbanking and Drayning of divers Fenns and Marshes, Both in Forein Parts, and in this Kingdom; and of the Improvements thereby. Extracted from Records, Manuscripts, and other Authentick Testimonies, By William Dugdale Esquire; Norroy King of Arms. London; Printed by Alice Warren, in the Year of our Lord MDCLXII. (Bodl. fol.) The Bodleian copy is ex dono Authoris.

[4] Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixot. By Edmund Gayton, Esq; London, Printed by William Hunt. MDCLIV. (Bodl. fol.) Barlow's copy in the Bodleian is 'ex dono Authoris festiuj Ed. Gaton Coll. D. Johan. socij, et Academiæ Oxoniensis Bedelli, 1654.'

[5] Probably, The Wisdom of being Religious. A Sermon preached at St Pauls. By John Tillotson, Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincolns-Inn. London, Printed for Sa. Gellibrand. 1664. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[6] Glossarium Archaiologicum: Continens Latino-Barbara, peregrina, obsoleta, & novatæ significationis Vocabula; quæ post labefactatas a Gothis, Vandalisq; res Europæas, in Ecclesiasticis, profanisq; Scriptoribus; variarum item Gentium Legibus antiquis municipalibus, Chartis, & Formulis occurrunt. Scholiis & Commentariis illustrata; in quibus prisci Ritus quam-plurimi, Magistratus, Dignitates, Munera, Officia, Mores, Leges ipsæ, & Consuetudines enarrantur. Authore Henrico Spelmanno Equite, Anglo-Britanno. Londini, Apud Aliciam Warren Anno Domini MDCLXIV. (Bodl. fol.)

[7] See n. 7, p. 427.

[8] See n. 6, p. 128.

[9] See n. 6, p. 1. The intack was probably an encroachment upon the waste or common land of the manor.

	£	s.	d.
October 9, Paid Doctor Smith for ye binding of 2 bookes[1]	00	02	00
November 1, Paid unto James Cock of Kendall for Bpp Sandersons 5 Cases of Conscience[2] 1^s, Sharrocks Provinciale[3] 4^s, Dr Cosin's Ecclesia Politeia in Tab.[4] 3^s, Segar's Honor mil. & civil[5] 14^s, & carriage 7^d. in all	01	02	07
November 2, It. for a Hatt bought a year since 4^s – 6^d, an Accidence[6] 4^d	00	04	10
Dec. 7, It to a Post-Boy who brought me newes of ye Scotch Rebellion at Dumfreis[7] Nov. 16, 66. . . .	00	01	00
Paid unto Dr Smith for a Gilt Bible for Will 8^s, & for a Comon-prayer Book for myselfe 4^s, Dec. 6, 66 . . .	00	12	00
Dec. 10, Given to ye children at their Barring out[8] . .	00	01	00
Dec. 11, Given at Calder Abbey[9] to ye Grace-wife & Nurse when I christened my cosin Rich. Patrickson's[10] eldest daughter, called Bridget (besides 30^s given unto her in Gold)	00	15	00
Dec. 11, It to ye Musick there	00	01	00

[1] Probably by Murthwaite of Cockermouth as above 25 Aug. 1660.

[2] Five Cases of Conscience: Occasionally Determined by A late Learned Hand. Heb. xi. 4. He being Dead, yet speaketh. London: Printed by E. C. for Henry Brome at the Gun in Ivy-lane, 1666. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The Imprimatur is dated May 30, 1665. Barlow has written in his copy in the Bodleian under 'A late Learned Hand' Dr Sanderson late B^p of Lincolne.

[3] Provinciale vetus Provinciæ Cantuariensis, cum selectioribus Lindwoodi Annotationibus, quibus subnexæ sunt Constitutiones Othonis et Othoboni, revisa omnia et cum veteribus comparata. Oxon. 1664, 8vo. (Watts). It seems to be neither in the Bodleian nor the British Museum. The Author was Robert Sharrock, L.L.D., Prebendary of Winchester, who died 1684.

[4] Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Politeia in Tabulas Digesta. Authore Richardo Cosin Legum Doctore, olim Decano Curiæ de Arcubus, & Cancellario, seu Vicario Generali Reverendiss. Patris Joannis Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Oxoniæ, Excudebat Johannes Lichfield Academiæ Typographus. Anno Salutis. MDCXXXIV. (Bodl.) See Madan's *Early Oxford Press*, p. 177.

[5] Honor Military, and Civill, contained in foure Bookes. Viz. 1. Justice, and Jurisdiction Military. 2. Knighthood in generall, and particular. 3. Combats for life, and Triumph. 4. Precedencie of great Estates, and others. ¶ Imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, Printer to the Queenes most Excellent Maiestie. Anno Dom. 1602. (Bodl. fol.) The dedication to Queen Elizabeth is signed W. Segar Norroy.

[6] Probably one of the reprints, generally with modifications of 'Accidentia,' a book of John Stanbridge (1463-1510), whose life is in *D.N.B.*, of which the earliest edition known is printed by Wynkyn de Worde probably about 1530. This purchase is just too early for Milton's *Accidence Commenc't Grammar*, which did not appear till 1669. See below, p. 432, under 10 Sept. 1669.

[7] See n. 1, p. 161.

[8] See n. 3, p. 200, and n. 8, p. 418.

[9] See *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Transactions*, vol. viii. p. 467, vol. ix. p. 206.

[10] See n. 7, p. 424, and for 'Grace-wife' n. 1, p. 425.

	£	s.	d.
Dec. 13, It paid to Mr William Raine of Penrith[1] in full of all Gazettes & other demands w^tsoever Nov. 10. 66 . .	00	05	06
Dec. 26, Given to Applethwait Players for playing Musidorus[2]	00	07	06
Jan. 19, Paid James Cock there for Howel's Lewis ye 13[3]	00	08	06
Febr. 13, It at Kendall Febr. 2, 66. for 8 yards of Fellsyde stuff[4] at 13^d p yard 8^s – 8^d, carraway comfits 2^s – 6^d, horse collar 1^s – 4^d. Letter p post 3^d, bread 1^s – 6^d, 2 Almanacks 6^d, gloves for Will 1^s, & spent 6^d, in all	00	16	03
Febr. 18, Given to ye 3 Boyes for Cock-pennyes[5] . .	00	02	00
Febr. 21, It. for ye carryage of 2 charr-pies[6] to Mr Williamson at London, beeing 9 stone & 1^lb at 2^s p stone ye sum of	00	18	00
Mar. 2, Paid J. B. w^h he had paid at Kendall Febr. 23. 66 for ye carryage of a char-pye unto ye Earle of Carlisle[7] at London, beeing 4 stone & 5^lb	00	09	00
1667: Aprill 1, Paid unto Adam Walker[8], Constable of Coniston, for ye Royall Aid & further Supply[9] due (Mar. 25. 67.) for Coniston-Demesne & Rent ye sum of . .	00	10	04
Ulverston Township beeing in all 61^lb 14^s 01^d . .			

[1] See above under date 20 Nov. 1665.

[2] See n. 16, p. 407. Applethwait is half way between Bowness and Ambleside on the shore of Lake Windermere. Calgarth the seat of the Philipsons is in the township. The play was The most pleasant Comedy of Mucedorus, the King's Sonne of Valentia, and Amadine, the King's Daughter of Arragon. With the merry Conceits of Mouse. It is said in some of the old catalogues to be Shakspere's. It is rather a kind of droll or farce than a regular comedy, and used frequently to be performed for the diversion of country people at Christmas time. (Baker's *Biographia Dramatica*, iii. 61.) It was printed at least five times between 1598 and 1668. It was being represented at Witney, 3 Feb. 165$\frac{3}{4}$, when an accident happened by which some lives were lost and many persons wounded. (J. P. Collier's *History of English Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 118.)

[3] Lustra Ludovici, or the Life of the late Victorious King of France, Lewis the XIII. (And of his Cardinal de Richelieu.) Divided into Seven Lustres. Consilium Armorum Cardo. By James Howell, Esq. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley; and are to be sold at his shop at the Prince's Arms in S. Pauls Churchyeard. 1646. (Bodl. fol.) 'There' is at Kendal. Cf. p. 377, entry under 23 Jan. 164$\frac{8}{9}$.

[4] The fellsides are the slopes of the higher hills, and the stuff was the homespun material, frequently undyed, 'black and white fleeces being mixed to save the expense of dyeing.' (Daniel Scott's *Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 172.)

[5] See n. 4, p. 424.

[6] See Appendix B.

[7] See n. 4, p. 151, and XCI, p. 178.

[8] See n. 10, p. 399.

[9] The first Act of 16 & 17 Charles II was An Act for granting a Royal Aid unto the King's Majesty, of Twenty-four hundred threescore and seventeen thousand and five hundred Pounds, to be raised, levied and paid in the Space of Three years; and the first Act of 17 Charles II was An Act for granting the Sum of Twelve hundred and fifty thousand Pounds to the King's Majesty, for his present further Supply.

	£	s.	d.
1667: Aprill 5, Paid unto Willia Walker my Poll-Assessm^{t} [1] as an esq; 5^{h} & for my owne, wife's & Will's Poll 3^{s} in all .	05	03	00
Aprill 27, Returned by James Moor of Kendall to bee paid at Bristoll (besides 20^{h} of my sister Frances money) unto John Banckes for Will (& Herselfe &c) at Bath [2]. . .	20	00	00
Paid unto Mr Bracken [3] for drawing of my Lady Fletchers [4] Picture 1^{h} – 10^{s}, my wife's 2^{h} – 10^{s}, Dr Smiths 1^{h} – 15^{s}, for Bosses & carryage hither 5^{s}, for Gold to ye Frames 17^{s} – 6^{d}, & for Gilding of them 17^{s} – 6^{d}, in all (ye rest of ye Pictures being paid for Oct. 30. 65) ye sum̄ of (vid. his Acquittance)	07	15	00
May 2, Paid Leck of Conistone for Wills Leather-Gammashes [5]	00	02	06
It Benson of Hauxside [6] for Wills pillion-seat . .	00	06	00
May 3, Delivered to John Banckes for Will to ye Bath [7] .	10	00	00
May 8, Paid unto James Cock for all Bookes & demands till this day. Vid Acquittance	02	13	04
May 22, Paid for Trialls ꝑ Pais [8] 2^{s}, Young Clarks Companion [9] 1^{s}, Philips Principles, & ecclesiasticall Law [10] 2^{s} – 6^{d}, in all	00	05	06
June 10, Given unto Mrs Scot at my first goeing to see my wife after her delivery [11]	00	10	00
July 8, Given unto Dorothy Sands for watching [12] with mee, beeing sick of ye stone	00	02	06
July 23, Given to a Barber at Rippon [13] 1^{s}, & for seeing ye church 6^{d}, in all	00	01	06

[1] See n. 9, p. 163.

[2] For this expedition to Bath see LXXXIV, p. 169, and notes 2 and 3 there.

[3] The same artist who 30 Oct. 1665 had been paid for other family pictures. A rather nice picture of the period at Rydal-Hall of an old lady whose name has not been preserved may be the picture of Lady Fletcher here mentioned.

[4] See notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[5] Leggings or spatterdashes, said to be so-called from Ghadamas in Tripoli, where a highly esteemed kind of leather was made. (Murray, s.v., who spells it with one m.)

[6] Now called Hawkshead. Mr. H. S. Cowper suggests that 'the old form should be Hauks-sætr or Hauks-sidha,' both sætr and sidha being Old Norse words for a homestead or settlement. (*Hawkshead*, pp. 346, 359, 360.) It is in Lancashire, at the northern end of Coniston Water.

[7] See above, n. 2, and below, p. 434, entry under 15 Aug. 1667.

[8] See Additional Notes. [9] See Additional Notes.

[10] The Principles of English Law, reduced to Practice by William Philips or Philipps. London. 1661. 12mo. (Watts.) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* gives as the author J. P. [or rather, W. Phillipps].

[11] '1667, 25th June The Chr. of George ffleming son of Daniell ffleming Esquire of Ridall,' is recorded in the Register of Grasmere Church. This was D. F.'s fifth son and ninth child, who became bishop of Carlisle, and after his brother William's death second baronet. [12] i. e. sitting up.

[13] On this excursion into Yorkshire it appears that they went by Kendal, Sedbergh,

	£	s.	d.
August 5, It July 23, 67 at Askrigg[1] for my selfe 2 men & 3 horses all night & given in ye house, in all . . .	00	06	09
It at Middleham[2] 1^s & at Rippon all night July 24, 67, 9^s - 6^d	00	10	06
It given in ye house at Newby[3] July 26, 67, 8^s - 6^d, spent at Hardrow[4] 2^s - 4^d, Given in ye house at Ingmire[5] 4^s, July 27, in all	00	14	10
July 25, Paid unto Sr Jordan Crosland[6] & my cosin Geo. Collingwood[7] at Newby upon Ure[3] in money 144^li - 2^s - 6^d, & allowed unto them 55^li for Addingham[8] tyth Rent due Aug. 1. 67, & 300^li for my title & release unto their Lands, sheep &c. and 17^s - 6^d allowed for consideration of 50^li till Nov. 11, 67. These sums beeing in full for ye purchase of their moyety of Addingham tythe, & beeing in all . .	500	00	00
It paid them for their part of ye Dean & Chapters Rent for ye said tythes due at Lady day last, & paid by Dick Harrison[9], ye sum̃ of	05	15	00
Aug. 5, Spent at Kendall all night last fryday (beeing August 2.67, & beeing at ye Funerall there of James Duckett[10] of Grayrigg Esqr who dyed Aug. 1. 67.) in all . . .	00	08	06
Allowed unto my cosin Jo. Ambrose[11] w^h he paid to Mr Ingram[12] at London for my Aunt Dudley[13] ye sum̃ of	100	00	00

Hawes, Askrigg and Middleham to Ripon where D. F. stayed with Sir Jordan Crosland at Newby and paid him and Mr. Collingwood the final balance of the compensation to them for their moiety of Addingham tithes. They returned the same way, stopping at Hardrow near Askrigg and at Ingmire near Sedbergh.

[1] Askrigg, a market-town on the Ure in the parish of Aysgarth, now of less note than formerly.

[2] Middleham, formerly a market town, on the Ure below Askrigg, with the ruins of a castle, and an interesting church formerly collegiate.

[3] Newby on the Ure was the residence of Sir Jordan Crosland, 3¼ miles south-east of Ripon. See n. 10, p. 10.

[4] Hardrow, a chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth, noted for a waterfall called Hardrow scarr.

[5] Ingmire Hall, near Sedbergh, at this time the seat of the Otways for whom see n. 1, p. 155, and n. 1, p. 207.

[6] See n. 10, p. 10. [7] See n. 9, p. 10.

[8] See n. 5, p. 428.

[9] From the entry, 1 July 1668, it appears that he was a cousin, and lived at Waterhead at the head of Coniston Lake, where a Richard Harrison lived in the next century (H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, p. 558). The cousinship is probably due to his descent from Richard Harrison of Martindale (a valley which runs up from Ulleswater to Kidsty Pike, parallel to Patterdale), who married Jane Fleming, eldest daughter of William Flemyng, D. F.'s great-grandfather, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lamplugh of Lamplugh.

[10] See n. 2, p. 206, where the date given for his death from *Ducketiana* may be corrected from this passage.

[11] See n. 3, p. 148. [12] See Additional Notes. [13] See n. 7, p. 4.

	£	s.	d.
This makes all even & straight betwixt my Aunt D. & mee.			
Aug. 15, Received of Jo. Banckes of ye money I delivered him for Willia̅ in his Bath-journey w^h was unspent . .	04	11	01
Nov. 8, It of Christopher Lough ye last p^t of Mr Nicholas Loughs fine[1]	04	00	00
Jan. 11, Received of Tho. Roberts for Brathay Case Fishing[2] due Nov. 30, 67	00	14	00
1668: July 26, Received of my Lady[3] for 2 playes . .	00	02	06
1667: Sept. 6, Paid Dr Smith[4] for ye compleat Sollicitor[5] 3^s, & Bp Lauds Devotions[6] 1^s, in all	00	04	00
Oct. 15, Given in ye House at Ingmeer[7]	00	10	06
Paid by my wife to Jane (a Quaker) there for 6 pair of stockings	00	03	00
Given to Jacky Lowther[8] 2^s-6^d, & spent 6^d in all .	00	03	00
November 16, Paid by J. B. unto James Cock[9] sen̅ for Somner's Antiq. of Cant'.[10] 4^s-6^d. The causes of ye decay			

[1] See n. 1, p. 428. [2] See Appendix B.

[3] Fletcher, for whom see notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[4] See n. 5, p. 3.

[5] Probably, The Sollicitor . . . declaring both as to knowledge and practice how such an undertaker ought to be qualified . . . By T[homas] M[anley], Esq., etc. 1663. 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[6] A Summarie of Devotions, Compiled and Used by Dr. William Laud, Sometime Ld Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Now Published according to the Copy written with his own hand, and reserved in the Archives of St. John Baptist's Colledge Library in Oxon. London. Printed, Anno. Dom. 1667. (Bodl. 12°.) Dr. Gardiner (*D. N. B.*, s.v.) says: 'Parts of the "Sum of Devotions" were printed in 1650 and 1663. A complete edition appeared at Oxford in 1667; other editions, London 1667, 1683, 1687, 1688, 1705. The Bodleian has only the London edition of 1667, the British Museum only the Oxford edition of that date.

[7] Near Sedbergh, the seat of Sir John Otway, for whom see n. 1, p. 155.

[8] This was the first Viscount Lonsdale, son of Col. John Lowther, and grandson of Sir John Lowther, the first baronet. He was born 25 April, 1655, at Hackthorpe Hall in the parish of Lowther, was educated at Kendal and Sedbergh (where he was now when D. F. tipped him), and proceeded in 1670 to Queen's College, Oxford (see Appendix K), with William Lancaster (for whom see n. 3, p. 244) as his private tutor. He succeeded his grandfather as second baronet 1675, was M.P. for Westmorland in 7 Parliaments between 1675 and 1696, was a zealous promoter of the Revolution, created Baron Lowther and Viscount Lonsdale 1696 and died 10 July, 1700. He married in Westminster Abbey 3 Dec. 1674, Katherine, second daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Bart. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[9] See n. 1, p. 429.

[10] The Antiquities of Canterbury. Or a Survey of that ancient Citie, with the Suburbs, and Cathedrall. Containing principally matters of Antiquity in them all. Collected chiefly from old Manuscripts, Lieger-bookes, and other like Records, for the most part, never as yet Printed. With an Appendix here annexed: Wherein for better satisfaction to the learned the Manuscripts, and Records of chiefest consequence, are faithfully exhibited. All (for the honour of that ancient Metropolis,

	£	s.	d.
of Xtian Piety[1] 4s. Donna Olipia's Life[2] 1s-6d, & for 12 Philosophicall Transactions[3] 6s, in all	00	16	00
November 22, Paid unto Little[4] of Kendall for Dugdale of St Paules[5] 14s-6d, & for ye Life of ye Duke of Newcastle[6] 4s-6d, in all with carryage	00	19	00

and his good affection to Antiquities) Sought out and Published By the Industry, and Goodwill of William Somner. London, Printed by I. L. for Richard Thrale, and are to be sold at his Shop at Pauls-Gate at the signe of the Crosse-Keyes. 1640. (Bodl. 4°.)

[1] The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, or an Impartial Survey of the Ruines of Christian Religion, Undermin'd by Unchristian Practice. Written by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man. Inimicus homo fecit hoc. London, Printed by R. Norton for T. Garthwait, in St Bartholomew's Hospital, near Smithfield, 1667. (Bodl. 8°.) The author was Richard Allestree for whom see n. 1, p. 244. He is said to have written it 'in the very same year wherein he went thro' a course of chymistry with Dr. Willis, which is the reason why so many physical and chymical allusions are to be found in it.' (*D. N. B.*, s.v. Pakington, Dorothy.)

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] Philosophical Transactions: giving some Accompt of the Present Undertakings, Studies, and Labours of the Ingenious in many considerable Parts of the World. In the Savoy, Printed by T. N. for John Martyn at the Bell, a little without Temple-Bar, and James Allestry in Duck-Lane, Printers to the Royal Society. The first Number is dated Munday, March 6. 166⅚; the twenty-eighth, Munday, October 21, 1667. The first volume, of which the Dedication to the Royal Society is signed by Henry Oldenburg, contained the twenty-two Numbers published up to Monday, February 11. 1666. Oldenburg was one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society, but the publication was not at first official. The second volume contains ten numbers, the last of which Number 32 was published Monday, February 10, 1667–8; and the third twelve numbers ending with Numb. 44, published Monday, Februar. 15, 1668–9. The pagination goes on from volume to volume. Owing to the fire of London Number 18 was printed for John Crook, Number 19 for John Crook and Mose Pits, and Number 20 for Moses Pitt, but with the twenty-first number the Printing was 'return'd to the first Printer thereof.'

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The History of St Pauls Cathedral in London, From its Foundation untill these Times: Extracted out of Originall Charters, Records, Leiger Books, and other Manuscripts. Beautified with sundry Prospects of the Church, Figures of Tombs, and Monuments. By William Dugdale. London, Printed by Tho. Warren; in the year of our Lord God MDCLVIII. (Bodl. fol.)

[6] The Life of the Thrice Noble, High and Puissant Prince William Cavendishe, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Newcastle; Earl of Ogle; Viscount Mansfield; and Baron of Bolsover, of Ogle, Bothal and Hepple: Gentleman of His Majesties Bed-chamber; one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council; Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; His Majesties Lieutenant of the County and Town of Nottingham; and Justice in Ayre Trent-North: who had the honour to be Governour to our most Glorious King, and Gracious Soveraign, in his Youth, when he was Prince of Wales; and soon after was made Captain General of all the Provinces beyond the River of Trent, and other Parts of the Kingdom of England, with Power, by a special Commission, to make Knights. Written by the

	£	s.	d.
November 28, Given to ye children at their Barring out[1] .	00	01	00
December 24, Sent by Jo. B. unto James Cock[2] to pay for ye Hist. of ye Royall Society[3] 7^s, L'Estrange's visions[4] 3^s, ye Buckler of State & Justice[5] 2^s, & for carryage of them from London 6^d, in all	00	12	06
Jan. 4, Paid by J. B. to James Cock[2] of Kendall for Dugdale's Origines Judiciales[6] 22^s, Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ[7] 5^s Priscianus Nascens[8] 18^d, & for carriage 1^s – 2^d in al .	01	09	08
Jan. 11, Allowed unto Tho. Roberts for Case[9]	00	03	00
Jan. 21, Given to a poor scholler	00	00	06
Feb. 3, Paid Dr Smith for 4 stiched bookes	00	02	00
Feb. 6, Delivered J. B. to pay young James Cocke[10] of Kendall towards Mr Pools Synopsis[11]	01	10	00

thrice Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Princess, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, His Wife. London, Printed by A. Maxwell, in the Year 1667. (Queen's College Library, folio.) She was his second wife and published this book in his lifetime. Besides biography, she dabbled in poetry, dramatic writing and Philosophical fancies. Pepys calls this book (18 March, 1688) 'the ridiculous history of my Lord Newcastle, wrote by his wife, which shows her to be a mad, conceited, ridiculous woman, and he an ass to suffer her to write what she writes to him and of him.' Both their lives are in *D. N. B.*

[1] See n. 3, p. 200. [2] See n. 1, p. 429.

[3] The History of the Royal Society of London, For the Improving of Natural Knowledge. By Tho. Sprat. London, Printed by T. R. for J. Martyn at the Bell without Temple Bar, and J. Allestry at the Rose and Crown in Duck-lane, Printers to the Royal Society, MDCLXVII. 4°. In the Rydal Library.

[4] The Visions of Dom Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, Knight of the order of St James. Made English by R. L. The Third Edition Corrected. London, Printed for H. Herringman at the Sign of the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1668. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) [5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Origines Juridiciales, or Historical Memorials of the English Laws, Courts of Justice, Forms of Tryall, Punishment in Cases Criminal, Law Writers, Law Bookes, Grants and Settlements of Estates, Degree of Serjeant, Innes of Court and Chancery. Also a Chronologie of the Lord Chancelors and Keepers of the Great Seal, Lord Treasurers, Justices Itinerant, Justices of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, Masters of the Rolls, Kings Attorneys and Solicitors, & Serjeants at Law, By William Dugdale Esq.; Norroy King of Arms. London, Printed by F. and T. Warren, for the Author, MDCLXVI. (Bodl. fol.)

[7] Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Christian Faith, as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures, And the matters therein contained. By Edward Stillingfleet, Rector of Sutton in Bedfordshire. London, Printed by R. W. for Henry Mortlock at the sign of the Phœnix in St. Paul's Church-yard near the little North-door. 1662. (Bodl. 4°.)

[8] Priscianus Nascens, or a Key to the Grammar School. Serving much to the exposition of the grammatical rules of Lilly, and the more easie and certain translating of English into Latine. 3 pt. *W. Garrat: London.* 1660. 12°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[9] See Appendix B. [10] See n. 1, p. 429.

[11] The Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque Sacræ Scripturæ Interpretum of Matthew

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 6, Given to the children for cock-pennies [1] . .	00	02	00
Febr. 15, Paid unto James Cocke of Kendall for 3 Transactions [2] 1^s-6^d, Townends Tables [3] 11^s-2^d, New Acts 10^d, & 8^d carryage (besides 7^s for my Ladys [4] Bookes, & 7^s-9^d for my Uncle Kirkby [5]) ye sum̃ of	00	14	02
Febr. 21, Paid for severall little Bookes to James Steward [6]	00	07	00
Febr. 22, Paid to J. B. w^h he had disbursed at Ambl.[7] (ye 5th) for butter 4^s-6^d, bread 6^d. At Kendall (ye 8th) for ye carryage of 2 charpies [8] to Mr Williamson [9] at 2^d p^{ll} 20^s-6^d, children shoes 3^s, veal 3^s-2^d, 160 Herrings 4^s-3^d, bread 2^s, a lock & gem̃ers [10] for ye press 1^s-6^d, spent 6^d, in all . .	01	19	11
Mar. 7, Given to ye little Fidlor for playing to my cosin Otwayes children [11]	00	01	00
Mar. 17, Given to ye Queens old soldier	00	00	06
1668: Mar. 28, Paid my Aunt Dudley [12] for ye consideration of 40^{ll} for Jacky Brougham [13] (vid. Acq.) . . .	02	08	00
Apr. 9, Paid unto Dr Smith [14] w^h my Lady [15] had disbursed for Tammell [16] for my wife	01	05	00
It sent by him to London to buy a hand Bason of silver with all (beeing my uncle Jo. Flemings Legacy [17]) .	11	02	06

Poole or Pole (1624–79) a *jure divino* presbyterian, who resigned his living, 1662, on the passing of the Uniformity Act, was suggested by Bishop Lloyd of Worcester (for whom see n. 6, p. 329), and a prospectus issued in 1667. Among the persons mentioned in the Prospectus as willing to receive the subscriptions were Mr. Timothy Haddock, of Carlisle, and Mr. James Cock, of Kendall. The prospectus is in the Bodleian (Wood, 658) and also many of the documents connected with the difficulties raised about its publication by Cornelius Bee, who in 1660 had published the Critici Sacri in nine folio volumes. Poole's Synopsis was published in five enormous folios between 1669 and 1676. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[1] See n. 4, p. 424. [2] See n. 3, p. 435.

[3] Tables to most of the Printed Presidents of Pleadings, Writs, and Retorn of Writs, at the Common Law. Collected by George Townesend, a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. *Sparsa coegi*. London, Printed by John Streater, James Flesher, and Henry Twyford, Assigns of Richard Atkyns and Edw. Atkyns, Esquires, Anno Dom. 1667. Cum Gratia & Privilegio Regiæ Majestatis. (Bodl. fol.)

[4] Fletcher, see notes 1 and 2, p. 4. [5] See n. 5, p. 4.

[6] See Additional Notes. [7] i. e. Ambleside.

[8] See Appendix B. [9] See n. 3, p. 139.

[10] Jamers, Jymers, Jemmers or Jimmers are Cumberland words for small hinges for desk or cupboard. (Dickinson's *Dialect of Cumberland*, ed. Prevost, p. 178.)

[11] Sir John, see n. 1, p. 155. [12] See n. 7, p. 4.

[13] See n. 9, p. 427. [14] See n. 5, p. 3.

[15] Fletcher, see notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[16] Tamine, taminy, or Tammin, a thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed. The word is used also for a strainer or sieve.

[17] See above, p. 419, entry under date 5 Sept. 1663.

	£	s.	d.
It to give Mr Williamsons clerkes[1]	02	10	00
1668: Aprill 24, It last Saturday paid James Cock[2] for a Whole Duty of Man[3] 3s & Taylors Hist. of Gavelkind[4] 1s-10d, in all	00	04	10
May 5, Paid unto Captaine Tongue[5] at Hutton[6] to give unto ye Earle of Carlisle's[7] Secretary for my Comission of Major[8]	00	10	00
June 8, Sent to Cockermouth to pay Rich. Murthwait[9] for teaching Ketty[10] to write	00	05	00
June 12. Paid J. B. wh he had disbursed at Kendall May 30. 68. for Fustian[11] at 1s-2d p yard 11s-8d, a Caldron at 1s-6d p pound 24s-9d, for Manwood's Forrest Lawes[12] 5s-6d,			

[1] See pp. 180, 181, and n. 3, p. 139. [2] See n. 1, p. 429.

[3] See n. 5, p. 239, and n. 10, p. 321.

[4] The History of Gavel-Kind, With the Etymology thereof; Containing also An Assertion that our English Laws are for the most part Those that were used by the Antient Brytains, notwithstanding the several Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; With some Observations and Remarks upon many especial Occurrences of British and English History. By Silas Taylor Gent. To which is added a short History of William the Conquerour, written in Latin by an Anonymous Author, in the time of Henry the First. London, Printed for John Starkey, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Mitre in Fleet-street, between the Middle-gate and Temple-Barr. 1663. (Bodl. 4°.)

[5] *R. P.* 1522 is a letter from the Earl of Carlisle to Sir George Fletcher, dated 13 May, 1674, stating that he has appointed Captain Tongue Muster-Master for Cumberland and Westmorland. See also n. 1, p. 161. In January 1979–80 he was of the Coldstream Guards, and the Lords Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland were recommended to allow him to hold his Muster-Mastership on appointing a deputy during his absence in Virginia, whither he was commanded. (*R. P.* 2246 a.)

[6] See n. 2, p. 5.

[7] Charles Howard, for whom see n. 4, p. 151.

[8] His promotion had been rapid as he was only made a 'Leivetenant' in November, 1660. See p. 404.

[9] The bookbinder, it would seem, for whom see n. 15, p. 402.

[10] Catharine, D. F.'s eldest daughter, would now be nearly eleven years old. '1657, September 17 the Chr. of Kathren ffleming dau. of Daniell of Ridell Esquire.' (Grasmere Church Register.)

[11] Fustian, formerly a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick twilled cotton cloth with a short pile or nap, usually dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour. (Murray, s. v.)

[12] A Treatise of the Laws of the Forest, Wherein is declared not onely those Laws, as they are now in force, but also the Original and beginning of Forests; And what a Forest is in its own proper nature, and wherein the same doth differ from a Chase, a Park, or a Warren, with all such things as are incident or belonging thereunto, with the several proper terms of Art. Also a Treatise of the Pourallee, declaring what Pourallee is, how the same first began, what a Pourallee-man may do, how he may hunt and use his own Pourallee, how far he may pursue and follow after his Chase; together with the limits and bounds, as well of the Forest, as the

	£	s.	d.
Jeñers[1] 1s, mutton 1s-8d, bread 1s, Ketty shoes 1s-6d, a Rowl[2] 2d, chalk 1d, spent 6d, in all	02	07	10
June 13, Paid unto Jack Askewes wife (Georges nurse)[3] for her wages ye sum of	03	10	00
July 1, Spent at Borwicks[4] as I came from my cosin Dick Harrisons[5] Buriall (who dyed at his house at ye Waterhead[6] June ye 30th about one of ye clock in ye morning, & who was buried at Conistone Church this day about 12 of ye clock)	00	00	06
July 7, Paid unto ye schoolmaster[7] his halfe yeares wages	01	00	00
July 12, Given unto Mrs Scot at my goeing in to see my wife after her delivery[8].	00	10	00
July 4, Paid James Cock for 5 Play-Bookes . . .	00	05	03
July 23, Delivered J. B. (July 18. 68) to pay James Cocke for 3 Grimston's New-Yeares Gifts in Latin[9] 2s-3d, for 3 in English[10] 1s-6d, one Philosophicall Transaction 6d, & carryage 2d, in all	00	04	05
July 24, Delivered J. B. to pay James Cocke for Cowleys			

Pourallee. Collected, as well out of the Common Laws and Statutes of this Land; As also out of sundry learned ancient Authors, and out of the Assises of Pickering and Lancaster: By John Manwood. Whereunto are added the Statutes of the Forest; a Treatise of the several offices of Verderors, Regarders, and Foresters, and the Courts of Attachments, Swanimote, and Justice-seat of the Forest; and certain principal Cases, Judgments, and Entries of the Assises of Pickering and Lancaster. Never heretofore Printed for the Publique. The Third Edition Corrected, and much Inlarged. London, Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1665. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[1] See n. 10, p. 437. [2] See n. 1, p. 81.

[3] From this and similar entries it appears that Mrs. Fleming did not often nurse her own children.

[4] The family probably sprang from Borwick near Lancaster. They existed at Monk Coniston, Hawkshead and Fieldhead, and they left their name at Borwick Ground. (H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, p. 366.)

[5] See n. 9, p. 433.

[6] There are at least three Waterheads in the Lake Country. This is the one at the head of Coniston Lake.

[7] William Baxter, for whom see n. 8, p. 418.

[8] '1668, July 28, The chris. of Michaell ffleminge son of Daniell ffleminge of Ridell Esquire.' (Register of Grasmere Church.)

[9] Strena Christiana, sive Hortatiunculæ ad præcipuos virtutum actus exteriores, sana doctrina & pietate refertæ. Per Harbottellum Grimstonium Armigerum, unum membrum Dom. Com. Parliament. Calend. Ian. Ann. Dom. 1644. Londini Sumptibus Johan. Wright, in plateâ, dictâ Old-Baily. 1644. (Bodl. sm. 12°.)

[10] A Christian New-Years gift: or exhortation to the chief duties of a Christian. Written in Latine by H. G. . . . Translated for the more publick benefit. [Cambridge,] 1644. 16°. [*Brit. Mus. Cat.*] The author was Sir Harbottle Grimston (1603-85), judge and Speaker of the House of Commons, for whom see n. 6, p. 348.

	£	s.	d.
Workes[1] 13s – 6d, Phillips Workes[2] 6s – 6d, Treatise of Trade & Answer[3] 8d, Sprat agt Sorbier[4] 1s – 3d, 2 Transactions 1s & carryage at 2d pn 1s – 1d, in all	01	04	06[5]
1668: July 26, Given to Geo. Fleming[6] for bringing a Buck hither	00	02	00
Aug. 28, Delivered J B to pay James Cock sen for Dr Wilkins Reall character[7] 15s, Glanvills Plus ultra[8] 1s – 3d, & for carryage 11d, in all	00	17	02
Sep. 14, Sent by J. B. unto my Cosin Harry Fletcher Nurses Drinking[9]	01	00	00
Sep. 17, Given to my brother Roger[10] for ye Buck-killers to drink	00	05	00
It wh hee had drunk at ye killing of ye Buck agt Michael's christening[11]	00	02	06
Sep. 25, to James Cocke for ye Decay of Christian Piety[12]	00	07	00

[1] The first collection of Cowley's works in one volume folio appeared in 1668. Eight editions appeared before 1700, a ninth in 1710, and a tenth in 1721. [illegible] The Bodle an has The Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley, Consisting of Those which were formerly Printed; and Those which he Design'd for the Press, Now Published out of the Authors Original Copies. The Fourth Edition. [illegible] J. M. for Henry Herringman, at the Sign of the Blue Anchor [illegible] Lower Walk of the New Exchange. [illegible]

[illegible] among those of the works which Fabian [illegible] published. These would include King Charles [illegible] Considerations against dissolving the [illegible] three works against the abolition of [illegible] by knight [illegible] His life is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	£	s.	d.
Sep. 29, Paid Dr Smith[1] concerning my wifes wastcoat & silver Bason	00	11	06
Oct. 10, Paid to Mrs Carlile[2] for my Lady Mary[3], beeing for Kettys Many-cords[4]	01	06	00
Nov. 13, It to pay James Cock sen̄ for 3 Philosophicall Trans. 1s – 6d, & Rawley's observations[5] 1s – 3d, in all .	00	02	09
Nov. 17, Paid this day at Yainwith[6] (by John Banckes) unto my Aunt Dudley & my cosin John Brooham[7] ye sum̄ of 40li, wh she had put into my hand Oct. 16, 1666 for his use	40	00	00
Nov. 19, Paid (by Jo. Banckes) unto my Aunt Dudley & my Cosin John Browham[7] for ye consideration of ye 40li next aforesaid, being in full of all Debts claimes or Demands from me unto either of them	02	08	00
Nov. 24, It to ye children at their baring out[8]	00	01	06
Nov. 30, Paid J.B. wh he had disbursed Nov. 21. 68 for ye carryage of my Pedigree unto Mr Dugdale[9] to Tho. Wilson[10] ye car.	00	00	06
It Paid to James Cock[11] Nov. 28. 68. for Cordemoy's Philosophicall Discourse concerning Speech[12]	00	00	11

[1] See n. 5, p. 3. [2] See Additional Notes.

[3] Fletcher, for whom see n. 3, p. 358.

[4] Or manicord, or manichord, a musical instrument, originally with one string, monochord, but latterly with as many as seventy. The word perhaps is connected with manus. (From information kindly supplied by Dr. Murray.) Stainer and Barrett (*Dictionary of Musical Terms*, 1898, p. 96) say: 'The words clavichord, monochord, manichord, clavycymbal, cembalo, clavecin, all have the same meaning, a stringed instrument with keys played by hand.' For further details see Hopkins' *The Pianoforte*, esp. p. 57, where is a picture.

[5] Observations upon Some Particular Persons and Passages, in a Book lately made publick; intituled A Compleat History of the Lives and Reignes of Mary Queen of Scotland, and of Her Son James, The Sixth of Scotland, and the First of England, France and Ireland. Written by a Lover of the Truth. London, Printed for Ga. Bedell and Tho. Collins, at the middle-Temple Gate, Fleet-Street, 1656. (Bodl. 4°.) Ant. Woode's copy has opposite to a Lover of Truth 'Mr. Carew Rawley.' He was second son of Sir Walter Raleigh, and an account of him is appended to the life of his father in *D. N. B.*

[6] See n. 7, p. 4.

[7] John, fifth son of Thomas Brougham, of Scales (for whom see n. 4, p. 69), and younger brother of Henry, whom John Fleming sent to College (for whom see n. 3, p. 104).

[8] See n. 3, p. 200. [9] See n. 1, p. 174.

[10] See n. 2, p. 407.

[11] See n. 1, p. 429.

[12] A Philosophicall Discourse Concerning Speech Conformable to the Cartesian Principles. Dedicated to The Most Christian King. Englished out of French. In the Savoy, Printed for John Martin, Printer to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at the Bell, a little without Temple-Bar, 1668. (Bodl. 12°.) The Epistle Dedicatory to the King is signed Cordemoy.

	£	s.	d.
1668: Dec. 4, Delivered to J. B. to pay James Cocke for Dr Taylors great exemplar[1] 15s – 4d, Dr Wilkins Mathematicall Magick[2] 4s – 6d, Mirror of Trade[3] 2s – 3d, one Transaction[4] 6d, Murder punished[5] 4d, carryage of these 1s – 3d, in all . .	01	04	02
Dec. 11, Paid James Cock (by J. B.) for 6 Mortons Devotions[6] 5s, Meritons Wills & Testamts[7] 1s – 4d, Eveling's Painting[8]			

[1] See n. 2, p. 90.

[2] Mathematicall Magick, or, The Wonders That may be performed by Mechanicall Geometry. In two Books. Concerning Mechanicall Powers. Motions. Being one of The most easie, pleasant, usefull, (and yet most neglected) part of Mathematicks. Not before treated of in this language. By I. W. M.A. Τέχνῃ κρατοῦμεν ἢν φύσει νικώμεθα. London, Printed by M. F. for Sa. Gellibrand at the brazen Serpent in Pauls Church-yard. 1648. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The dedication to The Prince Elector Palatine is signed John Wilkins. See p. 388.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] See n. 3, p. 435.

[5] A Murderer Punished, and Pardoned, or A True Relation of the Wicked Life, and Shameful-happy Death of Thomas Savage, Imprisoned, justly Condemned, and twice Executed at Ratcliff, for his Bloody Fact in Killing his Fellow-Servant, on Wednesday, Octob. 28. 1668. By us who were often with him in the time of his Imprisonment in Newgate, and at his execution; Robert Franklin, Thomas Vincent, Thomas Doolittel, James Janeway, Hugh Baker. To which is annexed a Sermon preached at his funeral. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) Wood's copy of the thirteenth Edition, London, Printed in the year 1671. With a note by Wood. The first edit. came out 1669, Oct. 5. Halkett and Laing say that the sermon is by Richard Alleine.

[6] The Bodleian has a 16° with imprint Dublin, 1723 called The Countess of Morton's Daily Exercise: or, a Book of Prayers and Rules, How to spend the Time in the Service and Pleasure of Almighty God. It is dedicated to the Honourable the Lady Anne Countess of Marshal: and to the pious Memory of her excellent Mother, the Lady Anne, late Countess of Morton. By Her Ladyships Most Humble Servant M. G. There is a recommendation of it by the Bishop of Durham and an Imprimatur by the Bishop of London's Chaplain dated London House, 28 March 1665. The British Museum has a copy dated 1666.

[7] The Touchstone of Wills, Testaments, and Administrations. Being a Compendium of Cases and Resolutions Touching the same. Carefully collected out of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Canon Laws. As also out of The Customs, Common Laws, and Statutes of this Kingdom. By G. Meriton, Gent. Third Edition. London, Printed for W. Leak, A. Roper, F. Tyson, J. Place, W. Place, J. Starkey, T. Basset. R. Pawlet, and S. Herrick, Booksellers in Fleet-street and Holburn. 1674. (12°. Bodl.) The first edition was published in 1668, the second which is in the British Museum in 1671.

[8] An idea of the Perfection of Painting . . . Rendred English by J. E(velyn) Esquire. pp. 136, Printed for H. Herringman: In the Savoy. 1668. 8°. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) The original was Idée de la perfection de la Peinture, démonstrée par les principes de l'art et par des exemples conformes aux observations que Pline et Quintilien ont faites sur les tableaux . . . des anciens peintres, mis en paralelle à certains ouvrages de nos meilleurs peintres modernes, published in 4° at Le Mans in 1662. (*Ib.*)

	£	s.	d.
1s–4d, Glanvils Witches[1] 1s–3d Homilyes[2] 8s–6d, & carryage 11d	00	18	04
Dec. 17, Given to ye Poor of London by ye late Fire[3] .	00	05	00
Jan. 8, Delivered Jo. B. to returne unto my uncle Newman[4], to give amongst Mr Williamson's clerkes[5] (sent by Robinson[6])	02	10	00
Jan. 13, Paid for 3 Almanacks	00	00	08
January 15, Delivered J. B. to pay James Cock (besides 16s–4d for Mrs Graham[7]) for a Philosophicall Transaction .	00	00	06
Febr. 27, Received of Sr Geo. Fletcher[8] for Gwillims Heraldry in Col[9]	00	07	00

[1] Some Philosophical Considerations Touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft. Written in a Letter to the much Honour'd Robert Hunt Esq; By J. G. a Member of the Royal Society. London, Printed by E. C. for James Collins at the Kings-head in Westminster-Hall, 1667. (Bodl. 4°.) Wood's copy states that 'ye whole impression was burnt. it was printed again in Octob. 1666. Joseph Glanuill ye authoure. 1. Edit. 1666. 2. Edit. 1667.'

[2] This may have been the 1640 edition of Certaine Sermons or Homilies, appointed to be read in churches. In the time of the late Queen Elizabeth of famous memory. And now thought fit to be reprinted by authority from the Kings most Excellent Majesty. London, Printed by R. H. and J. N. for Richard Whitaker, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Kings Arms in S. Pauls Churchyard. (Bodl. fol.)

[3] The great fire of London September 2 to 6, 1666. Pepys (16 March, 1666–7) says it was still smouldering.

[4] See n. 2, p. 143, and n. 3, p. 184.

[5] See XCIII, p. 180, and XCV, p. 181.

[6] Richard Robinson, one of the Kendal carriers to London, see Index.

[7] Probably Mary, second wife, and now widow, of William Graham, of Nunnery, the capital seat of Armathwaite manor in the parish of Ainstable, on the Eden at its junction with the Croglin. She was daughter of Col. Richard Kirkbride, for whom see n. 2, p. 355, and sister-in-law of Jane, daughter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, for whom see n. 1, p. 354. Nunnery was not more than 6 or 7 miles from Hutton.

[8] See n. 1, p. 5.

[9] A Display of Heraldrie: manifesting A more easie access to the knowledge therof then hath hitherto been published by any, through the benefit of Method; Wherin it is now reduced by the Study and Industry of John Guillim late Pursuivant at Armes. Interlaced with much variety of History, suitable to the severall Occasions or Subjects. The fourth Edition. Corrected and much enlarged by the Author himselfe in his lifetime: Together with his own Addition of explaining the tearms of Hawking and Hunting, for the use and delight of Gentlemen. And now to the fourth edition are added about three hundred new Coats and Bearings of eminent Families, in their proper Sections, never before inserted. As also a true Register of the Blazons of all the Knights of the Garter, from the first Installment to the last: And also of all the Baronets from their first Creation to the last. Faithfully collested by Francis Novver Arms-Painter (and Student in Heraldry) in Bartholomew Lane, London. London, Printed by T. R. for Jacob Blome, 1660. (Bodl. fol.) In D. F.'s copy the arms were, it would seem, coloured by hand.

	£	s.	d.
Mar. 22, Received of James Benson for ye case Fishing[1] ye last year	00	15	00
1669: Apr. 20, Received of James Simpson[2] for my Ladys freindly debate[3]	00	01	06
May 7, Received ye 5th instant of Mrs Blencow[4] 20^s in gold to buy me a Ring for her husband Christ. Blencow[5] esq. who dyed Apr. 23. 69 & 2^s for playing at Shovelbord[6] .	01	02	00
Nov. 13, Received of my Cosin Dick Brathwait[7] for Dr Thompsons book[8]	00	02	00
Febr. 4, Rec. of my Uncle Jo. Kirkby[9] for Mr Boyles Essayes[10], Dr Heylyns helpe to History[11], carriage & profit, in all	00	07	06

[1] See Appendix B. [2] See n. 7, p. 235.

[3] A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Non-conformist. London, Printed for Richard Royston, Bookseller to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The Author was Simon Patrick (1626–1707), afterwards successively bishop of Chichester and of Ely. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] Mary, called Anne in the Blencow pedigree, daughter of Thomas Robinson of Rokeby in Yorkshire, Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, killed 1643 near Leeds (see *Genealogist*, New Series, xiv. 113), married Christopher Blencow of Blencow, near Greystoke in Cumberland, son of Sir Henry Blencow, Knt. and Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Sandford, of Howgill (see n. 5, p. 9), grandfather of the second baronet, who was murdered 1675 (see n. 4, p. 149).

[5] See n. 3, p. 84.

[6] Described by J. O. Halliwell (*Dict. of Archaic Words*, s. v.) as 'a trivial game very common in former days, and not yet laid aside. A shilling or other smooth coin was placed on the extreme edge of the shovel-board, and propelled towards a mark by a smart stroke with the palm of the hand.' Thomas Masters of New College wrote a Latin Poem on it called 'Mensa Lubrica,' which with a translation into English verse is appended to 'D. Henrici Savilii Oratio coram Reginâ Elizabetha Oxoniæ habita' printed at the University Press, 1658.

[7] Probably Richard Brathwayt of Warcop son of George and Winifrede daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton and aunt of D. F.'s wife. He married Mariana daughter of James Chaloner of Gisborough in Yorkshire and was at this time about thirty years of age.

[8] This is probably George Thomson, M.D. of Leyden, and the book referred to may be either Loimologia, a treatise on the plague of London, 1665; or Galenopale, an attack on English methods of practice, published in the same year; or Λοιμογραφία, another treatise on the plague, published 1666. See *D. N. B.*, s. v.

[9] See n. 5, p. 4.

[10] Certain Physiological Essays And other Tracts; Written at distant Times, and on several Occasions. By the Honourable Robert Boyle. The Second Edition Wherein some of the Tracts are enlarged by Experiments, and the Work is increased by the Addition of a Discourse about the Absolute Rest in Bodies. London, Printed for Henry Herringman at the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New-Exchange, M DC LXIX. (Bodl. 4°.) The first Edition had been published Anno 1662. (*Catalogue of Boyle's Books and Tracts*, 1692, p. 6.)

[11] See n. 4, p. 78. This is perhaps the 1670 edition, the title-page of which gives Heylyn as the author and adds And since his Death continued to this

	£	s.	d.
Mar. 23, Rec. of James Benson for ye Fishing of Elterwater[1] due Aug. 1. 69, 12^s & for ye Case Fishing[2] due Nov. 30. 69. 14^s & for 6 case wanting ye last year 6^d[3], in all . . .	01	06	06
1670: Sept. 1, Received of my Son Willia̅ Fleming[4] for my grant of Wray Tenem^t[5] in Grasmere unto him & his heires .	00	05	00
1671: Aug. 6, Rec. of Dr Smith[6] for Causabons credulity[7]	00	01	04
1668: Febr. 28, Given ye 3 Boyes for CockePennyes[8] .	00	02	00
Mar. 8, Given to David Fleming for bringing charrs[9] hither	00	01	00
Mar. 12, It Paid to James Cocke sen̅ for Plats closet for Ladys[10] 9^d Markhams workes[11] 4^s–6^d, Sharrocks Hist. of			

present year. 1669. London, Printed for T. Basset, at the George in Fleetstreet, and Chr. Wilkinson, at the Black-boy against S. Dunstans Church. 1670. (Bodl. 12°.) Rawlinson's copy ascribes the continuation to Xtoph. Wilkinson ye Bookseller.

[1] Described by Harriet Martineau as 'a group of pools, rather than a lake, lying at the foot of the hills near Langdale.' It is nearly a mile in length. (Tweddell's *Furness: past and present*, i. 6.) It is not far from Ambleside.

[2] See Appendix B.

[3] Part of the rent for the case-fishing seems to have been paid in kind, a penny being charged for each fish short of the specified number.

[4] See n. 2, p. 209.

[5] Miss Armitt kindly informs me that 'The Wray, Grasmere, now owned and inhabited by Mrs. Simpson, still keeps its ancient name. It lies close under Silver How, on a flat meadow. Though possessed by Sir Daniel Fleming and handed over by him to his eldest son, it formed no part (as did three other properties in Grasmere) of the Rydal Manor, but was held only by customary tenure of the Richmond fee.' It probably soon passed out of the hands of the Flemings, as no later mention is found of it in the le Fleming Papers.

[6] See n. 5, p. 3.

[7] Of Credulity and Incredulity; In things Divine and Spiritual: Wherein, (among other things) A true and faithful account is given of the Platonick Philosophy, As it hath reference to Christianity: As also the business of Witches and Witchcraft, Against a late Writer, fully Argued and Disputed. By Merick Casaubon D.D. and one of the Prebends of Christchurch, Canterbury. London, Printed by T. N. for Samuel Lownds over against Exeter-house in the Strand, 1670. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[8] See n. 4, p. 424.

[9] See Appendix B.

[10] A Closet for Ladies and Gentlewomen, or, The Art of Preserving, Conserving, and Candying. With the manner how to make diverse kindes of Syrupes: and all kinde of banqueting stuffes. Also divers soveraigne Medicines and Salues for sundry Diseases. London Printed for Arthur Johnson, dwelling neare the great North dore of Paules. 1611. (Bodl. 16°.) The Bodleian has also an edition London, Printed by John Haveland. 1630. The author was Sir Hugh Plat (1552–1611?) whose life is in *D. N. B.*

[11] Gervase or Jervis Markham (1568?–1637), a prolific author, several of whose books D. F. had already bought. There does not seem to have ever been a collected edition of his works.

	£	s.	d.
Plants[1] 1s-1d, 4 Murtons Devotions[2] 2s-8d, Lauds life[3] 9s-6d, carriage 1s-9d, two Transactions[4] 1s & 12d Profit	01	02	04[5]
1669: Apr. 15, It to James Cock for ye World in ye Moon[6] 4s-6d, 2 Mortons Devotions[2] 1s-4d, 1 Quakers Court[7] 6d, their canons[8] 2d, carryage 4d, in all	00	06	10
Apr. 19, Paid by J. B. last Saturday unto James Cock for			

[1] The History of the Propagation & Improvement of Vegetables By the concurrence of Art and Nature: Shewing the several ways for the Propagation of Plants usually cultivated in England, as they are increased by Seed, Off-sets, Suckers, Truncheons, Cuttings, Slips, Laying, Circumposition, the several ways of Graftings and Inoculations; as likewise the methods for Improvement and best Culture of Field, Orchard, and Garden Plants, the means used for remedy of Annoyances incident to them; with the effect of Nature, and her manner of working upon the several Endeavors and Operations of the Artist. Written according to Observations made from Experience and Practice; By Robert Sharrock, Fellow of New Colledge. Oxford: Printed by A. Lichfield, Printer to the University, for Tho. Robinson. 1660. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[2] See n. 6, p. 442.

[3] Cyprianus Anglicus: or, the History of the Life and Death of The most Reverend and Renowned Prelate William By Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, and Metropolitan, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxon. and Dublin, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council to His late most Sacred Majesty King Charles the First, Second Monarch of Great Britain. Containing also The Ecclesiastical History of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland from His first Rising till his Death, By P. Heylyn D.D. and Chaplain to Charles the first and Charles the second, Monarchs of Great Britain. London: Printed for A. Seile, MDCLXVIII. (Bodl. fol.)

[4] See n. 3, p. 435.

[5] Should be 01 02 03.

[6] The Discovery of a World in the Moone, or, a Discourse tending to prove that 'tis probable there may be another habitable World in that Planet. London, Printed by E. G. for Michael Sparke and Edward Forrest. 1638. (Bodl. 8°.) The Author was John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, for whom see n. 2, p. 101.

[7] The Quakers Spiritual Court Proclaimed. Being an Exact Narrative of two Several Tryals had before the New-High-Court of Justice at the Peele in St. John's Street; Together with the Names of the Judges that sate in Judgment, and of the Parties concern'd in the said Tryals: Also sundry Errors and Corruptions, in Principle and Practice among the Quakers, which were never till now made known to the World. Also a Direction to attain to be a Quaker, and Profit by it. All which, with many new matters and things of Remark among those Men, are faithfully declared and testified. By Nathaniel Smith Student in Physick, who was himself a Quaker, and conversant among them for the space of about XIV. Years. London, Printed for L. C. and are to be sold by the book-sellers of London, 1669. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[8] See Additional Notes.

one Mercurius Librarius[1] 1d, Art of Chemistry[2] 2s–9d, Simpsons Hydrologia[3] 2s–9d, Popes Nephews[4] 2s–9d, Hist. of Jansenia[5] 10d, Freindly Debate[6] 1s–4d, Philosophicall Transactions numb 44o[7] 6d, Hist. of Venice[8] 1s–3d, French kings expedition[9] 10d, Osseryes Playes[10] 1s–8d,

[1] Mercurius Librarius; or a catalogue of books printed and published at London in Hillary-Term, 166⅔ (of books printed and published at London in Michaelmas Term, 1669), no. 2, 5. J. Starkey: London, 1669. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) No. 1 or No. 2 was the one here mentioned.

[2] The Art of Chymistry: As it is now Practised, Written in French by P. Thibaut, Chymist to the French King, And now Translated into English by a Fellow of the Royal Society. London, Printed for John Starkey, at the Miter near Temple-Bar in Fleet street, 1668. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[3] Hydrologia Chymica: or, the Chymical Anatomy of the Scarbrough, And other Spaws in York-Shire. Wherein are Interspersed, Some Animadversions upon Dr Wittie's lately Published Treatise of the Scarbrough-Spaw. Also a short Description of the Spaws at Malton and Knarsbrough. And a Discourse concerning the Original of Hot-Springs and other Fountains: With the Causes and Cures of most of the stubbornest Diseases (either Chronical or Acute) incident to the Body of Man. Also, a Vindication of Chymical Physick; where a probable way is propounded for the Improvement of Experimental Philosophy: With a Digression concerning an Universal Character. Likewise a short Account of the Principles of all Concretes, whether Vegetable, Animal or Mineral. Lastly, is subjoyned an Appendix of the Original of Springs; with the Author's Ternary of Medicines: And the Epilogue to the Whole, of the Essence of the Scarbrough-Spaw. By W. Simpson, Philo-Chymico-Medicus. Ex Aqua Omnia. London, Printed by W. G. for Richard Chiswel at the Two Angels and Crown in Little-Britain. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] The True Idea of Jansenisme, Both Historick and Dogmatick. By T. G. London, Printed for Th. Gilbert in Oxon. 1669. (Bodl. 12°.) The author was Theophilus Gale of Magd. Coll., Oxford.

[6] See n. 3, p. 444.

[7] Philosophical Transactions. Numb. 44, is dated Monday, Februar. 15, 166⅔. It is the last number of the Third Volume. See n. 3, p. 435.

[8] The History of Venice, In the Times of Popes Julius the 2d, Leo the 10th, Adrian the 6th, Clement the 7th, Paul the 3d, Julius the 3d, Emperors Maximilian the 1st, Charles the 5th; Kings of Spain Ferdinand the Catholique, Charles the 5th; Kings of France Lodowick the 12th, Francis the 1st, Henry the 2d; Kings and Queens of England Henry the 8th, Edward the 6th, Q. Mary, Q. Elizabeth; Dukes of Venice Leonardo Lordano, Antonio Grimani, Andrea Gritti, Petro Lando, Francisco Donato. Written Originally in Italian, By Paulo Paruta, Procurator of St Mark. Likewise, the Wars of Cyprus, By the same Authour. Wherein the famous Sieges of Nicossia, and Famagosta, and Battel of Lepanto are contained: Made English, By Henry Earl of Monmouth. London, Printed for Abel Roper, and Henry Herringman, at the Sun against St Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, and at the Anchor in the lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1658. (Bodl. fol.)

[9] See Additional Notes.

[10] Perhaps, such of the plays of Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery (1621–79), as had been published by this time, e. g. 'Henry V' published 1668, 'Mustapha' and

	£	s.	d.
Reynolds on Ecclesiastes[1] 20d, Carriage 10d, Profit 1s, in all	00	18	03

1669: May 7, Paid J. B. at Kendall May 1, 69 for Veal 4s-3d, bread 1s, to old James Cock for Systema Agriculturæ[2] 6s, French Gardiner[3] 2s-4d, Secrets revealed[4] 1s-3d, a Transaction 6d, carryage 6d, Dr Wilds Poems[5] 10d, profit 7d, to

'The Black Prince' published 1669. Messrs Maggs have this year (1904) for sale 'Orrery (Earl of) Two New Tragedies: The Black Prince and Tryphon, acted at the Theatre-Royal by his Majestie and the Duke of York's servants; 2 vols in 1, sm. folio, Lond. 1669,' which may be a copy of the very book D. F. here buys. Orrery's life is in *D. N. B.*

[1] Dr. E. Reynolds was the author of the Annotations on Ecclesiastes contained in a folio volume of Annotations on the Bible published by the Association of Divines, but I have not found any edition of them published separately. See Wood's *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 1085.

[2] Systema Agriculturæ, The Mystery of Husbandry Discovered; Wherein is Treated of the several new and most Advantagious Ways of Tilling, Planting, Sowing, Manuring, Ordering, Improving All sorts of Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, Pastures, Corn-Lands, Woods, & Coppices. And of all Sorts of Fruits, Corn, Grain, Pulse, New Hays, Cattel, Fowl, Beasts, Bees, Silk-Worms, &c. With an Account of the Several Instruments and Engines useful in this Profession. To which is added Calendarium Rusticum, or, The Husbandmans Monethly Directions. Also The Prognosticks of Dearth, Scarcity, Plenty, Sickness, Heat, Cold, Frost, Snow, Windes, Rain, Hail, Thunder, &c. And Dictionarium Rusticum: Or, The Interpretation of Rustick Terms. Published for the Common Good: by J. W. Gent. The whole Work being of great Use and Advantage to all that delight in that most noble Practice. Virgil. O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas. London: Printed by T. Johnson for Samuel Speed, near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet-street. 1669. (Bodl. fol.) The author was John Worlidge or Woolridge. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[3] The French Gardiner: Instructing How to Cultivate all sorts of Fruit-Trees, and Herbs for the Garden. Together with Directions to Dry, and Conserve them in their Natural. An Accomplished Piece, Written Originally in French, and now Translated into English. By John Evelyn Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The British Museum has no earlier edition than the third, which the Catalogue dates 1672, but the copy of that edition in the Bodleian is 1675. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes the French author to have been N. de Bonnefous. It is not mentioned by Leslie Stephen in *D. N. B.*, s.v.

[4] Secrets Reveal'd: or, An Open Entrance to the Shut-Palace of the King. Containing, The greatest Treasure in Chymistry, Never Yet so plainly Discovered. Composed By a most famous English-man, Styling himself Anonymus, or Eyræneus Philaletha Cosmopolita: Who, by Inspiration and Reading, attained to the Philosophers Stone at his Age of Twenty three Years, Anno Domini, 1645. Published for the Benefit of all English-men, by W. C. Esq; a true Lover of Art and Nature. London, Printed by W. Godbid for William Cooper in Little St. Bartholomews, near Little-Britain, 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[5] The British Museum has Iter Boreale with large additions of several other poems . . . Never before published together. The author R. Wild, D.D. London, 1668, 8°. The Bodleian has Iter Boreale, With large Additions of several other

	£	s.	d.
young James Cock for 2 comon prayer Bookes 4s, for a doze of Apothecary things for Mirab[1] 1s, ye carryage of my sister Frances[2] box from London 8d, spent 6d, paid ye Thresher 2s, given May 5. 69 in ye house at Blencow[3] 3s, in all . .	01	08	05
May 19, Paid unto Adam Flemings[4] wife (being Nurse unto Michael F.[5]) her wages ye sum of	03	03	04
June 12, It Paid to old James Cock for Enter into thy Closet[6] 1s-11d, Husbandry Epitomised[7] 1s-3d, Ellemts of Speech[8] 1s-5d, Chymicall Essay[9] 1s-2d, Dutchess Dudleys life[10] 6d, ye 46th Philo. Transaction[11] 6d, carryage 4d, profit 5d	00	07	06
July 3, Given by George to his Nourse Jacks wife[12]. .	00	02	06
July 10, Given unto a Portugall[13]	00	00	06
July 15, Delivered J. B. to pay James Cock for 12 Mortons Devotions[14] 6s, Hist. of ye 3 imposters[15] 1s-6d, State of			

Poems Being An Exact Collection of all hitherto Extant. Never before Published together. The Author R. Wild, D.D. London, Printed for John Williams, in Cross-Keys-Court in Little Britain, 1670. The later reprint only differs in Title Pages and in the addition of a poem Upon the rebuilding the City, the Lord Mayor and the company of Bachelors dining with him, May 5th, 1669. The first edition of Iter Boreale was published in 1660.

[1] See n. 6, p. 475. [2] See n. 6, p. 149.

[3] For Blencow Hall see M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 288.

[4] See n. 2, p. 400. [5] See notes 2 and 7, p. 439.

[6] See Additional Notes. [7] See Additional Notes.

[8] Elements of Speech: An Essay of Inquiry into The Natural Production of Letters: with an Appendix Concerning Persons Deaf & Dumb By William Holder D.D. Fellow of the R. Society. London, Printed by T. N. for J. Martyn Printer to the R. Society, at the Bell without Temple-Barr. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[9] Tyrocinium Chymicum, or, Chymical Essays, Acquired from The Fountain of Nature, and Manual Experience. By John Beguinus Almoner to the most Christian King of France. London: Printed for Thomas Passenger, at the three Bibles upon London-bridge, 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[10] A Mirrour of Christianity, and a Miracle of Charity; Or, a true and Exact Narrative of the Life and Death Of the most Virtuous Lady Alice Dutchess Duddeley. Published after the Sermon in the Church of St Giles in the Fields by R. B. D.D. Rector of the said Church on Sunday the 14th of March MDCLXIX. London, Printed by E. C. for R. Royston Bookseller to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at the Angel in St. Bartholomews Hospital, and for J. Collins at the Kings Head in Westminster Hall. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 4°.) The preacher was Robert Boreman, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster.

[11] Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 46. was published April 12. 1669.

[12] See n. 11, p. 432. The nurse is the wife of Jack Askewe, for whom see entry under 13 June, 1668, p. 439.

[13] We should say a Portuguese.

[14] See n. 6, p. 442.

[15] The History of the Three late famous Impostors, viz. Padre Ottomano, Mahomed Bei, and Sabatai Sevi. The One, pretended Son and Heir to the late Grand Signior; The Other, a Prince of the Ottoman Family, but in truth, a

	£	s.	d.
Italy[1] 10d, Hernes Charitable Uses[2] 1s-4d, Scholers pastime[3] 6d The Wild Gallant[4] 1s, She would if she could[5] 1s, carryage 8d & profit 8d, in all	00	13	06
1669: Aug. 13, It to James Cocke sen̄ for binding 2 volumes of ye Phil. Transactions	00	02	00
Aug. 14, Paid by J. B. unto James Cock sen̄ for Non-Conformist selfe-condemnation[6] 1s-6d, China ye Prim. Language[7] 1s-9d, a Phil. Transaction 6d, a Table to ye 2d volume[8] 3d, carryage 2d, continuation of ye freindly debate[9] 2s-3d, Pyrologia Mimica[10] 1s-6d, paper 1s-6d, profit 7d in all	00	10	00

Valachian Counterfeit. And the Last, The Suppos'd Messiah of the Jews, in the Year of the true Messiah, 1666. With a brief Account of the Ground, and Occasion of the present War between the Turk and the Venetian. Together with the Cause of the final Extirpation, Destruction, and Exile of the Jews out of the Empire of Persia. In the Savoy, Printed for Henry Herringman at the Sign of the Anchor in the Lower-Walk of the New-Exchange. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) At the bottom of the title-page in the Bodleian copy is written 'by John Evelyn.'

[1] The Present state of the Princes and Republicks of Italy, with Observations on them. Written Originally in English By J. Gailhard. London, Printed for John Starkey, living at the Myter near Temple Bar in Fleetstreet. 1668. (Bodl. 12°.)

[2] The Law of Charitable Uses, wherein The Statute of 43 Eliz. chap. 4. is set forth and explained; with Directions how to Sue out and prosecute Commissions grounded upon the Statute: Also Presidents, Inquisitions, and Decrees, with divers Judgments, and Resolutions, upon Exceptions and Appeals against Decrees; and other Proceedings upon the said Statute. The Second Edition, much enlarged and amended. By John Herne. London: Printed by J. S. for Timothy Twyford, and are to be sold at his Shop, within the Inner-Temple Gate, 1663. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) [3] See Additional Notes.

[4] The Wild Gallant: A Comedy. As it was Acted at the Theatre-Royal, By His Majesties Servants. Written By John Dryden, Esq. In the Savoy. Printed by Tho. Newcomb, for H. Heringman, at the Blew-Anchor, in the Lower-Walk of the New-Exchange. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[5] She wou'd if she cou'd, A Comedy. Acted at His Highnesse the Duke of York's Theatre. Written by George Etherege Esq; London, Printed for H. Herringman, at the sign of the Blew Anchor in the Lower walk of the New Exchange. 1668. (Bodl. sm. 4°.) [6] See Additional Notes.

[7] An Historical Essay Endeavoring a Probability That the Language Of the Empire of China is the Primitive Language. By John Webb of Butleigh in the County of Somerset Esquire. London, Printed for Nath. Brook, at the Angel in Gresham Colledge. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.)

[8] An Index for the Philosophical Transactions of An. 1667 beginning with Number 23, and ending with Number 32, issued with Title Page and Dedication to Viscount Brouncker by Henry Oldenburg, Soc. Reg. Secr. dated March 2, 166⅞.

[9] A Continuation of the Friendly Debate By the same Author. London, Printed for R. Royston, Bookseller to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) See n. 3, p. 444.

[10] Pyrologia Mimica, or an Answer to Hydrologia Chymica of William Sympson Phylo-chymico-Medicus; In Defence of Scarbrough-Spaw. Wherein

	£	s.	d.
Aug. 17, Given to Mrs Scott at my first goeing in to see my wife after her delivery[1]	00	10	00
Aug. 20, Given to a poor man a kinsman of Bpp. Ushers[2]	00	01	00

Sept. 10, It. Sept. 4 69 paid Ja. Cockes sen̄ for ye Earle of Car^s Embassies[3] 3^s-6^d, Witt & Vintners[4] 1^s-8^d, Old Testam^t calls[5] 4^s-6^d, Pens dexterity[6] 1^s-3^d,

The Five Mineral Principles of the said Spaw are defended against all his Objections by plain Reason and Experiments, and further confirmed by a Discovery of Mr. S. his frequent Contradictions and manifest Recantation. Also a Vindication of the Rational Method and Practice of Physick called Galenical, and a Reconciliation betwixt that and the Chymical. Likewise a further Discourse about the Original of Springs. By Robert Wittie Doctor in Physick. London, Printed by T. N. for J. Martyn Printer to the R. Society, at the Bell without Temple-Bar, 1669. (Bodl. 12°.) For Hydrologia Chymica, see n. 3, p. 447.

[1] This was on the occasion of the birth of D. F.'s eleventh child and seventh son. His baptism is thus recorded in the Grasmere Church Register. 'Jully 31th 1669, ye Chr. of Richard ffleming sonne of Daniell ffleming of Ridale Esquire.' He married in 1699 Isabel only daughter and heir of William Newby of Cawmire, gentleman, and by her had issue one son Daniel,' who married but had no issue; and four daughters, Barbara, Anne, Isabel and Catherine, the last of whom was married to George Cumpston of Ambleside gentleman. (Burns & Nicolson, i. 172.)

[2] James Ussher (1581–1656), archbishop of Armagh. His life is in *D. N. B.* He is perhaps here called Bishop from having held the see of Carlisle *in commendam*, after his withdrawal from Ireland from Feb. 164⅓ to 1643.

[3] A Relation of Three Embassies From his Sacred Majestie Charles II to the Great Duke of Muscovie, The King of Sweden, and the King of Denmark. Performed by the Right Ho^ble the Earle of Carlisle in the Years 1663 & 1664. Written by an Attendant on the Embassies, and published with his L^ps Approbation. London, Printed for John Starkey at the Miter in Fleet-street near Temple-Barr. 1669. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The author was Guy Miège (1644–1718) whose life is in *D. N. B.*

[4] Two Discourses I. Concerning the Different Wits of Men; II. Of the Mysterie of Vintners. By Walter Charleton D.M. and Physitian in ordinary to his Majesty. The first edition was published in 1669. The Bodleian has the second Edition enlarged. London, Printed by F. L. for William Whitwood at the Sign of the Golden-Bell in Duck-lane near Smithfield. 1675. (Sm. 8°.)

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] The Penns Dexterity first appeared as a broadsheet. 'Entered according to Order. And are to be sould by Samuel Botley over against Vintners Hall in Thomas Street London and nowhere else', with the Title in the upper left-hand corner The Penns Dexterity By theise incomparable Contractions by which a Sentence is Writt as soone as a Word. Allowed by Authority and past the two Universitys with greate approbation and aplause. Invented and taught by Jeremiah Rich 1659. (Bodl. in Ashm. 1820^b.) What D. F. however here buys is probably a duodecimo also in the Bodleian The Pens Dexterity compleated: or Mr. Riches Short-hand now perfectly Taught, Which in his Life-time was never done, by anything *made publique* in Print, because it would have hindred his Practice. London, Printed by T. Milborn, for H. Eversden Bookseller, under the

£ s. d.

Lord North's Oeconom.[1] 10d, Morall Gallantry[2] 1s-2d, Wings Ep.[3] 2s-7d, Way of teaching latin[4] 5d, Miltons Gramer[5] 7d, Dr Wilkins Ecclesiastes[6] 1s-4d, Scholars

Crown Tavern in West-Smithfield, where are to be sold the New Testament and Psalms Engraven, Printed in the same character; and for T. Jenner at Gresham Colledge, who also sells the same, 1669.

[1] Observations and Advices Oeconomical. Infelix nimis cujus domicilio ignavia adhæret. London, Printed by T. R. for John Martyn Printer to the Royal Society, at the sign of the Bell without Temple-Bar. 1669. (Bodl. 12°.) The author was Dudley, fourth Baron North (1602–77), whose life is in *D. N. B.*

[2] Moral Gallantry. A Discourse wherein The Author endeavours to prove, that Point of Honour (abstracting from all other tyes) obliges men to be Vertuous. And that there is nothing so mean (or unworthy of a Gentleman) as Vice. By Sir George Mackenzie. Edinburgh, Printed for Robert Broun, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the Sign of the Sun, on the North side of the Street, a little above the Cross. Anno Dom. 1667. (Bodl. 12°.) D. F. may have bought a copy of the Reprint. 'Printed at Edinburgh, and Re-printed at London, by J. Streater, 1669.'

[3] Wing's Ephemeris For Thirty years. Together with his Computatio Catholica, or, A General Computation, Furnished with variety of plain, easie, and most necessary Rules, Tables, and Observations, as well Ecclesiastical and Oeconomical, as Legal, Mathematical, and Meteorological. Fitted to the Capacitie of all sorts of men, though more principally intended for the use and benefit of the plain and honest Country-man. By Vin. Wing. Unius labor multorum laborem allevat. London: Printed by J. C. for Tho. Rooks, at the Lamb and Ink-bottle neer the entrance into the Exchange from Bishops-gate-street; who makes the best Ink for Deeds and Records, MDCLXIX. (Bodl. 12°.)

[4] Perhaps, The True and Readie Way To Learne the Latine Tongue. Attested by Three Excellently Learned and Approved Authours of Three Nations: viz. Eilhardus Lubinus, a German, Mr. Richard Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall; The French Lord of Montaigne. Presented to the Vnpartiall, both Publick and Private Considerations of those that seek the Advancement of Learning in these Nations. By Samuel Hartlib, Esq; London Printed by R. and W. Leybourn for the Commonwealth of Learning, MDCLIV. (Bodl. sm. 4°.)

[5] Accedence Commenc't Grammar, Supply'd with sufficient Rules, for the use of such as Younger or Elder, are desirous, without more trouble then needs, to attain the Latin Tongue; the older sort especially, with little teaching, and their own industry. J. M. London, Printed by S. Simmons, next door to the Golden Lion in Aldersgate-street, 1669. (Bodl. 12°.) In Aubrey's copy 'ilton' has been added in the title-page after J. M.

[6] Ecclesiastes, or, A Discourse concerning the Gift of Preaching as it fals under the rules of Art. Shewing the most proper Rules and Directions, for Method, Invention, Books, Expression, whereby a Minister may be furnished with such abilities as may make him a Workman that needs not to be ashamed. Very seasonable for these Times, wherein the Harvest is great, and the skilfull Labourers but few. By John VVilkins, M.A. 2 Cor. 2. 16. Who is sufficient for these things? London, Printed by M. F. for Samuel Gellibrand, and are to be sold at the sign of the Brazen Serpent in Paul's Church-yard. 1646. (Bodl. 4°.) It was often reprinted. The fifth edition is dated 1656.

	£	s.	d.
pocket book[1] 8d, carryage 7d, Profit 1s – 5d, in all	01	00	06
1669: October 2, Given unto my Brother Roger[2] towards his charges in goeing unto London to get ye Kings Touch for ye Evill[3]	10	00	00
Nov. 13, Paid ye Gresmer Wrights for laying ye floors of ye Schoolhouse & ye next room to it[4], &c being 3 at 6d, 4d, & 2d a peice p diem in all	00	09	06
Dec. 9, Paid Dr Smith[5] for Angliæ Notitia[6] 2s – 9d, in part for my halfe thick[7] 6s – 2d, in all	00	08	11
Dec. 18, It paid to James Cock (besides 6s – 2d paid Dr Smith Dec. 9. 69.) to be sent to Mr Tobias Sill[8] at Wakefield, being in full for 24 yards of halfe thick Kersey[9] & a wrapper, ye sum of at 1s – 10d p yard	01	18	08
Jan. 5, Given by my wife at Colgarth christening[10] . .	00	03	00

[1] The Schollers Companion, or a little Library, Containing all the interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, by all Authors, first into the Latine. And now (with the Englishe of every Latine word added thereunto) brought into a pocket Book. Not only for the eas of the learned, but also that the unlearned may come to the knowledge of both Testaments in the Originall Tongues. By A. R. Imprinted at London by M. Bell, for William Larner at the Blackmore neere Bishopsgate, and George Whittington at the blew Anchor In Cornhill neer the Exchange. 1648. (Bodl. 12°.) It has also a Hebrew, a Greek, and a Latin title. The author was Alexander Rowley.

[2] See n. 3, p. 416.

[3] Scrofula, which in England and France was formerly supposed to be curable by the king's (or queen's) touch. The practice of touching for the king's evil continued from the time of Edward the Confessor to the death of Queen Anne in 1714. The Office for the ceremony has not been printed in the Prayer Book since 1719. (Murray, s. v.) In the Grasmere Church Register, opposite to some entries for 1651 and 1652 is a copy of a certificate, dated 4 Feb. 1684 and signed by Henry Fleming as Rector of Grasmere and by the churchwardens, 'That David Harrison of the sd Parish aged about ffourteen years is afflicted as wee are credibly informed with the disease comonly called the King's Evill & (to the best of or knowledge) hath not heretofore been Touched by His Majesty for ye sd Desease.'

[4] See n. 8, p. 418. [5] See n. 5, p. 3.

[6] Angliæ Notitia, The present State of England: Together with Divers Reflections upon The Antient State thereof. In the Savoy, Printed by T. N. for John Martyn, and are to be sold at the Sign of the Bell without Temple-Bar, 1669. (Bodl. 12°.) The author was Edward Chamberlayne (1616–1703). He issued the twentieth edition in 1702, the thirty-sixth and last was issued 1755. His life is in *D. N. B.*

[7] sc. Kersey, see next entry.

[8] Tobias or Toby Sill, a mercer of Wakefield, buried at Wake eld 21 June, 1695, a Governor of Wakefield Grammar School. (Peacock's *Wakefield School*, p. 100.)

[9] Kersey, a kind of coarse narrow cloth, woven from long wool, and usually ribbed, perhaps so called from the village of Kersey in Suffolk. By the statute of 1552 broadcloth was to be 24 yards long and 2 wide, while kerseys were to be 18 yards long and a yard and a nail (2¼ inches) wide. (Murray, s. v.)

[10] For Calgarth see n. 2, p. 208, and entry under 20 March, 166⅔, and note there.

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 27, Given unto Mr Jo. Thompkins[1], who came from Dr Smith & had been shipwracked in ye Orcadies, comeing from Arch-Angell, formerly of Chr. C. Oxon	00	05	00
Feb. 7, Paid unto Richards nurse[2] (who went away because sick of an ague) her wages now due	01	10	00
Feb. 12, Paid James Cock sen̄ for a St Aug. City of God[3], car. & profit	00	10	04
Feb. 16, Given at Whithaven[4] to my nurse . . .	00	05	00
Feb. 19, Given to ye 3 boyes for Cocke pennyes[5] . .	00	02	00
Feb. 26, Spent at Kendall when I went with my Cosin Senhouse[6] to prove her Father in Lawes[7] will in all . .	00	08	06
Mar. 21, It to deliver Mr Perrot[8] for his clarkes . .	02	10	00
Paid J B wch he had disbursed at Kendall Mar. 5. 69. for carryage of 2 charr-pies[9] to ye Earle of Carlile[10] & Jos. Williamson[11] 6 stone & 8lb weight 15s Michaels hat 2s, 100 herrings 3s, Wills shoes 1s – 8d, centery[12] 2d, wheat bread 1s, halfe a bushell of Apples 4s, & spent 6d, in all . . .	01	07	04
It. given in ye house at Holker[13] at my Cosin Geo.			

[1] There is no John Thompkins or Tomkins of Christ Church in Foster's *Al. Ox.* The Orcadies are, of course, the Orkney islands.

[2] See n. 2, p. 439, and n. 1, p. 451, and below p. 456, entry under Nov. 4.

[3] St. Augustine, of The Citie of God: with the Learned Comments of Io. Lod. Vives. Englished by J. H. Printed by George Eld. 1610. (Bodl. fol.) A second edition 'compared with the Latine Originall, and in very many places corrected and amended,' was 'Printed by G. Eld and M. Flesher. 1620.' This is also in the Bodleian.

[4] The seaport on the north-west coast of Cumberland, soon to become a prosperous source of revenue to the Lowther family.

[5] See n. 4, p. 424.

[6] Mary, daughter of Andrew Huddleston, esq. of Hutton John and of Dorothy, sister of William Fleming, D. F.'s father, was married as his second wife to John Senhouse, who had been a captain in Charles I's army. Her husband died in the same year as his father, and D. F. now helps the widow in her legal business.

[7] John Senhouse of Alneburgh or Ellenborough Hall, otherwise Netherhall, where now is the seaport of Maryport, created by one of his descendants, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Wharton, of Gillingwood in Yorkshire, and died in 1667.

[8] See XCVIII, p. 184, and n. 1 there. The money was given to D. F.'s brother Alexander, to take to London with him.

[9] See Appendix B.

[10] See n. 4, p. 151. [11] See n. 3, p. 139.

[12] Centaury, a plant of which the medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur. It belongs to the gentian family 'is an extream bitter plant' and is called a 'laxative' by Chaucer, *Nonne Pr. T.* 143. (Murray, s. v.)

[13] For Holker Hall see Stockdale's *Annales Caermoelensis*, pp. 406 sqq. It was at this time the residence of one of the younger b[illegible] and passed from them through the Lowthers c[illegible]

	£	s.	d.
Prestons[1] Buriall w^{h} was Mar. 14. 69. 8^{s} – 6^{d}, Mar. 18. 69 for Fish to entertaine S^{r} Jo. Lowther & his Lady[2] 6^{s} 8^{d}, in all .	00	15	02
1670: Apr. 20, Given at Cockermouth to ye Poor at my sister Frances Fletchers marryage (who was wedded yesterday)[3]	00	01	00
May 3, Given George Holme for trimeng ye 3 boyes[4] .	00	01	00
May 26, Given at Hutton to ye Grace wife[5] & Nurse when Dr Smith my Lady Lowther of Lowther & I were sponsors to Thomas Sr George Fletchers son[6]	02	00	00
May 28, Given in ye house at Lowther[7] when I made an agreem^{t} betwixt Sr John & my cosin Preston[8] . . .	00	04	00
Given there unto my Cosin Jo. Lowther to spend at Oxford[9]	00	05	00
Sept. 5, Given by my wife to Will. Hutchinson[10] for a moneths teaching of Katy & Alice on ye Harpsicalls[11] & Manicords[12]	01	00	00
October 10, Given to Katy to give her God-daughter Jo. Banckes da. Catharine[13] 10^{s}, to ye midwife & maid 2^{s} 6^{d} in all	00	12	06

[1] George eldest son of Thomas Preston of Holker was at this time only about 24 years of age. His grandfather married as his second wife a Strickland of Sizergh, sister to the Dorothy who married John Fleming of Rydal, elder brother of Daniel, D. F.'s grandfather.

[2] This was the first baronet, son of the old Lady Lowther, D. F.'s grand-aunt, b. 20 Feb. 1605, M.P. for Cumberland 1628–9 and again 1660, Sheriff of Cumberland 1661–2. His first wife was sister of D. F.'s wife's father. The second wife who is here mentioned was Elizabeth, widow of W. Leigh and daughter of Sir John Hare of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk. He died 1675 and was succeeded by his grandson the 'cosin' of May 28 below.

[3] See n. 6, p. 149.

[4] Trimming apparently means 'cutting the hair of.' George Holme is probably the 'George son of George Holme' who was apprenticed in 1643 'to Bartholomew Gaunt barber surgeon'. (*A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, p. 272.)

[5] See n. 1, p. 425.

[6] This was the second son of Sir George Fletcher by his second wife, for whom see n. 3, p. 358. For my Lady Lowther of Lowther see above n. 2.

[7] For the Lowther Hall of the period see M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, p. 94. It was destroyed by fire in 1726.

[8] Perhaps Thomas of Holker, father of the George called 'cosin' above, Mar. 21.

[9] The 'Jacky' of Oct. 15, 1667, where see n. 8, p. 434, and Appendix K.

[10] A music-master. He taught music to D. F.'s daughters for several years, the virginals as well as the harpsichord and manichord.

[11] Harpsichord, a keyboard instrument of music (resembling in appearance the grand piano), in which the strings were plucked and set in vibration by quill or feather points set in jacks (upright pieces of wood fixed to the backs of the key-levers) connected by levers with the keys. Evelyn (*Diary* 5 Oct. 1664) speaks of it as a newly-invented instrument at that time. (Murray, s.v.) The form harpsicall is probably from a false analogy with virginal.

[12] See n. 4, p. 441.

[13] In the Grasmere Church Register occurs '10th October 1670 ye Chr. of Cathren Beakes dau. of John of Ridell.' For Katy see n. 3, p. 396.

	£	s.	d.
1670: October 19, Given at Cockermouth[1] when wee set my Cosin Rich. Brathwaits[2] Comission at Mr Jos. Williamsons suit[3]	00	06	06
October 27, Given to Mr Birds[4] man who brought mee ye Barton Decree[5]	00	00	06
Nov. 4, Paid unto Catherine Bateman (Richards Nurse)[6] her wages	02	10	00
Decemb. 12, Paid by my wife unto Will Hutchinson for a moneths teaching Katy on ye Harpsicalls[7]	01	00	00
Dec. 17, Spent this day at Kendall in visiting of my cosin Barbara Hilton[8] (her Husband Christ. Hilton of Burton esq[9] dying last Tuesday, & being buried at Kendall last Wednesday)	00	02	00
Dec. 18, Given unto Mr Birds[10] Boy for bringing me from Mr Dugdale[11] an account of ye Family of ye Cliffords[12] .	00	01	00
Dec. 26, Given to ye Ambleside Players[13]	00	05	00
Jan. 6, Given to a Boy yt came from Cockermouth with a letter about my Sister Frances Fletchers[14] deàth (who dyed at Morisby[15] January ye 3d; & was buryed there Jan. 4. 70.)	00	01	00
Jan. 19, Spent at Milthorp[16] with Sr Tho. Preston[17], &c. Jan. 17. 70. (ye Day of Nath. West esqr[18] his Funerall) 1s, also yn at			

[1] Twenty-five miles south-west of Carlisle at the junction of the Cocker with the Derwent. The Epiphany quarter sessions for the County were held there.

[2] Of Warcop, for whom see n. 9, p. 428. His mother was sister to D. F.'s wife's father.

[3] See n. 3, p. 139. [4] See n. 3, p. 359. [5] See n. 4, p. 359.

[6] See n. 1, p. 451, and n. 2, p. 439. [7] See notes 10 and 11, p. 455.

[8] Barbara, daughter of George (the Hilton pedigree calls him Thomas) Brathwait of Warcop and Winifrede, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton and aunt of D. F.'s wife, married Christopher Hilton of Burton also in the parish of Warcop.

[9] This Christopher Hilton was only 41 years of age at his death. He left a son Cyprian, who was aged about 10 years.

[10] See n. 3, p. 359. [11] See n. 1, p. 174.

[12] The head of the family at the time was Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery, for whom see n. 6, p. 9.

[13] See n. 16, p. 407. [14] See n. 2, p. 169.

[15] Moresby, a village not far from the sea, a little north of Whitehaven. Her husband lived there.

[16] Milnthorpe, the only seaport (if it can be called so) in Westmorland, near the mouth of the River Kent, south of Kendal, in the parish of Heversham.

[17] Third baronet of Furness Manor. After the death of two wives and his only son Francis, he became a Jesuit, and died in France 27 May, 1709. His two daughters Mary Marchioness of Powis, and Anne Baroness Clifford of Chudleigh, succeeded respectively to his Northamptonshire and Westmorland estates. The Furness Manor, which he had devised to the Jesuits, eventually came to the Prestons of Holker.

[18] Nathaniel West of Borwick Hall, in the parish of Warton, co. Lancaster, married as his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Preston, of Holker. She was widow of Robert Sagar of Worsall in the county of York.

	£	s.	d.
Warton[1] (where he was buried) 6d given Jan. 18. 70. in ye House at Leighton[2] 4s, in all	00	05	06
Jan. 21, It to pay old James Cock (besides 3li for Sr Geo. Fletcher) towards Mr Ogilby's English Atlas[3], ye sum of .	03	00	00
Febr. 1, Spent yesterday at Ambleside with Geo. Williamson[4]	00	01	00
Febr. 16, Paid unto Will. Hutchinson for a moneths teaching of Katy on ye Harpsicalls[5]	01	00	00
Febr. 22, Spent at Ambleside with Mr Pricket[6] . .	00	01	00
March 1, Given unto Mrs Scott at my first goeing to see my wife after her delivery[7]	00	10	00
March 3, It sent by him[8] to Dr Smith[9] to pay Mr Geo. Williamson[10] for 2 Liveryes	05	18	00
March 6, Given ye children for Cock-pennyes[11] . .	00	02	06
March 13, Paid by J. B. to Mr Bird[12] for a suit agt my Cosin Joseph Huddleston for my brother Alexanders Debt[13]	08	15	00
March 13, Given unto Dr Kemp[14] for Phisicking of my wife	03	00	00

[1] Warton is a parish in Lancashire, bordering on Burton in Kendal, a parish partly in Westmorland partly in Lancashire. Borwick is a chapelry in the parish of Warton. Charles II lodged at Borwick on his way to Worcester fight.

[2] Sir George Middleton of Leighton married as his second wife Anne, daughter of George Preston of Holker, sister to Nathaniel West's second wife. Leighton is about 2½ miles from Carnforth. It is now in the parish of Yealand Conyers, formerly in Warton.

[3] See n. 4, p. 215. [4] See n. 6, p. 143.

[5] See n. 3, p. 396, and notes 10 and 11, p. 455.

[6] See n. 3, p. 40, and n. 4, p. 207.

[7] 'Ye 16th March 167[illegible] ye Chr. of Roger ffleming sonn of Daniell ffleming of Ridell Esquire.' (Grasmere Church Register.) He was D. F.'s twelfth child and eighth son. He was at Queen's College and became vicar of Brigham.

[8] i. e. by Lady Fletcher's man. [9] See n. 5, p. 3.

[10] Perhaps the person mentioned 1 Febr. above.

[11] See n. 4, p. 424. [12] See n. 3, p. 359.

[13] Joseph Huddleston was the second son of the Andrew Huddleston who married Dorothy Fleming, D. F.'s father's sister, and brother of the Andrew who married Catherine Lawson, see notes 7 and 8, p. 5; and n. 1, p. 105. He was a merchant at Newcastle, where he married Mary, daughter of John Emerson who was mayor there, had a large family and died 14 June, 1679. Alexander, D. F.'s youngest brother, who had also been in business at Newcastle, had died owing money as was alleged to his mother and his brothers D. F. and William and left Joseph Huddleston his Executor. Legal proceedings were taken. On 18 November, 1670, 05 09 09 is set down as expended in the matter, and on April 4, 1671, another sum of 11 13 00 is again expended. Mr. Bird was apparently employed as attorney against Huddleston. A juror was withdrawn at a trial at York, and June 16, 1673, D. F. receives his charges from Joseph through his youngest brother Richard.

[14] See n. 7, p. 400.

	£	s.	d.
March 20, Given to ye Milthrop-Cook[1] for a weekes stay	01	00	00
March 21, Given to Dr Kemp[2] for Phisicking my wife .	02	00	00
1671: March 28, Given by my wife to Mr Brathwait[3] for churching her	00	05	00
Apr. 19, Delivered to Katy to give unto a Cook at Cockermouth for teaching her Pastry-work	00	10	00
Apr. 29, Given unto Thomas Blencow my godson[4] . .	00	02	06
Given unto Mr Williamsons Clerkes for my newes[5] Apr. 17. 71 (by Sr Geo.[6] or Mr Newman[7])	02	10	00
May 8, Given unto Will. 3^s, and unto Harry 2^s, & for ye schoolmaster 10^s, when they went first to Kendall School[8], in all	00	15	00
May 8, Paid last Saturday unto old James Cock for bookes 7^s-4^d, & for my 1st Volume of ye Atlas[9] 13^s-9^d (besides 13^s-9^d for Sr Geo. Fletcher[6]) in all	01	01	01
May 8, Paid also then unto Mr Potter[10] for French Wine when my wife was sick (Vid. his note & Acquittance) ye sum of	01	16	00
June 17, Given by my wife to Dr Kemp at Melkenthorp[11] June ye 9th when he blooded her	01	00	00

[1] Mrs. Fleming would perhaps need extra good food, and the festivities at the christening might require choicer dainties than the kitchen at Rydal Hall could supply. Similar charges occur in later years.

[2] See n. 7, p. 400.

[3] The vicar of Grasmere; perhaps John, son of William, of Kendall, Westmorland, pleb., who matriculated from Queen's College, 4 Nov. 1631, aged 18. He was left 20^s by Thomas Brathwaite the Recorder, for whom see n. 4, p. 206. (*A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, p. 246.)

[4] Son of Christopher and Mary, or Anne, for whom see n. 3, p. 84, and n. 4, p. 444. He was now fourteen years of age.

[5] See n. 3, p. 139, and n. 1, p. 153.

[6] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 5. [7] See n. 2, p. 143.

[8] For Kendal School see Nicholson's *Annals of Kendal*, p. 189; Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, ii. 741; and Curwen's *Kirkbie-Kendall*, p. 169. Under the regulations (Nicholson, p. 194) the entrance fee was 5*s*.

[9] Ogilby's, see n. 4, p. 215.

[10] *R.P.* 1146 is a letter from William Potter, dated Kendal, 19 May, 1670, sending five gallons of the best Rhenish wine that can be got, costing 3*s*. 8*d*. per gallon, besides carriage. William Potter was one of the twenty-four assistants of the town and chamberlain at the end of James I's reign. He was promoted to be Burgess in 1640, Alderman in 1650, and Mayor in 1659 and again in 1671. In the list of Mayors he is described as 'chanler,' but the different trades were not kept apart. In 1643 he was one of the Ensigns of the military force of the town. Other members of the family also have their names in the '*Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*.'

[11] Melkinthorpe is a township in Lowther Parish, three miles and a half south-east of Penrith. The manor passed to the Dalstons by the marriage of John Dalston (for whom see n. 2, p. 353) with the heiress of Richard Fallowfield (for

	£	s.	d.
June 28, Spent by my wife & me at Witherslack[1] & Kendall betwixt June 22 & 26 inclusive, (wee going June 22 to see Witherslack Church consecrated w^h^ was pformed y^t^ day by D^r^ Jo. Wilkins B^p^ of Chester[2] & dedicated to St. Paul, (D^r^ Jo. Barwick[3] being Dean of St Paules) & wee waiting of ye Bishop dureing his stay at Kendall with Dr Tho. Smith[4] & my uncle Jo. Kirkby[5], & lodging at Mr James Simpsons[6] y^n^ Mayor of Kendall) ye sum of	01	01	06
July 4, It July 1. 71. returned to London by Jo. Walton ye Kendall carrier[7] unto my Aunt Newman[8], being to pay her 1^li^ – 7^s^ – 0^d^ w^h^ she had disbursed for my wife for a laced scarfe, Hood, Peake &c and 30^s^ to pay Mr Blome[9] for Sr Geo. F.[10] S^r^ Jo. Lowther[11] & myselfe, and 6^li^ – 13^s^ – 0^d^ to buy my wife a black Farrantine[12] gowne, &c. in all . . .	09	10	00
July 8, It for a Bible for Harry 3^s^ – 6^d^, needles 6^d^, given 6^d^	00	04	06
Aug. 11, Given to Will Hutchinson for 3 weekes teaching Katy	00	15	00
October 16, Spent at Yainwath[13], Penrith & Hutton[14] between Oct. 5 & 16. 71. (my wife & I being there, & my Aunt Dudley[15] dying at Yainwath-hall upon Thursday Oct. 5. 71. about six of ye clock in the morning, & being buryed at Barton Church[16] on Saturday Oct. 7. 71.) ye sum of . . .	00	14	00

whom see n. 4, p. 69). As John Dalston was still alive at Acornbank, Christopher his eldest son who married Bridget Fletcher, D. F.'s wife's sister, might be now living at Melkinthorpe.

[1] Witherslack is a chapelry in the extreme south-west of Westmorland on both sides of Whitbarrow Scar. The hall at this time belonged to the Leybournes of Cunswick (for whom see n. 5, p. 37). Dr. John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, left the impropriate rectory of Lazonby in Cumberland, to build and endow a new chapel there. See particulars in Burns and Nicolson, i. 232.

[2] See n. 2, p. 101, and n. 1, p. 189.

[3] See n. 3, p. 141.

[4] See n. 5, p. 3.

[5] See n. 5, p. 4.

[6] See n. 7, p. 235.

[7] See n. 2, p. 407.

[8] The wife, it would seem, of Robert Newman, for whom see n. 2, p. 143.

[9] Richard Blome (d. 1705), a publisher and compiler of some celebrity. This payment may be either for the Geographical Description of the four parts of the World, published 1670, fol., or in 'encouragement' of the publication of his Britannia, published 1673. There is in it a list of 'Benefactors and promoters of this worke whose names, titles, seates, and coates of armes, are entred as they gave their encouragements.' See his life in *D. N. B.*

[10] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 5.

[11] See n. 2, p. 455.

[12] Farandine, said by Littré to be derived from Ferrand name of the inventor c. 1630, a kind of cloth used in the seventeenth century, made partly of silk and partly of wool or hair. (Murray, s. v.)

[13] See n. 7, p. 4.

[14] See n. 2, p. 5.

[15] Her death brought the Dudley papers into the possession of D. F. They form, speaking generally, the oldest part of the Rydal papers.

[16] See n. 6, p. 353.

	£	s.	d.
October 19, Spent with my brother Fletcher[1] Mr Stewardson[2], Will & Harry at Dick Fords[3] as I came from my cosin Girlingtons[4] Comission at Kirkby-Lonsdale[5]	00	01	00
Nov. 25, Paid to old James Cock (besides 40s for Sr Geo. Fletcher) for Mr Ogilbys second volume of his Atlas[6] ye sum̃	02	00	00
Dec. 11, Given to Daniel & Barbara at their Baring-out[7]	00	01	00
It paid Dec. 9. 71 to Mr Ford[8] in part for my son Will. & Henrys Table[8] there at Kendale	06	00	00
Dec. 28, Given to Ambleside Players[9] for acting at Rydale	00	05	00
Jan. 4, Given to ye Pipers[10] at Ambleside . . .	00	01	00
Jan. 6, Paid unto my son Willia̅ wh he had disbursed at Kendale[11] (see ye perticulers in his Book of Accompts) ye sum̃ of	01	00	05
Jan. 8, Given to Will. & Harry for Kendall Schoolmaster 10s & to ye Usher 2s-6d, in all	00	12	06
Jan. 26, It given Jan. 24. 71 at Dalham Tower[12] unto Ann Wilson[13] my God-daughter two Ginnyes, & to ye Grace wife[14] & Nurse there 15s in all	02	15	00
Febr. 2, Sent by Jo. Banckes for Cockpennys[15] to Will 10s, & to Harry 5s, in all	00	15	00
Febr. 10, Paid by J. B. to old James Cocke for ye Binding			

[1] i. e. Sir George Fletcher, his brother-in-law.

[2] The master of the school, for whom see n. 1, p. 216.

[3] The Fords or Forths seem to have been a family of pewterers and braslers in Kendal during the seventeenth century. Richard Forth was alderman and so mentioned in Charles I's charter of 1637, and Lancelot Forth was mayor in 1684 when Charles II granted his charter and again in 1708. This may be a connexion of the Mr. and Mrs. Forth or Ford with whom D. F.'s sons boarded while they were at school.

[4] John Girlington of Thurland Castle in Lancashire, not far from Kirkby Lonsdale, married Margaret daughter of James Duckett of Grayrigg, esq. and sister to Anthony who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dalston of Acornbank. This would in the language of the day make Girlington a cousin, but there were other relationships between Flemings and Duckets. This John Girlington may be the Sir John Girlington, 'a strong malevolent,' who was besieged and taken prisoner in Thurland Castle by Col. Ashton in 1643.

[5] See n. 11, p. 82. [6] See n. 4, p. 215.

[7] See n. 3, p. 200.

[8] Where the master did not take pupils, i.e. boarders, the parents of boys coming from a distance had to provide for their board and lodging.

[9] See n. 16, p. 407.

[10] Perhaps for playing at Rydall. See n. 18, p. 407.

[11] A sample of these accounts kept by William Fleming at school against his father, but of a later date, is CXIV, p. 199.

[12] See n. 3, p. 271.

[13] A daughter of Edward Wilson by his second wife Dorothy daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby and niece of Alice, D. F.'s mother.

[14] See n. 1, p. 425. [15] See n. 4, p. 424.

	£	s.	d.
of ye 2^d volume of Ogilby's Atlas[1] 10^s, collation 1^s, cariage 2^s – 3^d, Cottons Posthuma[2] 2^s 6^d in all (besides 1^li 9^s 9^d paid Sr Geo.[3] & Mrs Graham[4])	00	15	09
1672: Febr. 8, Rec. Jan. 24, 72 of my Brother Fletcher[5] for Poligraphice[6]	00	01	06
1673: June 16, Received May 10, 73 at Hutton-John[7] of my cosin Rich. Hudleston[8] for his brother Joseph H.[9] being for my charges w^h I had disbursed about my brother Alexander's[10] Debt due to me (besides 4^li for my mother[11] & brother Willia̅[12]) See Accompt & perticulers in this booke ye Su̅m of	60	09	00
Jan. 9, Rec. of Mr John Fisher[13] of Stonebanck-green his mothers[14] Legacy ye su̅m of	01	00	00
Mar. 7, Rec. of Jo. Walton ye Kendall carryer[15] (w^h he should have paid to Mr Newman[16]) & w^h I had paid him ye last moneth	11	02	00
1674: Nov. 23, Rec. of Christ. Roberts & his son for this yeares Case-Fishing[17]	00	17	00
Nov. 27, Rec. for ye Case-Fishing for 2 yeares ending Nov. 30. 73	01	08	00
1675: Apr. 15, Given by my Lady Mary Fletcher[18] to her God-son Fletcher Fleming[19] six 20^s in old Gold ye su̅m .	06	15	00
1671: Febr. 17, Paid J B w^h he had disbursed at Kendale Febr. 10. 71 for a syde of veal 4^s – 8^d, a quarter of mutton			

[1] See n. 4, p. 215.

[2] *Cottoni Posthuma*: Divers Choice Pieces of that Renowned Antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Baronet, Preserved from the injury of Time, and Expos'd to public light, for the benefit of Posterity, By J. H. Esq; London, Printed by Francis Leach, for Henry Seile over against St. Dunstans Church in Fleetestreet, 1651. (Sm. 8°. Queen's College Library.) The dedication to Sir Robert Pye is signed James Howell.

[3] See n. 1, p. 5.

[4] See n. 7, p. 443.

[5] Sir George Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.

[6] See Additional Notes.

[7] See n. 7, p. 5.

[8] Fourth and yonngest son of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John and Dorothy daughter of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith, D. F.'s grandfather.

[9] See n. 13, p. 457.

[10] See n. 4, p. 13.

[11] See n. 1, p. 13.

[12] See n. 3, p. 393.

[13] See n. 2, p. 207.

[14] Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Fisher, and daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton Hall, near Garstang, Lancashire, for whom see n. 3, p. 154.

[15] See n. 2, p. 407.

[16] See n. 2, p. 143.

[17] See Appendix B.

[18] See n. 3, p. 358.

[19] '1675, 11 Aprill, The Christening of ffletcher ffleming sonne of Daniell Esquire of Ridell.' (Grasmere Church Register.) The fifteenth child and eleventh son of D. F. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brathwaite of Windermere, and had a son of his own name.

	£	s.	d.
2s – 4d, a pot for charrs 6d[1], wosted yarne 3d, corkes 1s – 3d, wheat-bread 1s – 6d, 2 Horne bookes[2] for George[3] & Michael[4] & an Almanack 6d, spent 6d, Febr. 14. 71 at Ambl.[5] for a syde of veal 3s – 2d, in all	00	14	08
Febr. 20, Given unto Adam Flemings[6] wife for bringing of charrs	00	01	00
Mar. 14, Given this day to ye Boyes in St Marys in Carlile, Dr Tho Smith being this day installed Dean of Carlile[7].	00	01	00
Febr. 24, Paid J B wh he had disbursed at Kendal for a syde of veal 4s, 100 herrings 2s – 8d, an oyntmt 6d, carryage of a pott of charrs[8] to Sr Joseph Williamson at 2d p stone 8s – 4d, halfe a bushel of wheat flour 5s – 2d, sack[9] 5s – 6d, childrens gloves 2s – 6d, wheat-bread 1s, spent 6d, in all .	01	10	02
Mar. 13, It to Mr Berry[10] for getting Joseph Huddleston[11] arrested at New-castle	00	11	00
1672: May 5, Returned last Satturday by Jo. Walton[12] unto my Uncle Newman[13] to pay Sr Joseph Williamson's clerkes for newes[14]	02	10	00
May 24, Paid J. B. wh he had disbursed at Kendal May 15. 72. for a new saddle for Will 11s, a stone of pitch for ye Boat 3s, for Gallingall cubebs[15], Cardimum[16] & Mellilot Flowers[17] of each 3 drams 6d, two Rubing Brushes 2s, spent at Mrs Fords[18] when Will & Harry came home 1s – 2d, in all .	00	17	08
May 24, It paid unto Mrs Ford May 15, 72 for Wills & Harrys Table[19] in full for all now due ye sum of . . .	05	00	00
May 24, It paid to Hester[20] at Flook-barrow[21] for meat for			

[1] See Appendix B. This is perhaps the beginning of the 'Tinne Crusts' of which Williamson later expressed his approbation. See CXVI, p. 202.

[2] See n. 7, p. 418. [3] See n. 11, p. 432.

[4] See n. 7, p. 439. [5] i.e. Ambleside.

[6] See n. 2, p. 400.

[7] Thomas Smith, S. T. P., admitted 4th March, 1671: from this dignity he was made bishop of this see in 1684. (Le Neve and Hardy's *Fasti*, iii. 247.)

[8] See Appendix B. [9] See n. 1, p. 33.

[10] See Additional Notes.

[11] See n. 13, p. 457. [12] See n. 2, p. 407.

[13] See n. 2, p. 143. [14] See n. 3, p. 139, and n. 1, p. 153.

[15], [16], [17] See Additional Notes. [18] See n. 3, p. 460.

[19] See n. 8, p. 460. [20] See Additional Notes.

[21] Flookburgh, on Morecambe Bay, near Cark station on the Furness Railway, so-called from the Flooks or plaice caught in the neighbourhood. The Prior of Cartmel received 1278 from Edward I permission to hold a market there. There is a good deal about it in Stockdale's *Annales Caermoelenses*. The well referred to seems to be 'Holly (Holy) or Cartmel Well, a brackish spring celebrated as a remedy for stone, gout, and cutaneous complaints; the water issues from a projecting rock of lime-stone, called Humphrey Head, and its medicinal qualities occasion a considerable influx of company to Cartmel, Flookborough, Kent's Bank.

	£	s.	d.
Will, Harry, Daniel, Alice, Barbara, a man & a maid from Munday untill Fryday 17s, for Ale there 3s, for Oates 2s, given in ye house 1s, to ye Keeper of ye Well 2s, for a glass broaken there 6d, in all	01	05	06
June 10, Given Will to give Mr Stewardson[1] for himselfe 5s, for Harry 5s, & for Daniel 2s-6d, & to ye Usher for him 2s-6d in all	00	15	00
June 10, Given to Will 2s-6d, to Harry 2s, & to Daniel 1s-6d to keep their pockets withall at school . . .	00	06	00
June 15, Paid Jo. B. wh he had disbursed June 10, 72 for ale when ye children went to Kendal-school	00	01	04
June 27, Spent at Hawkeshead[2] when Mr Richardson[3] & Mr Dan. Rawlinson[4] & I visited ye school in pursuance of ye Bishop of Chester's comission[5]	00	01	00
July 14, Paid Mr Tonge[6] (besides 4li as muster-master) to give ye Earle of Carlisles[7] secretary for my Comission of Lieutenant-Collonell of ye Trainedbandes[8] ye sum of . .	00	10	00
July 17, Given by my wife to Huff-wife[9] ye midwife. .	00	10	00
July 26, Given yesterday to a Fidler at my son James[10] christening	00	00	06
July 27, Given unto Milthorp Cook for 5 dayes[11] . .	01	00	00
July 29, Spent in goeing to Tho. of Dicks in Eskdale[12] to			

and Grange, during the summer months.' (Baines' *Lancashire* (1836), iv. 732.) Sixty-two grains of solid matter obtained by evaporation from a pint of the well water gave 10 grains of sulphate of lime, 2 of sulphate of magnesia, and 49 of muriate of soda. (ib.)

[1] See n. 1, p. 216. [2] See n. 6, p. 432.

[3] See n. 1, p. 18.

[4] For Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and wine-merchant of London, a great benefactor to Hawkshead and its school, see H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, p. 387.

[5] The bishop of Chester was by Queen Elizabeth's patent and Archbishop Sandys' statutes (for which see H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, chapter X) given considerable powers as to the school.

[6] See n. 5, p. 438. [7] See n. 4, p. 151.

[8] For his first appointment to this corps and previous promotion see pp. 404, 438.

[9] Probably a nick-name. Huff was at this time in use for a swaggering, conceited puffed-up person. (See Murray, s. v.)

[10] '25 July, 1672, the chr. of James ffleming son of Daniell ffleming of Ridell esquire.' (Grasmere Church Register.) This was D. F.'s thirteenth child and ninth son. He became a member of Queen's College, as we shall see hereafter, was a captain in the militia and died unmarried.

[11] See n. 1, p. 458.

[12] Eskdale runs up from the sea at Ravenglass to the foot of Scawfell, past Muncaster Castle the seat of the Penningtons and Dalegarth the seat of the Stanleys (for whom see n. 3, p. 309). Dicks may have been one of the inns which even now are among the most important geographical points in Eskdale.

	£	s.	d.
meet Sr Roger Bradshaigh[1] about my cosin Pennington[2] & my niece Lucy's[3] match.	00	01	00
August 12, Given by my wife to Mr Brathwait[4] for churching her	00	05	00
August 14, Given unto Rawlinson a scrivenor[5] . .	00	01	00
August 17, Spent this day in Crosthwait[6] as I came from my Cosin Tho. Leyburne's[7] Funerall, who dyed yesterday and was this day buried at Bethom[8]	00	00	06
August 20, Given at Crook[9] to ye Nurse at Elizabeth my Cosin Philipson's daughters christening[10]	00	02	06
Sept. 14, Delivered J. B. to give Will. Harry & Daniel .	00	05	00
Sept. 30, Spent at Kendall for triming[11] 1s, to Will. Harry & Daniel 3s, & spent 2s-6d, in all	00	06	06
Dec. 7, It paid to Mrs Ford[12] for Will. Harry & Daniel's halfe yeares Table[13] (she being oweing a fourthnights Table for 2 of them)	08	05	00

[1] Sr Roger Bradshagh of the Haghe co. Lancaster, kt., created baronet 1679, died 1684, married 1647 Elizabeth, third daughter of William Pennington of Muncaster. Joseph, her eldest brother, was now dead and Sir Roger may have been guardian or one of the guardians of William, his only son, now the head of the Pennington family.

[2] Possibly William, the youngest brother of Lady Bradshagh, but almost certainly William, son of Joseph, and her nephew, aftewards baronet (cr. 1676), now about 17 years of age. He married, not Lucy Fletcher, but Isabel, elder daughter and heir of John Stapleton, of Warter, co. York, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. (See Foster's *Pedigree of Lord Muncaster*.) The 'cosin' ship was probably through the Huddlestones.

[3] Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir George Fletcher, could not have been more than sixteen years of age at this time. She married eventually, not William Pennington, but Francis Bowes, esq., son of Sir Thomas or Sir Francis Bowes.

[4] See n. 3, p. 458.

[5] This may be either a law-writer (see n. 5, p. 56) or a writing-master, see n. 5, p. 199.

[6] This is not the parish in which the town of Keswick is situated, but a chapelry in Heversham parish about halfway between Beetham and Ambleside.

[7] For the Leyburnes of Cunswick see n. 5, p. 37. Thomas was the second son of John, for whom see p. 420, who by the death of his elder brother William, had become the head of the family. He married Dorothy, sole heir of William Lascelles of Brackenbury, co. York, and was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death.

[8] See n. 15, p. 420. Witherslack in this parish belonged to the Leybornes and this is perhaps the reason why they were buried there and not at Kendal.

[9] A chapelry in Kendal parish, Crook or Thwatterden hall was the seat of the Philipsons, for whom see n. 4, p. 270.

[10] Christopher Philipson's second daughter. She and her coheirs Frances and Clara, sold the estate to Major Pigeon, natural son of King Charles II. The hall is now a farm-house.

[11] See n. 4, p. 455.

[12] See n. 3, p. 460.

[13] See n. 8, p. 460.

	£	s.	d.
Dec. 7, It given to ye maid there	00	01	00
Dec. 16, Given to Will. Hutchinson for a fourthnights teaching of Katy of ye vio.[1]	00	10	00
Dec. 26, Given to Foster ye Bedlamer[2]	00	00	06
Given to Cartmel Players[3]	00	05	00
Jan. 1, Paid Katy w^h she had disbursed at Georges Baring out[4]	00	01	00
Jan. 7, Given ye Fidler for playing this Xtmas . . .	00	05	00
Jan. 10, Given unto Will. to give Mr Stewardson[5] for himselfe 5^s, for Harry 5^s & for Dan 2^s-6^d & to ye Usher for him 2^s-6^d, in all	00	15	00
Given to Will 1^s-6^d, to Harry 1^s, & to Daniel 1^s, in all	00	03	06
Jan. 22, Given at Cockermouth to Dick Murthwait[6] for triming 1^s, for teaching Alice to write 2^s-6^d, to my brother Fletchers[7] man for bringing ye Bottles to Cock[8]. 1^s. Jan. 27 to ye Pipers 2^s, to ye poor 1^s, to my wife 3^s, at Keswick 2^s, in all	00	12	06
Febr. 8, It given in ye house at Dallam Tower[9] Febr. 3. 72. (haveing been at ye Funerall of Alan Bellingham Esqr[10] who dyed Jan. 29, & was buried at Heversham[11] Febr. 1. 72. .	00	04	00
Febr. 10, Given to George for his Cock-penny[12] . .	00	00	06
1673: Apr. 5, Given Will to give Mr Stewardson[13] for himselfe 5^s, for Harry 5^s, & for Daniel 2^s-6^d, & to ye Usher 2^s-6^d	00	15	00
May 9, Sent by ye Schoolmaster to pay Mrs Ford[14] for Will. Harry & Daniel's Table[15] (there being oweing for ye two			

[1] Probably the violin.

[2] A lunatic, especially a Bedlam-beggar, a lunatic discharged, but often only half-cured, who was licensed to beg, wearing as a badge a tin-plate on his left hand or arm, so called from the Hospital of St. Mary in London, incorporated 1547 as a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics. (Murray, s. v.)

[3] See n. 16, p. 407.

[4] See n. 3, p. 200.

[5] See n. 1, p. 216.

[6] See n. 15, p. 402. He seems to have been a handy man, bookbinder, writing-master and barber.

[7] Sir George, see n. 1, p. 5.

[8] Mrs. Fleming seems to have been staying with her mother Lady Fletcher for a while at Cockermouth, while D. F. went backwards and forwards between there and Rydal. This may have been a present of wine from Sir George to his sister.

[9] See n. 3, p. 271.

[10] This is James's father, see n. 1, p. 197. He must have been seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death.

[11] Levens, for which see n. 2, p. 197, the seat at this time of the Bellinghams is in Heversham parish.

[12] See n. 4, p. 424.

[13] See n. 1, p. 216.

[14] See n. 3, p. 460.

[15] See n. 8, p. 460.

	£	s.	d.
former a fourthnight, & Daniels halfe year expireing about ye 10th of June next) ye sum of	08	00	00
1673: May 24, Sent by Rich. Robinson ye Kendal carrier[1] unto M^r Ro. Newman[2] (for changeing of a great Tankerd, buying 6 silver spoons & 2 Forks, & 24 pewther-Plates, also a semmar[3] for my Wife, for paying 50^s for my newes[4], for paying Mr Newman 2^li-6^s-6^d w^h he had disbursed more then I sent him Jan. 18. 72) ye sum of	16	00	00
May 31, Given Will to give Mr Stewardson[5] for himselfe 5^s, for Harry 5^s, for Daniel 2^s-6^d, & to ye Usher 2^s-6^d, in all	00	15	00
Given them	00	05	00
June 5, Given yesterday to John Sibson[6] 1^s-6^d, to my sister Dalston's[7] boy 1^s & this day to a Coniston maid, that came to see Alice[8] & Barbara in ye small pocks[9] . .	00	03	00
June 9, It w^h Ann Aray had given at an Upsitting[10] .	00	02	06
It delivered her when she went to Kendall to wait on Will when he began to be sick of ye smal Pockes[9] . .	00	01	06
June 16, Given June 13. 73. unto Mr Geree's[11] House-Keeper as I came to Kendall from my Lady Preston's Buriall[12] (who dyed at Manor[13] June 6, 73. & was this day buryed at Heversham)[14]	00	01	00

[1] See n. 2, p. 407. [2] See n. 2, p. 143.

[3] See Additional Notes.

[4] See XCIII, p. 180, XCV, p. 181, and n. 1, p. 153.

[5] See n. 1, p. 216. [6] See n. 5, p. 190.

[7] Bridget, third sister of Barbara Fletcher, D. F.'s wife, for whom see n. 9, p. 4.

[8] See n. 11, p. 398.

[9] For Barbara see n. 3, p. 426; for the small-pox see Appendix C, p. 245 of *Letters of Radcliffe and James*. Inoculation had not yet been introduced.

[10] Ann Ayray was in D. F.'s regular employ and received 25^s per annum. Upsitting—perhaps = sitting up, a mode of courtship practised in Cumberland and Westmorland, for which see Dickinson's *Dialect of Cumberland*, ed. Prevost, p. 290.

[11] See Additional Notes.

[12] Mary Molyneux, daughter of Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough in Ireland, married as his second wife Sir Thomas Preston, third baronet of Furness Manor, Preston Patrick, Under Levins, and Heyford. Her monumental inscription is in Nicolson and Burn (i. 197).

[13] Manor is Furness Manor or Dalton Manor, a house built early in the seventeenth century on the site of the ruins of the abbot's apartments at Furness Abbey, by John Preston, father of the first baronet and grandfather of Sir Thomas.

[14] Under Levins is in Heversham parish. Lady Preston was buried in the south aisle of the chancel, which formerly belonged to the Prestons, but now to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower. Edward Wilson, father-in-law of Catherine, D. F.'s eldest daughter, bought Under Levins of William, Viscount Montgomery and afterwards second Marquess of Powis, who had married Mary, eldest daughter and

	£	s.	d.
June 16, Spent at Mrs Forth's where my children were tabled June 14. 73.	00	02	06
June 17, Paid unto my wife wh she had spent & given at Kendall June 14. 73. at Mrs Fords where Will was sick of ye small Pockes[1]	00	04	00
July 28, Given to Harry & Daniel at their goeing to school & sent to Will	00	03	00
October 2, Paid Will. Hutchinson for a weekes Teaching of Katy & Alice	00	05	00
October 4, Given by my wife to her midwife viz. Ann Rigg[2]	00	10	00
October 20, Given this day at Hawkeshead[3] (beeing sworn a Feoffee of that school) unto my cosin Rich. Kirkby's[4] son	00	02	06
October 22, Given unto Ro. Beck Cook for 4 dayes[5] .	01	00	00
October 28, Given by my wife to Mr Brathwait[6] for churching her	00	05	00
Given ye Clark of Gresmere for entering of my sons christening in ye Church-book[7]	00	01	00
Nov. 3, Given by my wife to Dorothy Bankes[8] for keeping her 5 weekes.	01	00	00
Dec. 2, Paid unto James Cock jun̄ Mar. 21 166⅞ ye first paymt towards Mr Pooles Synopsis[9] ye sum̄ of . . .	01	10	00
Dec. 2, It Apr. 23. 70. ye second paymt towards Mr Pooles Synopsis[9]	01	00	00
Dec. 2, It. Jun. 15. 72. ye third payment towards Mr Pooles Synopsis[9]	01	06	09
Dec. 2, It. Nov. 22. 73. ye forth paymt towards Mr Pooles Synopsis[9]	01	03	06

coheir of Sir Thomas Preston. A year after his wife's death, Sir Thomas became a Jesuit, and at his death in 1709 the baronetcy became extinct. The younger daughter Ann married Hugh, second Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

[1] See n. 9, p. 466.

[2] This was on the occasion of the birth of Thomas; for whom see below, n. 7.

[3] See n. 6, p. 432.

[4] For Richard Kirkby see n. 1, p. 9. He had three wives and sons by all of them. Roger the eldest son would now be 24 years of age, Richard the second 16, Greville the fourth 11, and William the third some age between Richard and Greville. Either Richard or William is probably the one here tipped.

[5] Perhaps the Milnthorpe one, see n. 1, p. 458.

[6] See n. 3, p. 458.

[7] This was '1673 October 21 ye Chr. of Thomas ffleming son of Daniell ffleming of Ridell Esquire' (Grasmere Church Register). He was D. F.'s fourteenth child and tenth son. He 'died at the age of four years.' (Nicolson and Burn, i. 172.) See below entry under 1 June, 1677.

[8] Probably a daughter of J. B., 'kept' perhaps for extra service in connexion with the birth of the baby Thomas.

[9] See n. 11, p. 436.

	£	s.	d.
Dec. 2, Paid by my Uncle Newman[1] to Mr Blome[2] for his 2d paymt for his Britannia[3] for Sr Geo. F.[4] Sr Jo. Lowther[5] & myselfe 30s, & for his binding of our 3 Bookes 18s. Disbursed also for makeing of a muff 4s, for a Box & portridge of ye Bookes 2s-6d, post-Letters 6d, carryage of 40s to London 6d, carryage of ye Box to Rydall 5s-4d in all	03	00	10
Dec. 6, Paid by Jo. Bankes unto Mrs Ford[6] for Will. Hen. & Daniels Table[7] being in full of all till this day (shee owing me now 16s) see her Acq.	08	00	00
Dec. 26, Given to Ambleside Players[8]	00	05	00
Dec. 31, Given to my Cosin Willia Fleming[9] when hee brought my Cosin Christ. Philipson's[10] Token[11] to his Godson[12]	00	05	00
Jan. 2, Given Will. Hutchinson for a fourthnights Teaching Katy & Alice[13]	00	10	00
Jan. 10, Given Will to give Mr Stewardson[14] for himselfe 5s, for Harry 5s, & for Daniel 2s-6d, & to ye Usher 2s-6d .	00	15	00
Given them	00	05	00
Paid Will which he had disbursed at Kendall[15] . .	00	07	06
Jan. 12, Given unto Mr Leak[16] ye Dancing-Master as an Entrance for teaching of Katy & Alice to dance, (besides 20s apeice ye moneth) ye sum of.	01	00	00
Febr. 6, Paid Mr Leak[16] ye Dancing-Master for a moneths Teaching of Katy & Alice	02	00	00
Febr. 20, Sent by Jo. Bankes for ye cock-pennies[17] for Will. 10s, for Harry 5s, & for Daniel 5s, in all	01	00	00
Mar. 7, Paid unto Mr Potter[18] for bakeing 2 charr pies[19] (wh I sent to ye Earl of Carlisle) besides 8 dozen of charrs from Coniston, & ye carryage of them which was near 12 stone, ye sum of	02	19	08

[1] See n. 2, p. 143. [2] See n. 9, p. 459.

[3] Britannia; or a Geographical description of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging: and there is added an alphabetical table of the names, titles and seats of the nobility and gentry . . . illustrated with a map of each county of England, *etc.* [also a List of "Benefactors and Promoters of this worke, whose names, titles, seates and coates of armes are entred, as they gave their encouragements."] pp. 464. *T. Roycroft*: *London*, 1673. fol. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[4] See n. 1, p. 5. [5] See n. 2, p. 455. [6] See n. 3, p. 460.

[7] See n. 8, p. 460. [8] See n. 16, p. 407.

[9] This and similar passages suggest that some of the more lowly members of this and other families were poor and perhaps illegitimate relatives of the chief stock.

[10] See n. 4, p. 270. [11] See n. 1, p. 112.

[12] Perhaps Thomas, then D. F.'s latest born, see n. 7, p. 467.

[13] See n. 10, p. 455. [14] See n. 1, p. 216. [15] See n. 12, p. 460.

[16] See Additional Notes. [17] See n. 4, p. 424.

[18] Perhaps William for whom see n. 10, p. 458, or Jo. for whom see next entry.

[19] See Appendix B.

	£	s.	d.
Mar. 7, It. to Jo. Potter[1] for candles w^h ye Children have had at school	00	11	00
Mar. 13, Paid unto my niece Fletcher[2] at Hutton[3] for a pair of danceing shoes for Alice	00	02	00
1674: Mar. 27, Delivered Jo. Banckes to returne by Robinson ye Kendall carrier[4] unto my uncle Newman[5], being 12^li – 10^s – 0^d for things bought by him for my wife & Katy, & 50^s to pay Mr Ball[6] for my newes, in all	15	00	00
Apr. 18, Given Barbara, Geo. & Michael for their Valentines[7]	01	06	00
May 30, Sent by Jo. Banckes to pay Mrs Ford for Will. Harry & Daniels Table[8]	08	00	00
June 17, 18, 19, Spent at Lancaster at ye Generall Rendezvous[9] there with Sr Roger Bradshaigh[10], Collonel Kirkby[11], &c. when I was sworn first a Deputy Lieutenant for that county[12]	00	18	00
It delivered to ye said Collonell to give to ye Earle of Bridgewaters[13] Secretary for my Deputation . . .	01	00	00
June 21, Given to Will. Banckes[14] at his goeing to Westminster school[15]	00	10	00
June 22, Given to my son Will. to give Mr Stewardson[16] for himselfe 5^s, for Harry 5^s & for Daniel 2^s – 6^d to ye Master, & 2^s – 6^d to ye Usher 2^s – 6^d, in all	00	15	00
July 1, 2, 3, Spent at Kendall at ye Bishop of Chesters Primary Visitation[17]	00	11	00

[1] Perhaps the landlord of the ffox in Kendal, for which see n. 2, p. 168, or perhaps one of the household of William the 'chanler' of n. 10, p. 458.

[2] Lucy, for whom see n. 3, p. 464. [3] See n. 2, p. 5.

[4] Richard, see p. 407, entry under 1 Aug. 1661, and n. 6, p. 443.

[5] See n. 2, p. 143. [6] Henry, see n. 1, p. 153.

[7] See n. 8, p. 394. [8] See n. 9, p. 460.

[9] Rendezvous, from the French, render yourselves or repair to a place, is most often used for a place appointed for the assembling of troops or ships, as in Hamlet, IV. iv. 4 'You know the rendezvous'; but occasionally, as perhaps here, for the assembly or meeting itself.

[10] See n. 1, p. 464. [11] Richard, see n. 1, p. 9.

[12] He was already a justice of the peace for Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancashire.

[13] See n. 2, p. 242. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in 1660, of Cheshire and Lancashire in 1670, and of Hertfordshire in 1679.

[14] Probably the 'William Banks sonne of John of Ridall,' whose christening is recorded in the Grasmere Church Register as having taken place Decr. 22, 1657.

[15] He was Captain of his election at Westminster 1675, and elected to Cambridge 1678. Welch doubts whether he is the William Banckes who took his B.A. and M.A. from Pembroke in 1681 and 1685, or the Joseph (should be James) of Trinity, who took B.A. in 1682 and M.A. in 1686. (See Welch's *Westminster Scholars*, pp. 176, 183, 184, 532.)

[16] See n. 1, p. 216.

[17] John Pearson, S.T.P., archdeacon of Surrey and master of Trinity College,

	£	s.	d.
1674: July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Paid to Geo. Holme[1] for trimming my 3 Boyes since their goeing to Kendall School 8s, given in ye house at Dick Duckets[2] 8s, spent there betwixt ye 17th & 21st in all 12s-6d, in ye whol ye sum of . . .	01	08	06
July 23, Given by my wife to ye Grace-wife[3] & Nurse at Crook[4], shee being God-mother to Clara Philipson[5] . .	01	05	00
August 20, Given at Calgarth[6] at ye christening of Will. Philipson[7]	00	01	06
August 25, Given to Mr Holway & his Partner, who are Mr Ogilbys Surveyors of ye Roads[8], to drink at Kendall .	00	05	00
Sept. 25, Given unto Mr Francis Pichot an Italian with a Trump-marin[9]	00	02	06
Oct. 1, Paid unto Rich. Burnyate[10] for a pott of Oxford-Pills[11] 5s, carryage 2s-6d	00	07	06

Cambridge, was consecrated bishop of Chester 9 Feb. 167⅔ and died 16 July, 1686. He was the author of the well-known book on The Creed. His life is in *D. N. B.* His predecessor Wilkins had died 19 Nov. 1672.

[1] See n. 4, p. 455.

[2] Richard Duckett of Gilthwaiterigg, in Staveley and Hugill, in the parish of Kendal (Nicolson and Burn, i. 139), was at this time undersheriff of Westmorland. He is mentioned in n. 1, p. 204, and was a member of the second (1670) commission on Barton School (n. 1, p. 361). Sir G. F. Duckett (*Duchetiana*, p. 27) has a difficulty in determining his relationships, but he almost certainly belonged legitimately or illegitimately to the Grayrigg family, for whom see n. 2, p. 206.

[3] See n. 1, p. 425. [4] See n. 9, p. 464.

[5] The youngest daughter of Christopher Philipson, for whom see n. 4, p. 270. D. F. had been 20 Aug. 1672 at the christening of an elder daughter Elizabeth. See n. 10, p. 464.

[6] The home of the elder branch of the Philipsons, for whom see n. 2, p. 208. It was at one time the residence of Richard Watson, the non-resident bishop of Llandaff.

[7] A son of Robert Philipson, for whom see n. 2, p. 208. William was his sixth and youngest son. Christopher Philipson's grandfather Miles was a younger brother of Robert's great-grandfather Rowland.

[8] They were, it would seem, persons employed by Ogilby in the preparation of his English Atlas, for which see n. 4, p. 215.

[9] There is a description of the Trumpet marine with a picture in Sir John Hawkins' History of Music, iv. 120. It is a sort of monochord played with a bow. The trumpet effect is produced by a little stud of ivory or bone fastened to the left foot of the bridge, which acts upon a square piece of glass placed under it and fastened to the belly.

[10] See n. 6, p. 263.

[11] These are doubtless the stone-pills first brought from Oxford April 6, 1664 (p. 420), and again 11 Aug. 1665 (p. 425). Dr. J. F. Payne kindly writes: 'What the "Stone-Pills" were it is impossible to say; no doubt some secret remedy. Possibly they contained oyster-shells, soap, or some form of alkali, like the celebrated secret remedy of Joanna Stephens; for which parliament in the eighteenth century was induced to pay a large sum. Alkalies have no doubt some efficacy, though not a very powerful one, in that disease.'

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 1, Sent by him to Mr Alan Bellingham[1] to drink .	00	05	00
Oct. 6, Paid Anthony Halls[2] wife for nurseing Thomas[3] .	03	10	00
Oct. 9 & 10, Spent at Kendal Quarter Sessions & given my 3 sons there in all	00	10	06
October 12, Paid unto Mr Leak[4] ye Danceing Master for a moneths teaching of Katy abroad, & a moneths teaching of Her & Alice at home, ye sum of	03	00	00
Given his Boy	00	02	00
October 15, Paid by my Wife to ye Taylors for makeing Geo. & Mich their first Breaches &c 3^s^ & for eggs 4^d^, in all	00	03	04
October 27, Given at Stonebanck-green[5] to my God-son Jo. Fisher[6] in gold	01	03	06
It to ye Grace-wife[7] 5^s^, & to ye Nurse 5^s^, in all . .	00	10	00
October 28, Spent at Mrs Fords[8] in Kendal with my cosin Chr. Philipson[9] & his wife when wee went first to visit Mr James Bellingham[10] & his third wife[11]	00	02	00
Paid then by J. B. unto Mrs Forth for Will. Harry & Daniels Table[12]	03	00	00
Nov. 12, Paid to a Scotch-Pedler for a Bible for Barbara	00	02	06
Nov. 23, Allowed unto Christ. Roberts & his son for 4 dozen of case[13] 3^s^ – 4^d^, paid him in full for an eel net 1^s^ – 6^d^, & given back 2^d^, in all	00	05	00
Dec. 5, Paid by ye School-master[14] to Mrs Ford for ye Childrens Table[12], see her Acq.	05	00	00
Dec. 8, Given to ye children to barr out[15] 1^s^ to a Calgarth[16] boy 6^d^	00	01	06
Dec. 9, Paid for Ballads[17]	00	01	00
Dec. 2, Y^e^ day of ye Buriall of Tho. Brathwait esq.[18]			
Dec. 21, Returned by Brigges[19] ye Carrier unto Mr			

[1] See n. 1, p. 198. He was now at Queen's College, Oxford.

[2] See n. 5, p. 397.

[3] See n. 7, p. 467, and n. 2, p. 439.

[4] See entries above, p. 468, under 12 Jan. and 6 Feb. 167⅔.

[5] In Kendal parish, the home of the Fishers, for whom see n. 3, p. 154.

[6] This must have been a grandson of Nicholas, and a son of the John, for whom see n. 2, p. 207, who by the death of his elder brother Edward had now become head of the family.

[7] See n. 1, p. 425. [8] See n. 3, p. 460.

[9] See n. 4, p. 270. His wife was Mary, daughter of William Hudlestone of Millum Castle, son of the Ferdinand Huddlestone who wrote LXXVI, p. 159, for whom see n. 1, p. 46. [10] See n. 1, p. 197.

[11] See Additional Notes. [12] See n. 8, p. 460.

[13] See Appendix B. This makes the price of case tenpence a dozen, see n. 3, p. 445.

[14] William Baxter, for whom see under 19 Feb. 166⅔, p. 418, and n. 8 there.

[15] See n. 3, p. 200. [16] See n. 6, p. 470.

[17] See n. 9, p. 402. [18] See n. 4, p. 206.

[19] See n. 2, p. 407.

	£	s.	d.
Newman to buy a black Gowne, coloured pettycoat, & Ribbing for Katy, ye sum of	06	00	00
Dec. 21, It two 22s in gold from my wife for Plate to her Crook-God-Daug[1] .			
January 1, Paid unto Mr Bracken[2] for Sr Geo. Fletchers two Ladyes Pictures 3li for 4 Frames 2li a Box & carryage 5s, in all	05	05	00
Given to Crook-Players yesternight[3]	00	06	00
January 8, Paid my son William wh he had disbursed at Kendall[4]	00	18	06
January 9, Given to Will. for Mr Stewardson[5] for himselfe 5s, for Harry 5s for Dan 2s-6d, & to ye Usher for him 2s-6d	00	15	00
Given Will 2s, Harry 1s-6d, & Dan. 1s—in all . .	00	04	06
January 30, Sent by Jo. B. to my son William 10s, Henry (being a Captaine)[6] a broad 20s piece in gold, & Daniel 5s, for Cock-Pennyes[7] to ye Master	01	16	06
Febr. 13, Paid by Jo. B. unto Mrs Forth for my 3 sons Table	03	00	00
Febr. 20, Paid by Jo. B. unto Mrs Forth for my sons Table	01	00	00
Mar. 9, Paid to J. B. wh he had disbursed at Kendall Febr. 20. 74 for a syde of veal 5s, halfe a hundred of Hering 2s, two Tin-charr-pans[8] 5s-6d, a Puding Pan 1s-4d, gloves for my wife 1s, wheatbread 1s, spent 6d, to a poor man 2d, Febr. 23 at Penrith for two Pound of Figgs 10d, a pound of Rice 4d, mustard-seed 1s-4d, spent at ye sealing of Skirwith Lease 1s-2d, Febr. 27 at Kendal for a syde of veal 4s, Bacon 2s-6d, Raysins at 5d pli 2s-6d, currans 2s-6d, carryage of a charr-			

[1] Clara Philipson, see p. 470, entry under date 23 July, 1674, and n. 5 there.

[2] See entries under date 30 Oct. 1665 (p. 426), and 27 Apr. 1667 (p. 432), and notes there.

[3] See n. 16, p. 407, and n. 9, p. 464.

[4] See CXIV, p. 199.

[5] See n. 1, p. 216.

[6] 'One of the regulations for Kendal School was that it should be "free to all boys resident in the parish of Kendal for classics alone, excepting a voluntary payment of a cockpenny as aforetime at Shrovetide." The "Literary Rambler," who contributed a series of papers to the *Kendal Chronicle* in 1812 (when the custom was commonly observed), remarked: "A stranger to the customs of the country will suspect something whimsical in this name, but it has its foundation in reason; for the boys of every school were divided into parties every Shrovetide, headed by their respective captains, whom the master chose from among his pupils. This was probably done in imitation of the Romans, who appointed the *principes pivenum* (?*juvenum*) on certain occasions. These juvenile competitors contended in a match at football, and fought a cock-battle, called the captains' battle, in both which contests the youthful rivals were not more interested than their parents." Though the barbarous sport had disappeared, the payment of a cockpenny survived certainly until the middle of this century.' (Daniel Scott's *Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 242.)

[7] See n. 4, p. 424.

[8] See n. 1, p. 462.

	£	s.	d.
pan to Mr Secretary[1] 4s – 8d, spent 6d, wheat bread 1s, Mar. 1 at H. for mutton 1s, Mar. 2 paid Edwin Newton for Plowworke 1s, Mar. 3 at A. for a Peck of Meal 2s – 11d, an Hen 6d, two Wigions 8d, Cockels 4d, Flookes[2] 3d, given a Fidler 4d, in all	02	04	10
Mar. 18. It for an Almanack	00	00	03
1675: Mar. 27, Spent at Kendall, when wee answered ye Justices in ye Bottom concerning Kendall Quarter Sessions[3]	00	05	06
March 27, Returned by Samuel Briggs[4] unto Mr Newman[5] for himselfe 45s, & for Mr Blome[6] towards his Guillims Heraldry[7] 40s, in all	04	05	00
Apr. 15, Given unto Ann Rigg my late Dear Wifes Midwife	00	10	00

Memorand. My dearly beloved wife was delivered of a Boy[8] ye 3d day of Apr. 75. being Easter-Eve about 3 of ye clock in ye afternoon, who was christened Apr. 11. following, being Low-Sunday, & hee being not yn well in health. It pleased God to call to his mercy my Dear wife upon Tuesday Apr. 13. 75. between 9 & 10 of ye clock in ye forenoon at

[1] See Appendix B. Mr Secretary is of course Williamson.

[2] A local name for plaice on the shores of Morecambe Bay, whence Flookburgh. H. where the mutton was bought must be Hawkshead. A. is Ambleside.

[3] See notes 1 and 2, p. 204. [4] See n. 2, p. 407.

[5] See n. 2, p. 143. [6] See n. 9, p. 459.

[7] A Display of Heraldry: manifesting A more easie access to the Knowledge thereof than hath been hitherto published by any, through the benefit of Method; Whereunto it is now reduced by the Study and Industry of John Guillim, Late Pursuivant at Arms. The fifth Edition much enlarged with great variety of Bearings. To which is added a Treatise of Honour Military and Civil, According to the Laws and Customs of England, collected out of the most Authentick Authors, both Ancient and Modern, by Captain John Logan. Illustrated With variety of Sculptures sutable to the several Subjects; to which is added a Catalogue of the Achievements of the Nobility of England, with divers of the Gentry, for Examples of Bearings. London, Printed by S. Roycroft for R. Blome; and are sold by Francis Tyton, Henry Brome, Thomas Basset, Richard Chiswell, John Wright, and Thomas Sawbridge, MDCLXXIX. (Queen's College Library, fol.) The fourth edition was published also by Blome in 1660. The thirteenth of the 'Atchivements of Esqrs' in the fifth edition is that of The much Honoured Daniel Fleming of Beckermet in Cumberland & of Rydal-hall in Westmoreland Esqr of which family & surname there haue been 21 Lords of ye manor of Beckermet, of which 10 haue been Kts, & all ye rest (that then wedded) haue married ye Daughters of Baronets or Knights.

[8] Fletcher, D. F.'s fifteenth and youngest child, and eleventh son. '1675, 11 Aprill, The Christening of ffletcher ffleming sonne of Daniell Esquire of Ridell.' (Grasmere Church Register.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brathwaite of Windermere; and by her he had issue a son Fletcher, who married Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Herbert of Kendal, and had issue one son Fletcher, and three daughters Agnes, Isabella, and Barbara. (Nicolson and Burn, i. 172.)

	£	s.	d.
Rydal-hall, who was buryed[1] at Gresmere church ye next daye in ye evening, to ye great loss of mee her afflicted Husband, & of fourteen children all liveing[2], whom God preserve.			
1675: Apr. 16, It. Apr. 13. 75. for six quire of paper for folding ye sweetmeats in[3] 1^s-7^d, for my Dearly beloved wifes coffin & clasps 10^s, Apr. 14. 75. paid for Ringing, Gravemakeing & singing before ye Corps[4] 8^s, spent by ye Dolegivers[5] at Ro. Harrisons[6] 3^s-6^d, in all	01	03	01
It given at Gresmere-church Apr. 14. 75. to ye Poor at 4^d a piece ye sum of	30	10	04
Apr. 17, Given unto Mr Jo. Brathwait[7] for preaching of my Dear Wifes Funerall Sermon (upon Prov. 31. 29.[8]) & often visiting her dureing ye time of her sickness & praying by her	02	00	00
Apr. 19, Given unto my Cosin[9] Dorothy Banckes for attending my dear wife dureing her sickness . . .	01	00	00
Apr. 24, Delivered to Will. to give unto Mr Stewardson[10] for himselfe Harry & Daniel	00	15	00
It w^h he had disbursed for Harrys being Captaine[11] 18^s-6^d, & for other things 2^s-9^d, given them 2^s-9^d, in all.	01	04	00
Apr. 27, Paid to ye Taylors for makeing of mourning for mee, & my children	00	11	04
May 10, Paid last Saturday being May 8. by Jo. Banckes unto young James Cocke for ye first part of ye forth volume of Pool's Synopsis Criticorū[12] &c.	00	17	00
May 22, Paid unto ye Dean of Carlile[13] for 20 yards of Hemp-harden[14] at 7^d p yard 11^s-8^d, eight yards at 6^d y^e			

[1] '1675, Aprill 14, Y^e Buriall of Mrs Barbary ffleming wife of Daniell ffleming Esquier of Riddall.' (Grasmere Church Register.)

[2] He omits John, who died before his mother. See p. 425, entry under 6 Aug. 1666.

[3] Brand (*Observations on Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, London, 1813, vol. ii. p. 153, n.) quotes from an early seventeenth-century book: 'So much she hath reserved out of the labours of her life, as will buy some small portion of Diet Bread, Comfits, and Burnt Claret, to welcome in her neighbours now at her departing, of whose cost they never so freely tasted while she was living.'

[4] For the practice of carrying out the dead 'with singing of Psalms and Hymns of Triumph' see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, ii. 172.

[5] Those who gave the distribution mentioned in the next entry. See n. 8, p. 425. As to the practice see Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, ed. Ellis, ii. 191.

[6] See Additional Notes. [7] See n. 3, p. 458.

[8] 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.' For the practice of Funeral Sermons see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, ii. 184.

[9] See n. 8, p. 467. [10] See n. 1, p. 216.

[11] See n. 6, p. 472. [12] See n. 11, p. 436.

[13] Thomas Smith, for whom see n. 5, p. 3, and n. 7, p. 462.

[14] See n. 6, p. 73.

	£	s.	d.
yard 4s, fourteen yards ½ at 7d ye yard 8s–6d, & for Burton upon Antoninus[1] 6s–6d, in all	01	10	08
June 5, Delivered to Will. to give for himselfe, Harry & Daniel to Mr Stewardson[2]	00	15	00
Given them three to keep their purses	00	05	00
June 7, It paid to Mrs Forth June 5. 75. in full for my 3 sons Table see her Acq.	06	00	00
It to Mr Simpson[3] for Hen. Radclif[4] for sweetmeats at my late Dear Wifes Funerall, see Acq.	03	01	00
It to Mrs Foster[5] in full for Apothecary Druggs & for sweetmeats related unto my late dear wife see her Acq .	05	09	06
It given to Mrs Forths maid 1s, for mirab. materials[6] 6d & spent 6d, in all	00	02	00
June 9, 10, 11, Spent at Brough[7] with Sr Geo. Fletcher[8],			

[1] A Commentary on Antoninus his Itinerary, or Journies of the Romane Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain: Wherein The first Foundation of our Cities, Lawes and Government, according to the Roman Policy, are clearly discovered; whence all succeeding Ages have drawn their Originall. The ancient Names of their Garrisons within this Island are restored to the Modern, with their Site, and true distances; Their Military Waies, and Walls; with many Antiquities, Medalls, Inscriptions, and Urnes, are recovered from the ruine of Time. A work very usefull for all Historians, Antiquaries, Philologists, and more particularly for the Student of the Laws. By William Burton Batchelor of Lawes. With a Chorographicall Map of the severall Stations: and Index's to the whole Work. London, Printed by Tho. Roycroft, and are to be sold by Henry Twyford in Vine-Court Middle-Temple, and T. Twyford at the Inner Temple-Gate, 1658. (Queen's College Library, fol.) Burton was of Queen's College (matric. 20 May, 1625).

[2] See n. 1, p. 216. [3] See n. 7, p. 235.

[4], [5] See Additional Notes.

[6] Compare 'a doze of Apothecary things for Mirab 1s,' bought 7 May 1669 (p. 449), and 'for Gallingall cubebs, Cardimum & Mellilot Flowers of each 3 drams 6d' 24 May 1672 (p. 462). Dr. J. F. Payne kindly writes:—'The mysterious Mirab. must mean *Aqua Mirabilis*, a remedy which any one could make for himself if he had the necessary ingredients and apparatus for distilling. The formula is ℞ Caryophyllorum, Galangæ (Gallingale), cubebarum, Macis, Cardamomi, Nuc. Moschat (Nutmeg), Zingiberis ā.a (i. e. ἀνά, of each) drachmam unam, Succi Chelidonii libram dimid., Spiritus vini libram unam, Vini albi libras tres, Infunde viginti quatuor horas et destillentur in M.B. (balneum mariæ) duæ libræ. The drugs mentioned under 24 May, 1672, were ingredients of this water, except Mellilot Flowers. This was a kind of clover still known by the same name.' The Mace, Nutmeg, Ginger would probably be in the storeroom at Rydal Hall, and the Mellilot flowers may have been an addition in the version of the prescription which D. F. used.

[7] Brough under Stainmore, the easternmost parish in Westmorland, through which ran the great road which led from the north-west through the valley of the Tees to Darlington and the south.

[8] See n. 1, p. 5.

	£	s.	d.
Mr Jennison[1] & Mr Bowes[2], when wee made up ye match between him & my neece Lucy Fletcher[3]	00	13	00
1675: June 19, Paid unto William Baxter[4] his wages now due	02	00	00
July 7, Paid for Dr White on ye Saboth[5]	00	01	00
July 17, Spent at Mrs Forths 2^s, given ye maid there 1^s .	00	03	00
Given Will. 1^s-6^d, Harry 1^s & Daniel 1^s, in all . .	00	03	06
July 21, It w^h hee had returned by Sam. Briggs[6] July 17. 75. unto my Uncle Newman[7], viz. 50^s to pay Mr Ball[8] for newes, & 3^li-10^s-0^d towards ye paying for my late dear wifes Epitaphs[9] engraveing in brass, &c in all	06	00	00
It paid for ye carryage thereof	00	01	00
July 26, Paid Will. Hutchinson ye Virginal-master[10] for 2 weekes teaching	00	05	00
Aug. 13, Spent at Hutton[11], Graistock-castle[12], (where was Henry Howard Earl Marshall of England[13], & my Lord			

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] Francis, son of Sir Francis (the Hutton pedigree calls him Sir Thomas) Bowes of Thornton, co. Durham and his third wife Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Robert Delaval of Coupan in Northumberland, was at this time about twenty-seven years of age.

[3] See n. 3, p. 464. [4] See n. 8, p. 418.

[5] A Treatise of the Sabbath-Day, containing a Defence of the Orthodoxall Doctrine of the Church of England, against Sabbatarian-Novelty. By Dr. Fr. White, L. Bishop of Ely. The Second Edition. London, Printed by Richard Badger. 1635. (Queen's College Library, sm. 4°.)

[6] See above entry under 27 March, 1675, and Index; 'hee' is John Banckes.

[7] See n. 2, p. 143. [8] Henry, see n. 1, p. 153.

[9] The epitaph, which is in Latin, is printed at length in Nicolson and Burn (i. 171).

[10] See n. 10, p. 455. The Virginal was a stringed instrument played by means of a keyboard, like the modern pianoforte. It was in form like a box, or desk of wood without legs or supports, and was usually placed upon a table or stand. The strings were of metal, one for each note, and the sound was made by pieces of quill, whalebone, leather, or occasionally elastic metal, attached to slips of wood called 'jacks' which were provided with metal springs. Probably derived from virgæ. It was also called spinet, from the spines or quills with which the string was sounded, and was the precursor of the harpsichord (see n. 11, p. 455), now superseded by the pianoforte. (Stainer and Barrett, s. v.)

[11] See n. 2, p. 5.

[12] Graystock, west of Penrith, came to the Howards, through the Dacres, from the Graystocks by marriage.

[13] Henry Howard, brother of Thomas (1627-77) who was restored 1660 to the dukedom of Norfolk which had been forfeited in 1572, was created 1669 Baron Howard of Castle Rising, and 1672 Earl of Norwich, as also at the latter date Earl Marshal of England. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk in 1677. He gave to the University of Oxford the 'Arundel Marbles' which had been collected in Italy in the reign of James I by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, his grandfather.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Howard his eldest son[1]) Carlile, Rose-Castle[2], Hutton[3], Appleby[4], Acornbank[5], Skirwith[6], Salkeld[7], Hutton[3], Appleby[4], Lother[8] & Hutton[3], between Aug. 13 & Sept. 3. 75. in all	01	02	00

Aug. 13, Memorand. yt Sr Geo. Fletcher was ye Fore-man of two of ye Earle Marshals Juryes, & I was Fore-man of other two Juryes, when hee sued his Tenants of Graistock[9] & Brugh[10] at Carlile-Assizes for a Fine[11]. The first Triall (in which I was foreman) held a long time; but ye rest were verdicts by consent. All were found for my Lord. Hee afterwards presented Sr Geo. with an Horse & Sadle, & mee with a Pendulum Watch[12].

Memorand That Sept. 19. 75. being Sunday, Francis Bowes[13] esq was married to my neece Lucy Fletcher[14] in Hutton Church by ye Dean of Carlile[15].

The sequence of accounts is here interrupted by
A Booke of all my Receipts & Disbursmts
as Sherif of Cumberland[16].

[1] Lord Henry Howard, styled Earl of Arundel after his father's accession to the dukedom 1677, succeeded him as Duke of Norfolk 1684, became a Protestant in 1679, took an active part against James II in 1688, and died of apoplexy 1701.

[2] See n. 4, p. 174.

[3] See n. 2, p. 5.

[4] D. F. was probably here as at Carlisle for the Assizes.

[5] See n. 9, p. 4. [6] See n. 2, p. 2.

[7] Great Salkeld, a parish in Cumberland, on the west side of the river Eden between Lazonby and Edenhall. The rector at this time was Thomas Musgrave, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, for whom see n. 7, p. 231.

[8] The name Lowther is often so pronounced. See n. 7, p. 455.

[9] See n. 12, p. 476.

[10] Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland, near where the Eden runs into the Solway Frith and where the Wall of Hadrian runs down into the sea, a lordship of the Dacres, which came to the Howards with Graystock castle. Here Edward I died.

[11] The Duke of Norfolk at this time was suffering from the effects of an old attack of brain fever, from which he never recovered. The Earl of Norwich, who had not yet succeeded to these lordships, was probably acting on his brother's behalf. The tenants may have been in doubt as to whom to pay, as Charles Howard, Lord Norwich's fourth brother, afterwards wrested from him at law the barony of Graystock. To Burgh the Earl seems to have succeeded without opposition, and he sold it to the Lowthers in 1689.

[12] See Additional Notes. [13] See n. 2, p. 476.

[14] See n. 3, p. 464.

[15] Thomas Smith, for whom see n. 5, p. 3, and n. 7, p. 462.

[16] These accounts occupy 35 pages. They run from the beginning of December, 1660, to the end of November, 1661; but there are some later entries of accounts and adjustments of accounts which had been postponed. As the Account book was now getting full, he uses up with the regular sequence of his accounts three

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 2, Paid Jo. B. wh he had disbursed Oct. 16. unto Jo. Potter[1] for Candles to ye Children at School, See his Acq.	00	09	00
Nov. 9, Given unto Geo. & my other children at home for their barring out this day[2]	00	01	00
Nov. 13, Given unto Jo. Ellis, Will. Nicolson, & Jo. Green slater 3s, & ye Clark 6d, for setting up my late Dear Wifes Monument[3]	00	03	06
Here comes in			
Cumberland Receipts of ye Exchequer-Escheats 1661[4].			
Rec. Jan. 7. 77. of Sr Jo. Lowther[5] in full of my Legacy as Executor to his Grandfather Sr Jo. Lowther Baronett[6] ye sum of	10	00	00
1678: July 18, Rec. of Sr George Fletcher[7] for ye two last volumes of Pooles Synopsis Criticorum[8], ye one being 17s, ye other 26s - 6d in all	02	03	06
Aug. 5, Rec. by Jo. Bancks at Oxford July 23. 78. for my son Wilson's horse, &c.[9]	01	05	00
Oct. 3, Rec. of Mr Jo. Fisher[10] for his Fees as Justice of ye Peace in Westmorland (my son William[11] & Hee beeing sworn this day by mee here at Rydal) ye sum of	03	08	00
1679: Apr. 9, Rec. of my cosin Ro. Brathwait[12] in part of the Legacyes given me & my late Dear Wife by Tho. Br. esq. his brother[13]	06	01	03
1675: December 13, Paid Jo. B. wh he had paid Nov. 27. 75 unto Rich. Washington[14] of Kendall for amending of my			

intervening pages which were left between the sheriff's accounts and the Exchequer-escheats which belong also to 1661.

[1] See n. 1, p. 469. [2] See n. 3, p. 200.

[3] A brass at the east end of Grasmere church, see n. 9, p. 476.

[4] These only occupy a single page, and are mainly what are called Post-Fines.

[5] See n. 8, p. 434. [6] See n. 2, p. 455.

[7] See n. 1, p. 5. [8] See n. 11, p. 436.

[9] This was the horse 'wch Mr Hen rid upon' (p. 247), and which from this seems to have belonged to Mr. Edward Wilson junr of Dallam Tower (for whom see n. 3, p. 271). D. F. paid 02 01 00 to the owner on the 1st November of this year, 'my son Wilson for his horse which my son Henry ridd unto Oxford on.'

[10] See n. 2, p. 207.

[11] D. F.'s eldest son was now twenty-two years of age.

[12] Of Ambleside, see n. 6, p. 206. His second and third brothers, James and John, were probably dead by this time. His father's sister Isabel was D. F.'s paternal grandmother.

[13] See n. 4, p. 206. His burial is mentioned, p. 471, entry under 2 Dec. 1674.

[14] Richard Washington, 'Armerer and Hardwareman,' was admitted freeman of Kendal in 1642. He is mentioned as one of the Aldermen in Charles II's charter to the town 1684, and was mayor in 1685. He was one of the executors of Mr. James Simpson's will in 1697. There was an earlier Richard Washington

	£	s.	d.
late Dear Wifes Epitaph in brass[1] 2s – 6d, for a plait Lock[2] for a new great Chest 9d, Wheat bread 1s, spent 6d, in all .	00	04	09
December 13, It given in ye house at Lowther Dec. 6. 75.	00	06	06
Memorand that Sr Jo. Lowther of Lowther Baronet[3] dyed there Nov. 30, & was buried there Dec. 4. 75. leaveing a very great Reall Estate and a Personal estate of about 80000li to mee & other Executors in trust to go as Lowther shal do. Vid. his will.			
December 13, It. paid to Mrs Ford[4] Dec. 11, 75. in full for my three eldest sons Table[5] for halfe a year now due, see Acq.	09	00	00
December 13, It given to a maid there 1s, spent 6d . .	00	01	06
December 15, Given unto my Lady Fletchers[6] man who brought mee word of my daughter Alices[7] being sick . .	00	02	00
December 16, Given to Ro. Wilkinsons[8] son for triming[9] mee, & cutting of my childrens hair	00	02	06
December 31, Given to the New-Yeares Boyes[10] . .	00	00	06
Jan. 1, Given to Under-Barrow-Players[11]	00	05	00
Jan. 11, Given to Will. 5s, Harry 5s & Dan. 5s to give to Mr Stewardson their master[12]	00	15	00
Jan. 11, It to themselves	00	04	06
Paid Will. which he had disbursed[13]	00	17	00
Jan. 13, Paid unto Harry which he had disbursed . .	00	01	02
Jan. 31, Sent ye Cock-pennyes[14] for Will. 10s, Harry 5s, & for Daniel 5s, in all	01	00	00
Jan. 31, Given to ye Edw. Sawreys daughter for bringing four dozen of charres[15] for Mr Secretary Williamson[16] .	00	00	06

freeman mercer in 1629, and there are other members of the family mentioned in the '*Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall.*'

[1] See n. 9, p. 476, and n. 3, p. 478.

[2] See Additional Notes.

[3] See n. 2, p. 455.

[4] See n. 3, p. 460.

[5] See n. 9, p. 460.

[6] See notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[7] See n. 11, p. 398.

[8] A Robert Wilkinson, glover, was admitted freeman of Kendal 5 Oct. 1641. There were many of the name in Kendal.

[9] See n. 4, p. 455. It perhaps here includes shaving, as it is contrasted with hair-cutting.

[10] For the sort of song sung by these boys see Chambers' *Book of Days*, i. 28, and for the custom as practised at Muncaster in Cumberland, Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i. 570, n.

[11] See n. 16, p. 407. Underbarrow is a chapelry between two and three miles west of Kendal, in which Cunswick, the seat of the Leyburnes, was situated.

[12] See n. 1, p. 216.

[13] For a similar payment of the year before see CXIV, p. 199. The 'stafs,' for the covering of which payment had been made, were probably the poor boy's crutches.

[14] See n. 4, p. 424.

[15] See Appendix B.

[16] See n. 3, p. 139.

	£	s.	d.
Febr. 8, Given at Lowther to Mr Ro. Lowther my Godson[1]	00	05	00
Febr. 21, Given in ye house at Cockermouth, (haveing been there 9 dayes with Sr Geo. F.[2] & his Lady[3] when his mother[4] was dangerously ill) ye sum of	00	10	00
Febr. 21, Paid unto ye Dean of Carlile[5] for Dr Pearson upon ye Creed[6] 5^s, & for Meads works in 3 quartos[7] 15^s, in all	01	00	00
Mar. 23, Given to ye workmen to drink who are imployed about ye raseing of Hawkeshead-School[8]	00	05	00
Apr. 4, Given to Will. Hutchinson for teaching to play[9] .	00	05	00
1676: Apr. 16, Memorand̃ That this day (being Sunday) my Lady Catharine Fletcher[10] (Mother to my late Dear Wife) dyed at Cockermouth about 8 of ye Clock in ye morning, & was buryed there (in ye same Grave wherein ye Lady Barbara Fletcher[11] had been buried) upon ye Tuesday next following being ye 18th day of Aprill Anno Dõi, 1676.			
May 6, Paid at Kendal to Mrs Forth[12] in part, for ye Tableing[13] of Will, Henry & Daniel, ye sum̃ of	07	00	00
Given by my son Williã as a farewell to Mr Stewardson his master[14]	00	10	00

[1] This is Robert, seventh son of the first baronet by his second wife, one of the 'nephews' of p. 285, where see n. 1.

[2] See n. 1, p. 5.

[3] Sir George's second wife, for whom see n. 3, p. 358.

[4] Catherine, Lady Fletcher, now wife to Dr. Thomas Smith, Dean of Carlisle. See notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[5] Thomas Smith, for whom see n. 5, p. 3, and n. 7, p. 462.

[6] An Exposition of the Creed. By John Lord Bishop of Chester. The Fourth Edition, Revised and now more Enlarged. London, Printed by J. M. for John Williams, at the Crown in Cross-Keys-Court in Little-Britain, 1676. (Queen's College Library, folio.) The first edition appeared in quarto in 1659; all the subsequent editions down to 1723 were folios. The latest in which the author made any alterations was the third, 1669. (*D. N. B.*, s. v.)

[7] Joseph Mead or Mede (1586–1638), biblical scholar. His works were first collected 1648, 4to, 2 parts; enlarged edition by John Worthington, folio, 2 vols. (*D. N. B.*, s.v.) The book here bought may have been the first edition of the Works, with one of Mede's later books, all of which seem to have appeared originally in quarto.

[8] Daniel Rawlinson, with whom D. F. visited the school in 1672 (see p. 463 and n. 4 there), is said by Mr. H. S. Cowper (*Hawkshead*, p. 387) to have 'repaired and re-edified the school' in 1675 (cf. ib. p. 504).

[9] See n. 10, p. 455.

[10] See notes 1 and 2, p. 4.

[11] This was Barbara, daughter of Henry Crakenthorp, of Newbiggin in Westmorland, who was married as his second wife to Sir Richard Fletcher, kt., who was father of Sir Henry the first baronet, the husband of Catherine, lady Fletcher, whose burial is here recorded. It seems from this that the dower house of the Fletchers of Hutton was at Cockermouth, whence the family originally came.

[12] See n. 3, p. 460.

[13] See n. 9, p. 460.

[14] See n. 1, p. 216. William Fleming was now nearly twenty years of age, having been born 26 July, 1656.

	£	s.	d.
May 7, Paid ye other day to Harry w^h hee had disbursed	00	01	06
May 27, Given Harry & Dan. to give Mr Stewardson[1] 10^s, & for themselves 2^s 6^d	00	12	00[2]
It. unto Mrs Forth[3] ye last part now due for my three Sons Table[4], being in full of all Demands, ye sum of. .	04	04	00
June 17, Paid Geo. Holme for triming[5] of my 3 sons for 2 yeares last past	00	05	00
June 26, Paid Will. Hutchinson for a moneths teaching of K. A. & Bar.[6]	00	10	00
July 14, 15, Spent at Kendal Quarter Sessions . . .	00	01	06
Given there to Harry & Daniel	00	02	00
July 17, Paid to ye Lancashire Pedlor for a Raysor for Will 2^s, for 2 yards of muslin 6^s, two dozen of Ferreting[7] 7^s, Laces 1^s, black silk 18^d, in all	00	17	06
Aug. 2, Paid Will. Hutchinson ye Musick-Master[8] . .	00	05	00
Aug. 26, Returned from Kendal to Mr Ro. Newman[9] for Mr Yard[10] for my newes ye sum of	02	10	00
Sept. 9, Spent at Kendal with S^r Jo. Otway[11], his Lady[12], Cosin Wilsons[13], &c 2^s - 6^d, given Harry & Daniel 2^s, in all	00	04	06
Sept. 12, Given my son Willia to drink amongst ye Hunters at ye killing of ye Buck	00	05	00
Sept. 26, Given by my daughter Catherine[14] as Godmother unto my Cosin Lancelot Harrisons[15] son & heir 10^s, to ye Nurse 2^s - 6^d, to ye cook 1^s, in all	00	13	06
Given in ye house at Conishead[16] 5^s, & at Ulverston[17] 6^d	00	05	06
Oct. 6, Given unto my son Willia to keep his purse at Kendal sessions	00	05	00

[1] See n. 1, p. 216. [2] Should be 00 12 06.

[3] See n. 3, p. 460. [4] See n. 8, p. 460. [5] See n. 4, p. 455.

[6] i. e. Kate, Alice and Barbara, D. F.'s three eldest daughters.

[7] Ferreting or Ferret, a stout tape most commonly made of cotton, but also of silk; then known as Italian ferret. (Murray, s. v.)

[8] See n. 10, p. 455. [9] See n. 2, p. 143.

[10] See n. 2, p. 181. [11] See n. 1, p. 155.

[12] This was Sir John's second wife, D. F.'s second cousin.

[13] Of Dallam Tower, see n. 3, p. 271. Edward Wilson senior's first wife was a sister of Lady Otway's father.

[14] See n. 3, p. 396.

[15] Perhaps son of the Richard, of Waterhead, Coniston, whose death on 1 July, 1668, is recorded p. 439; for whom see n. 9, p. 433.

[16] Conishead Priory, for which see n. 6, p. 424, was at this time the residence of Myles Dodding, who had married D. F.'s first cousin Margaret, sixth daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby. On his death in 1683 without surviving male offspring, Conishead passed to his daughter Sarah, who had married John Braddyll of Portfield in Lancashire, and so to her descendants.

[17] Ulverston was the parish in which Conishead Priory was situated, and the town was only a mile off.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 7, Paid for being sworne yesterday 1s, given Harry, Dan. & my cosin Stanleys 2 sons[1] 4s, & to ye musick 1s, in all	00	06	00
Oct. 19, It for Ballads[2] 6d, given ye Fidler 6d	00	01	00
Oct. 27, Given unto my son Will. to keep his purse at Kendal when he went thither with his Cosin Cath. Fletcher[3] & his 2 sisters[4]	00	05	00
Nov. 29, Given Will to keep his Purse	00	05	00
Nov. 30, Given at Johnby-hall[5] at ye Xtning of Will. Williams[6]	00	02	00
January, Given Kirkby-Lonsdal Players[7] (besides their Dinner)	00	05	00
January 4, Paid by J. B. Dec. 9 to Mrs Forth[8] in full for Harry & Daniel's Table[9], being halfe a year, ye sum of	05	05	00
January 8, Delivered to Harry & Daniel to give Mr Stewardson[10]	00	10	00
It to keep their owne purses 2s, & wh Harry had disbursed 5s	00	07	00
Jan. 23, Paid Will. Hutchinson ye Musick-Master for a moneth[11]	00	10	00

[1] Probably John and Thomas, the two sons of Edward Stanley of Dalegarth, for whom see n. 3, p. 309. John was at this time about fourteen years of age. These boys were probably now at Kendal at school with Harry and Daniel Fleming. Later, both families patronised Sedbergh. The cousinship was traced from a common ancestor John Fleming, who flourished in Henry VIII's time, and whose daughter Margaret married Thomas Stanley of Dalegarth.

[2] See n. 9, p. 402.

[3] Catharine, second daughter of Sir George Fletcher of Hutton by his first wife Alice daughter of Hugh Hare, Viscount Coleraine. She married Lionel, son of Sir Lionel Vane of Long Newton, co. Durham. Her eldest son George was the ancestor of the present Marquess of Londonderry. Her second son Henry succeeded to Hutton on the death of Thomas Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237, and assumed the surname of Fletcher. He died unmarried and Hutton devolved upon his third brother Walter, whose descendants still hold it.

[4] Namely Catherine, for whom see n. 3, p. 396, and Alice, for whom see n. 11, p. 398.

[5] Johnby was a small demesne and manor in the parish of Graystock. It belonged to the Musgraves of Hayton (for whom see n. 8, p. 134). Through an heiress it came to a Yorkshire Wyvill, who sold it to Mr. William Williams, who came from St. Nicholas in Glamorganshire and was steward at Greystock Castle. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 375.)

[6] The boy did not live; as at his father's death, 12 January, 1679, four daughters were coheirs the eldest of whom was married to Sir Edward Hasel knight, who for her purparty had Johnby; the second to John Winder of Lorton counsellor at law; the third to Mr. Relph of Cockermouth; and the fourth to Dr. Gibbon dean of Carlisle. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 375.)

[7] For Kirkby Lonsdale see n. 11, p. 82, and for the players n. 16, p. 407.

[8] See n. 3, p. 460.

[9] See n. 8, p. 460.

[10] See n. 1, p. 216.

[11] See n. 10, p. 455.

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3, Sent by Jo. B. to Harry & Daniel for their cock-pennys[1]	00	10	00
Feb. 5, Paid Katy which she had disbursed to Alan Fisher[2] for Capons & Eggs 6s-8d, for wheat-bread at Amb. 6d, given at my cosin Jo. Browgham's Christening[3] 2s-6d, in all	00	09	08
Feb. 24, Spent at Kendal when wee first made Votes for Sr Jo. Lowther[4] for a Kt of Parliamt for this County . .	00	01	00
Given for triming of mee 1s, & for Triming my 2 sons 2s-6d, in all	00	03	06
Feb. 27, Spent at Wilsons house at Eamont-bridge[5] when I convicted ye Lowther Dear-stealers[6]	00	00	06
Mar. 17, Given at Kendal to Harry & Daniel . . .	00	02	00
1677: Mar. 28, 29, 30, Spent at Appleby when Sr Jo. Lowther of Lowther was elected Knight for Westmerland[7] .	00	02	00
Apr. 7, Item given Apr. 4. 77 at Hutton to Mrs Sarah for my Valentine[8]	00	05	00
Paid by Jo. Banckes Mar. 24. 76. unto Mr James Cocke jun of Kendal for ye last Part of Mr Poles Synopsis Criticorū[9]	01	06	06
Apr. 15, It for Geo. & Michaels Valentines[8] . . .	00	01	00
Apr. 16, Given unto my daughter Catharine to give to my young Cosin Wilsons[10] man who brought her a Letter & Token[11]	00	05	00
Apr. 17, Paid ye Shoemaker for a Foot-ball[12] & mending of shoes	00	02	00

[1] See n. 4, p. 424.

[2] Not the one of Stonebankgreen. The wheatbread is bought at Ambleside.

[3] This was the fifth son of Henry Brougham of Scales (for whom see n. 3, p. 104), the third by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh. He was commonly called Commissioner Brougham, and bought back Brougham Hall from the grandchildren of James Bird (for whom see n. 3, p. 359). He succeeded to Scales Hall and had other possessions including Distington, which he sold in 1737 to Sir James Lowther, bart., whose family have benefited much by the coal under it. His heirs were four nephews, from the survivor of whom, Henry son of the youngest brother Samuel, the present Lord Brougham is descended.

[4] See n. 8, p. 434. He was now twenty-one years of age.

[5] See n. 8, p. 2.

[6] He had before been consulted as to dealing with Deer-killers, see p. 198, and n. 3 there.

[7] This was his first election. He was re-elected six times, continuing to represent the county till he was made a peer in 1696.

[8] See n. 8, p. 394.

[9] See n. 11, p. 436.

[10] See n. 3, p. 246.

[11] See n. 1, p. 112.

[12] Football was a popular game in the north from an early period. There were 'no rules except those suggested by cunning and skill, while brute force' was of the greatest importance. The Kendal 'Boke of Recorde' contains the order 'That whosoever do play at the football in the street and break any windows shall forfeit . . . the sum of 12d for every time every party, and 3s 4d for every window.'

	£	s.	d.
1677: Apr. 27, Given unto Will. to keep his Pocket .	00	05	00
Given in ye Houses at Kendal, Ingleton, Lowerhall, Calton, Lowerhall, Ingleton, Levens & at Kendal[1]; & spent at those places, when I went along with my nephew Henry Fletcher[2] (& his sister Catherine Fletcher[3]) ye second time a wooing unto my Cosin Catherine Lister[4] (being from home from Apr. 27, until May 12. 77.) in all ye sum̄ of . . .	03	00	06
May 14, Given to Dr Kidson[5] for seeing of my son Thomas[6]	00	10	00
June 1, Given to ye Poor (at 2^d apeice) at ye Funerall (this day) of my son Tho. Fleming[6] at Gresmere-church (where he was buried near unto my Fathers Grave on ye north side thereof close to ye wall, & who dyed yesterday, being Thursday. about 8 of ye clock in ye morning at Rydal-Hall) ye sum̄ of	04	03	08
It paid to ye Minister for attending ye Corps all ye way 5^s, to ye Clark for ye same, & makeing of ye Grave 2^s, to ye Ringers 2^s – 4^d, in all	00	09	04
June 13, Given unto my uncle Kirkby's[7] man & ye Majors[8] man for bringing my little children to, & from Conistone .	00	02	00
June 16, Delivered to Harry & Daniel to give Mr Stewardson[9]	00	10	00

George Smith among other benefactions to Asby School left one shilling annually 'to purchase a football for the scholars.' (*Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland*, pp. 100, 200, 243.)

[1] D. F.'s road on this journey would lie through Kirkby Lonsdale to Ingleton, thence by Settle to Gisburn, where Lower Hall is now called Gisburn Park. From Gisburn the best road to Calton would be by Gledston and Cold Coniston, whence back to Gisburn. Thence the road through Ingleton would lead again to Kirkby Lonsdale, whence their road deviated through Heversham to Levens and so back to Kendal. Gisburn was the parish in which Arnolds Biggin, Westby and Lower Hall, the chief seats of the Listers, were situated. Calton was the home of the Lamberts. John Lambert, son of Cromwell's general who was himself married to a Lister, had married Barbara sister to Thomas Lister, Catherine Lister's father.

[2] See n. 1, p. 237. [3] See n. 3, p. 482.

[4] This was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lister, of Arnolds Biggin in Yorkshire and of Mary daughter of Richard Deane of Ovenden Wood in Yorkshire. She was now about sixteen years of age, and married [illegible] Dec. [illegible], Thomas Yorke, esq., of Richmond, M.P., and died [illegible] Apr. [illegible]. Her cousinship came through her grandmother, who was Catherine daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, Henry Fletcher's great-grandfather, and who married (1) Thomas Lister of Westby (of Queen's College) [illegible] Nov. [illegible], ancestor of the present Lord Ribblesdale, and (2) Sir John Assheton of Whalley Abbey. (*Genealogist*, New Series, [illegible].)

[5] See Additional Notes.

[6] See n. [illegible] p. [illegible]. For the doles see n. 5, p. [illegible].

[7] John for whom see n. 5, p. [illegible] and n. [illegible], p. [illegible].

[8] William Fleming for whom see n. 3, p. [illegible] and n. [illegible], p. [illegible].

[9] See n. 1, p. [illegible].

	£	s.	d.
June 16, Given them to keep their purses 2s, Disbursed at Dalegarth[1] 2s	00	04	00
Paid by J. B. unto Mrs Forth[2] for Harry & Daniel's Table[3] ye last halfe year ye sum of	05	05	00
June 22, Paid unto Rich. Burnyate[4] for a Pot of Oxford-Pills[5] 5s, & given him for bringing of them 2s-6d . .	00	07	06
June 23, Given by Katy[6] unto my Cosin Wilsons[7] man .	00	02	06
June 26, Given Will. when he went to Hutton[8] to ye Horse-Race	00	05	00
June 30, Returned by Edward Briggs[9] ye Kendal Carrier unto my Uncle Newman[10] to buy wedding clothes for my daughter Catherine[6] ye sum of	30	00	00
July 16, Given unto Will. Hutchinson for a fourthnights Teaching[11]	00	05	00
Given unto Mr Braithwait[12] of Gresmere for publishing[13] of my Daughter Catherine 3 Sundayes in that church & for his Certificate	00	02	06
Aug. 3, Spent at Kendal when I went to wait upon Bishop Pearson[14] at his Visitation there	00	01	06
Aug. 12, Delivered my son Willia when he went to Conistone to kill a Buck	00	05	00
Aug. 15, Given unto Mr Moor[15] (beside 5 li given by my brother Wilson[16]) for his Drawing of my Daughter Catherine's[17] Joynture, who was this day (being Wednesday) marryed unto Edw. Wilson jun. Esqr.[18] in Gold . .	02	10	00
It to his man	00	10	00
Aug. 18, Given to Harry & Daniel	00	02	06

[1] See n. 3, p. 309.

[2] See n. 3, p. 460. [3] See n. 9, p. 460.

[4] See n. 6, p. 263. This is the earliest mention of him as successor, probably to his father Peter.

[5] See n. 11, p. 470. [6] See n. 3, p. 396.

[7] See n. 3, p. 246.

[8] See n. 2, p. 5. Racing has for several centuries been a favourite pastime with the people of Cumberland and Westmorland. See *Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland*, pp. 200–3.

[9] See n. 2, p. 407. [10] See n. 2, p. 143.

[11] See n. 10, p. 455. [12] See n. 3, p. 458.

[13] Sc. the banns. [14] See n. 17, p. 469.

[15] Perhaps Roger Moore, who entered Gray's Inn, 7 November 1660, son and heir of James Moore, of Brandsbancke-in-Middleton, in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmorland, gent., and was Recorder of Kendal 1691–5. The family intermarried with the Middletons of Middleton Hall.

[16] See n. 3, p. 271.

[17] See n. 3, p. 396. Mrs. Edward Wilson's Portion was £1000, £100 was paid in small sums to the husband, and £900 by four payments to the father-in-law.

[18] See n. 3, p. 246.

	£	s.	d.
1677: Aug. 20, Given unto my son Willia to keep his purse	00	05	00
Given unto Renny ye Fidler[1] for playing at my Daughters marryage	00	02	06
Sept. 8, Given to my son William at our goeing to ye Assises	00	05	00
Sept. 18, Given my son Willia to keep his Purse at his goeing to Kendal with Mr Robert Bowes[2]	00	05	00
Sept. 20, Paid unto my son Wilson[3] in part of his wifes Portion	10	00	00
Sept. 24, It Sept. 17 given at Hutton[4] for my son Willia .	00	04	00
Sept. 27, Paid my daughter Wilson[5] w^h she had laid downe	00	00	06
Sept. 30, Given my son Willia to keep his Purse at his goeing to Langanby Horse-Rase[6]	00	05	00
October 5, Given to Rich. Burnyate[7] for bringing me 2 letters from Oxford	00	01	00
Item given him to drink with Mr Musgrave[8] & my cosin Lamplugh[9]	00	02	06
It. ye like to drink with Mr Machel[10] & Mr Dixon[11] .	00	02	06
Given at Kendal to Harry & Daniel	00	02	00
October 9, Given at Parson Wilsons[12] christening to ye Grace-wife[13] 2^s - 6^d, nurse 2^s & to a servant man 1^s, in all .	00	05	06
Nov. 20, Given to Jo. Banckes of Workinton[14] (a Traveller) at my Cosin Sands[15] Funeral, who dyed yesterday at her			

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] Robert, son of Sir Francis Bowes of Thornton, co. Durham, knight, and younger brother of Francis, who married Lucy Fletcher, and for whom see n. 2, p. 476.

[3] See n. 3, p. 246. [4] See n. 2, p. 5. [5] See n. 3, p. 396.

[6] Langwathby, or Langanby as it is locally called, five miles north-east of Penrith, on the eastern bank of the Eden, 'the oldest and most famous horse-course of Cumberland and Westmorland.' See *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, xii. 189.

[7] See n. 6, p. 263. [8] See n. 7, p. 231.

[9] Thomas, for whom see n. 1, p. 232. It appears from this that the token was sent to Lamplugh, not by his father but by D. F.

[10] See n. 2, p. 214.

[11] See n. 1, p. 215. It appears from Dixon's letter CXXXV, p. 231, that the two 'tokens' were 'joyn'd' to make one entertainment, Philip Nanson taking his friend Machell's place.

[12] The rector of Windermere, for whom see n. 2, p. 164.

[13] See n. 1, p. 425. [14] See n. 7, p. 149.

[15] Dorothy, daughter of Gawen Brathwaite of Ambleside who was brother of Isabel, D.F.'s paternal grandmother, married to Samuel Sandys of Gray's Inn and of Esthwaite, Lancashire, for whom see n. 3, p. 16. This entry shews that Mr. Joseph Foster is wrong in dating Dorothy Sandys' burial in 1643 and placing it at Hawkshead.

	£	s.	d.
daughter Brookes[1] in Ambleside, & was buryed this day at Gresmer[2]	00	00	06
Dec. 7, Given to ye Children at their Baring out[3] . .	00	01	00
Dec. 8, Given Will to keep his Purse when he went along with S^r. Geo. Fletcher[4] from hence to Hutton[5] . . .	00	10	00
January 12, Delivered to Harry & Daniel to give Mr Stewardson[6]	00	10	00
It w^h Harry had disbursed 4^s, & given them 4^s . .	00	08	00
January 21, Paid more unto my son Wilson[7] in part of his wifes Portion	10	00	00
Given Jan. 18. 77 to Will. to spend at Kendal Quarter sessions 5^s, & spent there my selfe Jan. 18 & 19. 1677 2^s - 6^d, in all	00	07	06
January 22, Paid John Bancks to Mrs Ford[8] Jan. 12. 77. for halfe a years Table[9] for Harry & Daniel, being in full of all demands, ye sum of	05	05	00
January 25. 26, Spent at Kendal 2^s, given Harry & Daniel for their cock-pennys[10] 10^s, and to keep their purses 2^s, in all	00	14	00
January 26, Canvis for Marys Sampler[11]	00	00	03
Febr. 11, Given Geo. Michael, Rich. Roger, & James[12], for cock-pennyes[13]	00	02	06
Lost by Richard as Captaine[14]	00	00	06
Febr. 13, Given unto Will. Hutchinson[15] for six weekes teaching of Musick	00	15	00
Paid him for 2 pair of Branton[16] gloves . . .	00	01	06
Febr. 20, Paid unto my Brother Edward Wilson Esqr[17] his first paym^t of my Daughter Catherine's[18] Portion due Mar. 25,			

[1] Bridget, daughter of Samuel Sandys and Dorothy Brathwaite, baptised 12 Feb. 1649, was married to Christopher Brooks of Ambleside, surgeon.

[2] '1677, November 20 ye burrall of Mrs Dorothy Sands of Amblsid widow.' (Register of Grasmere Church.) I owe this transcript to the kindness of the Rev. J. H. Heywood, Rector.

[3] See n. 3, p. 200.

[4] See n. 1, p. 5.

[5] See n. 2, p. 5.

[6] See n. 1, p. 216.

[7] See n. 3, p. 246.

[8] See n. 3, p. 460.

[9] See n. 9, p. 460.

[10] See n. 4, p. 424.

[11] Mary, for whom see n. 9, p. 426, was now twelve years old. These elaborate devices in worsted work have now gone out of fashion.

[12] These were the five boys now in the charge of William Baxter the schoolmaster at Rydal. William's school-days were over. Henry and Daniel were at Kendal and Fletcher was too young for any schooling.

[13] See n. 4, p. 424.

[14] See n. 6, p. 472.

[15] See n. 10, p. 455.

[16] Perhaps Brampton, a market-town in the north-east of Cumberland. I cannot find that it was ever noted for gloves, though in 1793 out of 1951 inhabitants it had 3 skinners, 2 tanners, 2 curriers and 2 glovers and breeches-makers. (Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i. 130.)

[17] See n. 3, p. 271.

[18] See n. 17, p. 485.

	£	s.	d.
1678—ye sum of 233^li^-06^s^-08^d^ (see ye Bond, & his Acquittance)	233	06	08
Febr. 25, Given unto my son William 5^s^, Febr. 26 Given ye poor at Skirwith[1] 2^s^-6^d^, to ye Boatman at Langwathby[2] 6^d^, given Sr Rich. Musgraves[3] Groome at Ednal[4] 1^s^, Mar. 6. 77. given ye Groome at Lowther[5] 1^s^, & spent at Hutton[6] between Febr. 25, & Mar. 7. 77, 2^s^ in all	00	12	00
Mar. 13. 14. 15. 16, Spent at Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdal[7], & Kendal when I was with S^r^ Jo. Lowther[8] to make votes for his Uncle Richard[9].	00	04	00
Mar. 18, Paid unto my son Wilson[10] more of his wifes Portion.	09	00	00
1678: Apr. 1, Given unto Will. to keep his Purse when he went to Hutton[11] with his brother & sister Wilson[12], &c .	00	10	00
Apr. 2, Given unto my children this Easter-Tuesday for a Tansy[13]	00	00	06
Apr. 6, Given Daniel to keep his Purse 1^s^, & to give Mr Stewardson[14] 5^s^	00	06	00

[1] See n. 2, p. 2.

[2] See n. 6, p. 486. There is now here a good bridge of three arches over the Eden, but it was not built till 1686.

[3] Sir Richard Musgrave, third baronet of Edenhall, succeeded his father Sir Philip, (for whom see n. 5, p. 131) 7 Feb. 167⅞. He was of an infirm constitution, married Margaret, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, and died 27 Dec. 1687. His only son predeceased him, and the baronetcy descended to his younger brother Christopher, for whom see n. 5, p. 28.

[4] Edenhall was on the west side of the Eden, opposite Langwathby.

[5] See n. 7, p. 455.

[6] See n. 2, p. 5.

[7] See n. 11, p. 82.

[8] See n. 8, p. 434.

[9] Richard Lowther, second surviving son of the first baronet, born about 1638, of Maud's Meaburn in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, entered Queen's College, 2 June, 1655, as Upper Commoner, subscribed 7 November. He was a major of militia and M.P. for Appleby 1689-90. On the failure of the descent of his elder brother, the baronetcy devolved on his grandson James, who in 1784 was created Earl of Lonsdale, having in 1755 inherited the estates of his cousin Sir James Lowther fourth and last baronet of Whitehaven and Sockbridge. Richard Lowther was twice married (1) to Mary, daughter of Sir Amos Meredith of Marston in Tamerton Folliott, co. Devon, (2) to Barbara, daughter of Robert Prickett of Wressle Castle, Yorkshire.

[10] See n. 3, p. 246, and n. 17, p. 485.

[11] See n. 2, p. 5.

[12] See n. 3, p. 396.

[13] The Tansy is originally a bitter herb, then used of cakes in which the herb was included, especially suitable at Easter-time in memory of the Passover; then used for the festivity in which these cakes were used, and now equivalent to 'murry-neet' or merry-night, a festivity for the benefit of a public-house. See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Chambers' *Book of Days*, Dickinson's *Dialect of Cumberland*, ed. Prevost.

[14] See n. 1, p. 216.

	£	s.	d.
Apr. 12, Given my son Willia to keep his Purse 5s, & spent at Kendal Quarter Sessions 9s-6d, in all	00	14	06
Apr. 15, Given unto my cosin Brookes[1] for blooding of my son Michael[2]	00	05	00
Apr. 16, Given my son Willia to give at Hutton[3] for himselfe & Alice[4]	00	05	00
Apr. 23, Delivered Harry to give Mr Stewardson[5] 5s, & for himselfe 1s, in all	00	06	00
Paid which he had disbursed	00	03	00
Apr. 25, 26, 27, 28, Spent at Appleby[6] dureing ye Pol betweene Captaine Rich. Lowther[7] & Mr Alan Bellingham[8]	00	02	06
May 17, Paid unto my son Wilson[9] more in part of his wifes Portion	20	00	00
May 26, Given to a Boy yt went to Hutton[3] to acquaint my Lady Mary F.[10] with my daughter Wilsons[11] being brought in bed of son this day, of his being called Edward Wilson, & of his Death this day	00	00	06
June 2, Given unto Cawseys[12] wife who was midwife unto my Daughter Wilson[11]	00	05	00
June 8, Paid by J. B. unto Mrs Forth[13] in full for Harry & Daniels Table[14] for half a year, & for all other demands, 7s abated for Harry absence out of this sum	05	05	00
Given to Daniel & George for ye Master & Usher at Kendal	00	10	00
It to keep their purses	00	02	00
Paid Daniel wh he had disbursed at Kendal, & to give for Geo. Entrance[15]	00	02	00
June 28, Paid unto my son Wilson[9] more of his Portion ye sum of	20	00	00

[1] See n. 1, p. 487.

[2] See n. 7, p. 439. He survived this treatment, became a major of foot, married Dorothy Benson, a Yorkshire gentlewoman, and, dying before his brother George the bishop, left a son William who succeeded his uncle in the baronetcy and whose descendants in two lines now hold the baronetcy and Rydal.

[3] See n. 2, p. 5.

[4] See n. 11, p. 398. Her mother having died, and her elder sister having married, she became her father's housekeeper and never marrying so continued till his death.

[5] See n. 1, p. 216.

[6] This was in the contest for the county. Sir John Lowther and Alan Bellingham were returned. The Burgesses returned for Appleby at the same election were the Hon. Richard Tufton and Anthony Lowther.

[7] See n. 9, p. 488.

[8] See n. 1, p. 198.

[9] See n. 3, p. 246, and n. 17, p. 485.

[10] Fletcher, see n. 3, p. 358.

[11] See n. 3, p. 396.

[12] See Additional Notes.

[13] See n. 3, p. 460.

[14] See n. 8, p. 460.

[15] See n. 8, p. 458.

	£	s.	d.
1678: July 11, Given Will. to keep his Purse when he went with his sister Wilson[1]	00	05	00
July 15, Delivered Jo. Banckes when my son Henry & Hee went towards Oxford[2] ye sum̄ of	15	00	00
Given Harry to keep his Purse	01	00	00
And sent by him for a Token[3] to Mr Tho. Dixon[4] his Tutor a peice of Gold	01	04	00
July 16, Given my son William to keep his purse . .	00	05	00
Given to Daniel & George	00	02	06
July 18, Paid Sr Geo. Fletcher[5] w^h^ he had paid for Livery at Carlile for Jo. Banckes[6] when my cosin Blennerhasset[7] was Sherif A.D. 1677	02	03	06
Paid to Greenwood[8] ye Kendal Carrier for carrying of Harrys Bookes, Bedding &c to Oxford[9] at 3^d^ ye pound .	01	01	00
Aug. 5, Paid Jo. Banckes which he had disbursed in his Oxford-journey with my son Henry over & besides ye 15^li^ delivered him July 15. 1678. as appears by his Note of Particulars[10], ye sum̄ of	04	00	07
Aug. 18, Given my mothers man for comeing to see Roger[11]	00	00	06
Aug. 19, Given unto my Cosin Brooks[12] for setting of Rogers Arme y^t^ was broak Aug. 10. 1678	00	10	00
Aug. 26, Spent at Kendal at Mr Alan Pricket's[13] (ye Recorders) Funeral 3^s^-6^d^, given my Barber 1^s^, given Daniel & Geo. 1^s^-6^d^, in all	00	06	00
Aug. 28, Given to a Poor-Man at Kendal being at Mr Will. Potters[14] Funeral	00	00	06
Aug. 30, Given more to my Cosin Brooks[12] for Rogers Arme	00	05	00
Sept. 5, Paid unto Will. Hutchinson[15] for teaching Alice, Barbara, & Mary six weeks upon ye Virginals[16] . . .	00	15	00

[1] See n. 3. p. 396.
[2] See CXLII and CXLIII, pp. 246, 247.
[3] See n. 1, p. 112.
[4] See n. 1, p. 215, also compare CXLIV, p. 256.
[5] See n. 1, p. 5.
[6] D. F. must have lent J. B. to his cousin. He had kept most of D. F.'s accounts for him when he was sheriff 1660–1, see p. 477.
[7] See n. 6, p. 176. He was sheriff for two years from 1678 to 1680.
[8] Carrier from Kendal to London, see n. 4. p. 241.
[9] CXLIV is the list of the things so carried. Greenwood only carried them as far as Northampton whence Hickman carried them to Oxford, see p. 256.
[10] CXLIII is the Note of Particulars. See n. 5. p. 256 for the calculations determining this to be the right sum payable to John Banckes.
[11] See n. 7, p. 457. He would now be seven years old.
[12] See n. 1. p. 487.
[13] See n. 3. p. 40, and n. 4. p. 207.
[14] See n. 10, p. 458.
[15] See n. 10, p. 455.
[16] See n. 10, p. 476.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 9, Given unto my son Willia̅ when he went to Levens[1] & Park-house[2]	00	10	00
Sept. 18, Given unto Fox[3] a poor Schollar as I went to Mrs Mary Bellinghams[4] Funeral, who was buryed this day at Heversham[5] Church	00	01	00
Sept. 23, Spent at Kendal at Mr Guy's[6] Feast . . .	00	02	06
Oct. 1, Sent unto Sr Geo. Fletcher[7], to be paid unto Sr Jo. Lowther of Sockbridge[8], which he had disbursed for Fees at London for my Son William Fleming & Mr Jo. Fisher's[9] being Justices of ye Peace in Westmorland, ye sum̄ of . . .	06	16	00
Oct. 4, Delivered unto Rich. Burnyate[10] to pay unto Mr Tho. Dixon[11] 10li for ye use of my Son Henry, & 5s to be spent, 15s to my Son Henry, & 2s for Carryage, in all	11	02	00
Oct. 11, Delivered to my son Willia̅ at his goeing to ye first Quarter sessions after his being Justice of ye Peace in Westmerla̅	00	10	00

[1] See n. 2, p. 197.

[2] 'A house in the park belonging to Thirland castle nigh Tunstal in Lancashire' belonging to the Wilson family. Edward Wilson, Catherine Fleming's husband, lived there during the life time of his father. (Nicolson and Burn, i. 227.)

[3] '13 July, 1461, Dionysius Burnell et Johannes Brown, pauperes Scholares de aula "Aristotelis," habuerunt literas testimoniales sub sigillo officii ad petendum eleemosynam.' (Anstey's *Munimenta Academica*, ii. 684.) The Laudian statutes do not provide for such testimonials, yet the practice went on.

[4] This may be Mr. James Bellingham's third wife whom D. F. visited 28 Oct. 1674. See p. 471.

[5] Heversham in the south-west of Westmorland is the parish in which Levens is situated. The school there owes much to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower.

[6] William, son of Henry Guy, was apprenticed to Milo Dawson, mercer, in 1611, was one of the twenty-four assistants of the town of Kendal, and Chamberlain 1627, was Alderman 1633, included as such in Charles I's charter 1637, turned out by order of the Parliament 1650, was Mayor 1643, again 1662, and again 1677. It is towards the end of his mayoralty that he gives or has given to him a feast to which D. F. goes. He must have been nearly 80 years of age.

[7] See n. 1, p. 5.

[8] Sir John Lowther, second baronet of Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, and of Sockbridge, co. Westmorland, was son of Christopher next brother to Sir John Lowther, first baronet of Lowther. The father had married Frances the heir of Christopher Lancaster of Sockbridge, and died when John was under two years old. He was of Balliol College (matric. 29 Oct. 1657), and M.P. for Cumberland in nine parliaments between 1665 and 1700. His wife was Jane daughter of Woolley Leigh, of Addington, co. Surrey. His line terminated on the death of his younger son James, the fourth baronet of Whitehaven, when his fortune said to be £2,000,000 devolved on his cousin, Sir James of Lowther, who was afterwards created Earl of Lonsdale.

[9] See n. 2, p. 207.

[10] See n. 6, p. 263.

[11] See n. 1, p. 215. Dixon's acknowledgment is in CLI, p. 264. Henry's in CL, p. 263.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 23, Sent by James Dixon[1] to be spent at Oxford .	00	02	06
Oct. 24, Sent by Mr Jo. Fisher[2] to be spent at Oxford .	00	02	06
Oct. 28, Delivered unto James Dixon[1] to pay unto my Uncle Newman[3] for Mr Yard[4] for my newes ye last year .	02	10	00
Novem. 1, Paid unto my son Wilson[5] for his horse which my son Henry ridd unto Oxford[6] on ye sum̄ of . . .	02	01	00
It paid him ye last part of his wifes Portion y^t is due unto him, ye sum̄ of	30	00	00
Novem. 11, Given my son Willia when he went to Hutton[7]	00	10	00
Novem. 21, Given Dick Burnyate[8] for bringing from Oxford 4 Letters & a little Book[9]	00	02	00
Dec. 2, Given at Hutton[7] to Will 5^s, to Alice 1^s . .	00	06	00
Dec. 10, Given to my children at their Baring out[10] .	00	02	00
Dec. 19, Given unto Sr Georges[11] Boy 1^s, Given Will. to keep his Purse 10^s, paid for a pair[12] of Bitts 2^s – 6^d, in all .	00	13	06
Dec. 26, Given to ye Re-Building of St Pauls Church in London[13]	00	05	00
Jan. 2, Paid unto Will. Baxter[14] his two yeares wages due Nov. 1. 78.	04	00	00
Jan. 11, Paid my son Daniel which he had disbursed for himselfe & George at Kendal school[15]	00	11	00
Given to him 1^s – 6^d, & to Geo. 1^s	00	02	06

[1] He is mentioned as 'Mr Dixon brother,' p. 263, and 'my broth^r James,' p. 264. He is perhaps the James Dixon to whom payment is made 13 Jan. 1678 'for 3 pair of hose and for dying.' He may be the James Dixon, Weaver, sworn in as freeman of Kendal 1675 (*Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, p. 79), but the name was a common one.

[2] See n. 2, p. 207. This gives us another name of the 'soe many of my country men' whom Henry Fleming mentions (CLII, p. 266) as being in Oxford in the November of this year.

[3] See n. 2, p. 143.

[4] See n. 2, p. 181.

[5] See n. 3, p. 306.

[6] See p. 247, from which it appears that D. F. gave Wilson 16^s more than J. B. received for it.

[7] See n. 2, p. 5.

[8] See n. 6, p. 263.

[9] Two of the letters are certainly CL, and CLI.

[10] See n. 3, p. 200.

[11] Fletcher, see n. 1, p. 5.

[12] See n. 1, p. 248.

[13] The king's commission for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral was issued 12 Nov. 1673. Among other things it authorised 'public collections throughout our realm of England and dominion of Wales.' On Aug. 18, 1678, Collections in the Diocese of Chester were reported to have brought in £100. Of the three quarters of a million expended however all but under seventy thousand pounds was raised by an imposition on coals which lasted down to 1716. (See Ellis's edition of Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, pp. 138, 151, 170.)

[14] See n. 8, p. 418.

[15] For a specimen of these accounts, belonging to the next year, see CLXXVIII, p. 368.

	£	s.	d.
Delivered him to give ye Schoolmaster for himselfe 5^s, for Geo. 2^s-6^d, & to ye Usher for Geo. 2^s-6^d . . .	00	10	00
Paid by Jo. Banckes to Mrs Forth[1] for Daniel & Georges Table[2] until this day	05	05	00
Delivered to Mr Simpson[3] to pay Mr Tho. Dixon[4] at Oxford for my son Henry	05	00	00
It. for Harrys one[5] Purse	00	10	00
Given unto Mrs Forths maide	00	01	00
Jan. 13, to James Dixon[6] for 3 pair of hose & for dying[7].	00	08	04
Given by Alice[8] Jan. 7 to our Xtmas-Fidlers[9] . .	00	05	00
Jan. 17. 18. 19, Spent at Kendal Quarter Sessions 5^s 6^d, & given Will there 5^s	00	10	06
Febr. 15, Given my son Willia̅ to keep his Purse when wee went to ye Elections in Cumberland	00	10	00
Febr. 22, Sent to Daniel & George for their Cock-pennyes[10]	00	10	00
March 3, Delivered Will. to keep his Purse . . .	00	05	00
March 4, Given unto Michael, Rich. Roger (a Captaine)[11] & James for their Cock-pennyes[10]	00	02	00
1679: March 25, Paid unto Edward Wilson sen̅ Esq.[12] in part of my Daughter Catherines[13] Portion (being all that is now due) ye sum̅ of	333	06	08
March 27, Given Will. Hutchinson[14] for six weekes teaching	00	15	00
March 28. 29, Given Daniel & George 1^s-6^d, Spent at Kendal 3^s-6^d, in all	00	05	00
Apr. 6, Given unto my son Wilson's[15] man, who brought me word y^t my Daughter Catherine[16] was yesternight delivered of a son	00	02	06
Apr. 10, Given my son Will. to keep his Purse when he went to Park-House[17]	00	05	00
Delivered unto Rich. Burnyate[18] to pay unto Mr Tho. Dixon[19] for my son Henry 5^li, to pay unto my son Henry 15^s, & to his Tutor to drink 5^s, in all	06	00	00

[1] See n. 3, p. 460. [2] See n. 9, p. 460.
[3] See n. 7, p. 235.
[4] See n. 1, p. 215. Dixon's acknowledgments are in CLVIII, p. 275, and CLXIII, p. 289.
[5] i. e. own. Henry's acknowledgment is in CLVII, p. 274.
[6] See n. 1, p. 492. [7] i. e. dyeing.
[8] See n. 4, p. 489.
[9] The fiddlers seem to have ousted the pipers, for whom see n. 18, p. 407.
[10] See n. 4, p. 424. [11] See n. 6, p. 472.
[12] See n. 3, p. 271. [13] See n. 17, p. 485.
[14] See n. 10, p. 455. [15] See n. 3, p. 246.
[16] See n. 3, p. 396. [17] See n. 2, p. 491.
[18] See n. 6, p. 263.
[19] See n. 1, p. 215. Dixon's acknowledgments are in CLXII, p. 284, and CLXIII, p. 289; Henry's in CLXIV, p. 289.

	£	s.	d.
Apr. 16, Paid for 7 Ballads[1] to my children . . .	00	00	03
Oct. 22, Rec. of Roger Park & Jo. Dixon for ye Case-Fishing[2] of Braythey due Nov. 11. 1679	00	18	00
Dec. 13, Received heretofore of my brother Fletcher[3], Collonel Lamplugh[4], & Mr Sadler[5] for 3 mapps & carryage 5^s-6^d apeice, ye sum of	00	16	06
Feb. 12, Rec. of Tho. Roberts & his Father in full for ye Case-Fishing[2] due before Nov. 11. 78 (besides Case, &c had of them)	02	01	00
Feb. 14, Given by my Uncle Jo. Kirkby[6] to my son Fletcher[7] his Godson to buy Bookes withall . . .	00	10	00
1680: Nov. 4, Rec. of Roger Park & Jo. Dixon for my Case-Fishing[2] now due	00	18	00
1679: Apr. 21, It to pay for Wills Valentine[8] things 24^s & for Fring for his Pistols 12^s-6^d in all	01	16	06
Apr. 23, Given this day unto my Grand-son & God-son Edward Wilson[9] four Ginnyes, & to ye Gracewife[10] & nurse 20^s	05	00	00
Apr. 30, Delivered Will to keep his Purse at Milthorp-Fair[11]	00	10	00
May 2 & 3, Spent at Kendal Quarter Sessions for triming[12] 1^s, given Daniel & Geo. 1^s-6^d, spent 8^s, in all . . .	00	10	06
May 9, Paid to ye Rydal-Shoe-Maker for a Foot-bal[13] & other work	00	04	00
May 17, Given Will to keep his Purse	00	05	00
May 23, Delivered unto Will. at Hutton[14] to keep his Purse	00	05	00
May 31, Paid unto Mrs Forth[15] for Daniel & Georges Table[16] untill this day, & in full of all other demands . . .	05	05	00
Given ye Maid there	00	01	00

[1] See n. 9, p. 402.
[2] See Appendix B.
[3] Sir George, for whom see n. 1, p. 5.
[4] See n. 9, p. 5.
[5] John Sadler was head-master of Hawkshead School from August, 1672, to 1691. D. F. seems to have put his sons George, Michael, Richard and Roger under him in 1681, where they remained till 1685, when George and Richard went to Sedbergh.
[6] See n. 5, p. 4.
[7] See n. 8, p. 473.
[8] See n. 8, p. 394.
[9] He was now the third of the name in direct descent. He died before his father.
[10] See n. 1, p. 425.
[11] See n. 16, p. 456. A Fair was at this time held here on old May-day for sheep and horses. It was of ancient institution and was proclaimed by the steward of the lord of the manor and a procession of gentlemen.
[12] See n. 4, p. 455.
[13] See n. 12, p. 483.
[14] See n. 2, p. 5.
[15] See n. 3, p. 460.
[16] See n. 8, p. 460.

	£	s.	d.
June 10, Given my children to spend at Borwicks [1] as they went to Coniston	00	00	06
June 13, Given unto Will when he went to Winder-moor [2]	00	07	06
June 18, Given unto my Lord Morpeth's [3] Footman who brought mee orders for raising ye Trainbands of Westmerland upon ye Scots Rebellion [4]	00	02	00
Given unto my Uncle Kirkby's [5] man who came with my children home	00	02	00
June 23, Given unto Daniel for ye schoolmaster for himselfe 5^s, for George 2^s 6^d, to ye Usher for George 2^s-6^d, in all	00	10	00
Paid unto Daniel which he had disbursed [6]	00	05	06
Given unto him 1^s-6^d, & to Geo. 1^s, in all	00	02	06
Spent at ye Round-Table [7] when wee Rendezvoused [8] there, in order unto ye march of three Westmerland Companyes of Foot unto Carlile, upon ye Rebelling of ye Scotts [4]	00	01	00
July 4, Given unto my God-son at Scales [9]	00	05	00
July 5, Delivered to Will, to keep his purse	00	05	00

[1] See n. 3, p. 439. [2] i. e. Windermere.

[3] Edward Howard, eldest son of Charles first Earl of Carlisle (for whom see n. 4, p. 151), born about 1646, M.P. for Morpeth 1660–79 and again in 1679, Joint Lord Lieutenant with his father of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland 3 Dec. 1668 to 24 Feb. 1685, Deputy Governor of Carlisle Castle 1678, M.P. co. Cumberland 1679–81, for Carlisle 1681, succeeded his father as second Earl of Carlisle 1685, Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland 1689, married 1668 Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Berkeley, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, Hants, and died 23 Apr. 1692.

[4] The Covenanters in the west of Scotland had shown a disposition to take up arms. To bridle them, large bodies of Highlanders were placed at free quarters among them. These were soon withdrawn, but the country was continued under martial law. Archbishop Sharp had been murdered in May (see n. 6, p. 287). The assassins retired towards Glasgow, and reinforced appeared in arms at Rutherglen and defeated a small body of cavalry under Claverhouse at Drumclog, June 1. The Duke of Monmouth defeated them at Bothwell-bridge June 22. See n. 2, p. 291, and n. 6, p. 319.

[5] See n. 5, p. 4.

[6] Compare the account CLXXVIII, p. 308.

[7] For Arthur's Round Table near Eamont-Bridge about a mile from Penrith, see *Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Transactions*, vi. 444, and Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i. 308. It is in Westmorland in Barton Parish.

[8] See n. 9, p. 469.

[9] Henry Brougham, second son of Henry 'Cosin Henry Browham,' for whom see n. 3, p. 104, was born at Scales in Cumberland, baptised 2 March, 1665, and so was now fourteen years of age; he entered Queen's College as Batler 8 July, 1681, matriculating the 18th of the same month. He proceeded B.A. 18 March, 168⅔, M.A. 15 June, 1689, and was tabarder and fellow of the College. He was collated to the prebend of Asgarby in the cathedral church of Lincoln, died in College 29 March, 1698, and was buried in the old College Chapel.

	£	s.	d.
1679: July 16, Paid to Henry Mathews[1] for 2 Bibles 9s, for 2 combs for Alice[2] 2s - 6d, in all	00	11	06
July 17, Delivered unto Rich. Burnyate[3] to pay unto Mr Tho. Dixon[4] for ye use of my son Henry 5li, to pay unto my son Henry 15s, & to his Tutor to drink 5s, in all . . .	06	00	00
Paid him for ye carryage of ye 6li Apr. 10. 79 . .	00	02	00
Aug. 4, Spent by Will and his Boy at Cartmel-well[5] Aug. 3. 79 for 6 ordinaryes for himself 3s, for his Boy 2s, two Horses 4 nights 2s - 8d, oates 8d, given ye Osteler & 2 maids 1s 6d, to ye Wel-keeper 1s, for Alam[6] & a bottle 5d, spent ye - 1d in all	00	14	04
Aug. 9, Returned by ye carrier unto my Uncle Newman[7], viz. for a sword, belt, & Letters 2li, for my Newes 50s, & for a Buff-belt & Corkes to Jo. Baxter[8] 10s, in all . . .	05	00	00
Given to ye Post 1s, for Will's Dinner & mine 4s, given Daniel & George 2s, & given a poor woman 6d, in all .	00	07	06
Aug. 11, Given to my son William to keep his Purse when wee did go unto Workington[9]	00	10	00
Aug. 23, Given when I was God-Father unto my Cosin Jo. Browhams[10] son & heir, to my Godson a 20s piece of gold, & to ye Gracewife[11] 5s; (He was called Daniel, & my Cosin Henry Browham[12] & my cosin Philipson's wife of Crook[13] were my Partners; but she haveing gott a Fall was represented by Major Northcoats[14] wife)	01	07	06
Sept. 11, Given my son William when he went to Coningston to kill a Buck there	00	05	00
Sept. 18, Sent by Will. Dawson[15] to pay James Cock jun[16] for 10 yards of Linncloth for 3 shirts for my son Henry at 14d. ob ye yard	00	12	11

[1] Upsilon. [2] See n. 4, p. 480. [3] See n. 6, p. 263.

[4] See n. 1, p. 213. Dixon's acknowledgments are in CLXIX, p. 296, and Henry's in CLXII, p. 494.

[5] See n. 21, p. 60. [6] We recognize it better if spelt alum.

[7] See n. 8, p. 148. [8] See Additional Notes.

[9] See n. [illegible] This was probably a visit to the Curwens, with whom D. F. was [illegible] through the Dalstons. The head of the family at this time was [illegible] See F. Curwen's Curwen Pedigree, pp. 53, 54.

[10] See n. [illegible] He was the eldest son of Thomas Brougham, for whom see n. [illegible]

[11] See n. [illegible] [12] See n. 5, p. 320.

[13] She was [illegible] Dorothy Dunbar, sister and daughter of Samuel Dunbar of Crook grange in Lancashire. Vernon and Jum. [illegible] For her [illegible]

[14] See Additional Notes.

[15] William Dawson appears in the list of D. F.'s servants in the Great Account Book. He might [illegible] as steward, [illegible] a Whitsuntide and Bartlemas [illegible]

[16] See n. [illegible]

	£	s.	d.
It for a pair of Yarne stockings[1] for Harry	00	01	10
Given unto my son Williā when he & Alice went to Park-House[2]	00	10	00
Oct. 4, Paid unto Will. Hutchinson[3] for teaching my Daughters	00	05	00
Oct. 15, Given there to Henry Browham[4] my Godson .	00	02	06
Oct. 17, Given unto my Son Williā for telling over a Bagg of money	00	01	00
Oct. 10, Delivered to Will. when he went to ye Sessions .	00	10	00
Oct. 21, It for wheat bread when my Cosin Collingwood[5] was here	00	01	00
Oct. 30, Given my son Will. when he went to Hutton[6] .	00	10	00
Nov. 7, Given unto Geo. Holme a Runing Preacher[7] .	00	00	06
Nov. 8, Paid at Kendal for triming[8] of mee 1^s, given Dan. & Geo. 2^s	00	03	00
Nov. 15, Sent to Mr James Simpson[9] (by David Harrison)[10] to send by Bateman[11] ye Oxford-Carrier unto my son Henry's Tutor[12] for Harrys use, ye sum̄ of	05	00	00
Nov. 30, Given in ye House at Conishead[13], being at ye Funeral of my Cosin Miles Dodding's Mother[14], who dyed there Nov. 26, & was buryed at Ulverston[15] Nov. 29. 1679 .	00	04	06
Dec. 2, Given unto my Daughter Wilson[16] 20^s, & to Mary[17] 5^s	01	05	00
Given unto ye Majors[18] man for carrying of Mary .	00	01	00
Dec. 10, Given to ye Servants at Hutton[19] (being there from Dec. 2. til Dec. 10. inclusively, & giveing there ye Oaths			

[1] See Additional Notes.

[2] See n. 2, p. 491.

[3] See n. 10, p. 455.

[4] See n. 9, p. 495. 'There' in the entry is at Penrith.

[5] See n. 9, p. 10.

[6] See n. 2, p. 5.

[7] See Additional Notes.

[8] See n. 4, p. 455.

[9] See n. 7, p. 235.

[10] Perhaps the father of the scrofulous boy mentioned n. 3, p. 453.

[11] Allan, see n. 8, p. 290. This entry proves the correctness of the conjecture there.

[12] Thomas Dixon, see n. 1, p. 215. His acknowledgment is in CLXXV, p. 304.

[13] See n. 6, p. 424.

[14] Sarah, daughter of Rowland Backhouse, alderman of London, was married to George Dodding, son of Miles, and father of 'my Cosin Miles,' so called as husband of Margaret, daughter of Roger Kirkby, D. F.'s mother's brother.

[15] '1679 November 29 Sarah ye wife of George Dodding Esquire.' (*Register of Ulverstone Parish Church*, ed. Bardsley and Ayre, p. 168.)

[16] Catherine, for whom see n. 3, p. 396.

[17] See n. 9, p. 426. She was now thirteen years of age.

[18] William, D. F.'s third brother, see n. 7, p. 420. The man's name seems to have been Robert, see entry under 6 Jan. 16$\frac{79}{80}$.

[19] See n. 2, p. 5.

	£	s.	d.
together with Jo. Aglionby[1] & Robert Carleton[2] Esq^rs unto Sr Geo. Fletcher[3] Baronet as High-Sheriff of Cumberland Dec. 3. 79.) ye sum of	00	08	00
1679: Dec. 11, Given to Will. to keep his Purse at Kendal	00	05	00
Paid unto Dick Burnyate[4] for 6^d returned by him unto Oxford[5] July 17. 79. & for Letters	00	03	00
Dec. 12, Given ye children at their baring forth[6] . .	00	02	06
Dec. 13, Sent by Jack[7] unto Mr Simpson[8] at Kendal to returne by Tho. Briggs[9] unto my Uncle Newman[10] at London, to buy an house clock & a little brass-Diall[11], which I will give unto my son Wilson[12], to pay Mr Adams[13] 20^s for 4 mapps, to buy a leather Hat case, &c ye sum of . . .	00	04	00
Dec. 27, Given to Windermere-Players[14]	00	05	00
Dec. 31, Given to ye New Years Boyes[15] (besides a Pie & a Candle) in money	00	00	06

Jan. 5, This day Jo. Leyburne[16] of Witherslack Esq was carryed from thence unto Bethom church, & therein buryed, who dyed ye 3^d instant unmarryed, & whose Heires are his Sisters, & Heire Male his Uncle James Leyburne[17] now dwelling in France.

[1] John Aglionby son of John, born 28 March, 1642, recorder of Carlisle, exchanged Drumburgh Castle and manor with Sir John Lowther, bart., for Nunnery and Armathwaite. He married Barbara, daughter of John Patrickson of Calder Abbey, and died 1717.

[2] Robert Carleton of Carleton near Penrith, the last of his family, son of Sir William Carleton, kt., by his second wife Barbara, daughter of Robert Delaval of Cowpen in Northumberland, was eight years old in 1665, high sheriff of Cumberland in the 12th William III, and died in 1707 without male issue.

[3] See n. 1, p. 5. He had been sheriff before in 1659.

[4] See n. 6, p. 263.

[5] See p. 496, entry under date 17 July, 1679, and notes there.

[6] See n. 3, p. 200.

[7] Perhaps Sir George Fletcher's coachman Trooper who is so called before, see n. 1, p. 401.

[8] See n. 7, p. 235.

[9] A carrier, see Index.

[10] See n. 2, p. 143.

[11] See n. 15, p. 503.

[12] Edward, see n. 3, p. 396.

[13] See n. 7, p. 315.

[14] See n. 16, p. 407.

[15] See n. 10, p. 479.

[16] John Laybourne of Cunswick and Witherslack, only son of Thomas, for whom see n. 7, p. 464. He was only about 26 years of age. His three sisters were Catherine, married to Marmaduke Witham of Cliff in the county of York, Elizabeth and Anne. For Witherslack see n. 1, p. 459. For Bethom see n. 15, p. 420. Witherslack is in the parish of Betham.

[17] James Laybourne, third son of John who died 1664 and was grandfather of John who died 1679, was an officer in the French service and married in France. Nicolson and Burn (i. 146) say that Cunswick went to George, half-brother of this James and eldest son of the elder John by his second wife Mary, daughter of William Croft of Claughton in Lancashire. James's mother and the young

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 6, Given Robert ye Majors[1] man for carrying Mary to Crook[2]	00	02	00
Jan. 8, Given unto a Footman who came hither yesternight from Noward[3], & brought me a Deputation from my Lord Morpeth[4] for Cumberland, 5^s, & sent by him to my Lords Secretary 10^s, in all	00	15	00
Jan. 10, Sent by Jo. Banckes unto Kendal to pay Mrs Forth[5] for Daniel & Georges Table[6] for halfe a year . . .	05	05	00
It. to deliver unto Mr James Simpson[7] to carry unto Oxford[8], viz. 10^s to my son Harry, & 5^s to Mr Dixon to drink, in all	00	15	00
Given unto Daniel[9] for ye schoolmaster[10] for himselfe 5^s, & for Geo. 2^s-6^d, & 2^s-6^d more for ye Usher, in all .	00	10	00
Paid Daniel which he had disbursed by himselfe & for Geo. & at Dale-garth[11], in all (vid. Note)	00	13	00
Given him & Geo.	00	02	00
It. to give their Landladys maid	00	01	00
Jan. 16, Given Will. when wee went to ye Quarter Sessions at Kendal	00	05	00
Jan. 23, Given in ye House at Lowther[12], when I was appointed a Feoffee of Bampton-School[13], & taxed ye Costs between S^r Jo. Lowther[14] & Mr Nicholson[15] of Carlile . .	00	06	00

John's grandmother was Catherine, daughter of Sir Christopher Carus of Haighton in Lancashire.

[1] William, D. F.'s third brother, see n. 7, p. 420.

[2] For Mary see n. 9, p. 426, for Crook n. 9, p. 464.

[3] See n. 2, p. 404.

[4] For Lord Morpeth see n. 3, p. 495. The Deputation for Cumberland is his appointment as Deputy-Lieutenant of the County.

[5] See n. 3, p. 460. [6] See n. 9, p. 460.

[7] See n. 7, p. 235.

[8] Dixon's acknowledgment is CLXXIX, p. 309; and Harry's CLXXX, p. 311.

[9] See n. 4, p. 199.

[10] Mr. Richard Stewardson, for whom see n. 1, p. 216.

[11] Daniel's note is CLXXVIII, p. 308. For Sedbergh there and in the notes Kendal should be substituted. Daniel does not seem to have been ever at Sedbergh, and George not till Jan. 168⅔. He had been in the interval at Hawkshead school with some of his younger brothers. See n. 5, p. 494.

[12] See n. 7, p. 455.

[13] For Bampton School see M. E. Noble's *History of the Parish of Bampton* (Kendal, 1901), pp. 95 sqq. It was founded by Dr. Thomas Sutton, 1623, and was at one time one of the most celebrated schools in Westmorland. Bampton is between Lowther and Haweswater, about four miles north-east of Shap. D. F.'s name does not occur in the list of governors of the school given by Miss Noble, pp. 99, 100.

[14] See n. 8, p. 434.

[15] Most likely James Nicholson, of Castlegate, Carlisle, appointed Town Clerk in 1666, for whom see *Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Transactions*, New Series, vol. i. p. 48.

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 28, Given to a Barber at Carlile, when I was there with my Lord Morpeth[1] & Sr Geo. Fletcher[2] at ye Randezvouse[3] of ye Trainband-Horse[4] in Cumb. & Westm. the sum of	00	01	00
Feb. 2, Given to ye Majors[5] man for bringing Mary[6] to Rydal	00	01	00
Feb. 6, Paid unto William Baxter[7] his yeares wages due Nov. last	02	00	00
Feb. 7, Returned by Tho. Briggs[8] ye Kendal carrier unto my Uncle Newman[9] to pay Mr Blome[10] 30s for a Book (viz. his Guillims Heraldry[11]) & to James Pearson[12] for Wills velvet cap 20s, in all	02	10	00
Feb. 14, Paid unto my Uncle Jo. Kirkby[13] his consideration due for 200li, (viz. for 150li due ye 8th instant, & 50li due Mar. 23th next ensueing) ye sum of	12	00	00
Given Daniel & George for their Cock-Pennyes[14]. .	00	10	00
Feb. 20, Given unto Robert ye Majors[15] man for bringing Barbara[16] from Hutton[17], & carrying Mary[18] to Coningston[19]	00	02	00
Feb. 23, Given to Michael, Rich. Roger & James[20] (a Captaine[21]) ye sum of	00	02	06
Feb. 26, Sent by Richard Burnyate[22] unto Mr Tho. Dixon at Oxford[23] 3li, & to my son Henry 10s, in all . . .	03	10	00
Feb. 28, Paid at Kendal for a Post-Letter 6d, given ye Osteler 6d, to Daniel & Geo. 2s	00	03	00

[1] See n. 3, p. 495. [2] See n. 1, p. 5.
[3] See n. 9, p. 469.
[4] The term Trainbands is generally used of the London militia. The cavalry in question were a part of the local force under the direction of the lords-lieutenant of counties.
[5] William Fleming, D. F.'s brother, for whom see n. 7, p. 420.
[6] See n. 9, p. 426. [7] See n. 8, p. 418.
[8] See n. 2, p. 407. [9] See n. 2, p. 143.
[10] See n. 9, p. 459. [11] See n. 7, p. 473.
[12] See Additional Notes.
[13] See n. 5, p. 4. Consideration is what we should call interest.
[14] See n. 4, p. 424.
[15] William Fleming, for whom see n. 7, p. 420.
[16] See n. 3, p. 426. [17] See n. 2, p. 5.
[18] See n. 9, p. 426. [19] See n. 7, p. 420.
[20] D. F.'s sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sons, now between eleven and seven years of age, too young to be sent away to school, and so probably under the care of William Baxter, for whom see n. 8, p. 418.
[21] The small boys' school at Rydal seems to have imitated the larger institutions and to have had their football matches and cock-battles, for which see n. 6, p. 472.
[22] See n. 6, p. 263.
[23] Dixon's acknowledgment is CLXXXI, p. 312; Henry's CLXXXIV, p. 316.

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 29, Given by Captaine James[1] to Edward Sawrey for his Cock[2]	00	00	06
Mar. 13, Disbursed by my son William in his Journey unto Park-house[3], Lowerhal[4], Caton[5], Lowerhal[4], Ingleton[6] & Park-house[3], when my Nephew Fletcher[7] & hee went to visit my Cosin Catherine Lister[8], between Febr. 19 & Mar. 5. 79. ye sum̄ of	01	10	00
Mar. 17, Given unto my Cosin Wilson's[9] man who brought mee a Letter concerning my Daughter[10], who was brought in Bed of another Boy[11] ye 8th instant	00	02	00
Mar. 20, Paid for a Bible 4s-4d, & for 3 combs for ye children 14d	00	05	06
Mar. 23, Given at Park-house[3] to my Daughter Wilson's[10] Grace-wife[12], when her son Daniel Wilson[11] was christened this day, who was born ye 8th instant, & whose sponsors were his great great Uncle Mr Jo. Kirkby[13], his great Uncle Mr William Wilson[14] Parson of Windermere, & his great grandmother Mrs Alice Fleming[15], whose place was supplyed by his Aunt Mrs Alice Fleming[16]	00	05	00
Mar. 24, Given at Park-house[3] to ye two Nurses there .	00	05	00
Mar. 20, Paid to Tho. Everick[17] of Kendal for Sugar and Fruit sent to my Daughter Wilson[10] (see his Note and Acq.)	00	19	00

1680: Apr. 5, Paid unto Edw. Wilson[9] Esq in part of my

[1] D. F.'s ninth son, now nine years old.

[2] Sawrey is probably a village boy, at Baxter's school, and the payment may be as the result of a cockfight or with a view to one. As Shrove Tuesday was this year on February 24, the former alternative is the more likely.

[3] See n. 2, p. 491. [4] See n. 1, p. 484.

[5] See p. 484, entry under 27 Apr. 1677, where the place is called Calton.

[6] See n. 1, p. 484.

[7] Henry, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[8] See n. 4, p. 484.

[9] Edward Wilson, senr, for whom see n. 3, p. 271.

[10] Catherine, for whom see n. 3, p. 396.

[11] Daniel Wilson, eldest surviving son of his father, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Crowle, esq., of Hull, granddaughter as it would seem of Eleanor Kirkby (for whom see n. 5, p. 15). He was M.P. for Westmorland for nearly forty years, and is represented as a man of the strictest honour and integrity. He was father of the Edward Wilson who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Fleming, bart., D. F.'s eldest son. (Sayer's *Westmorland*, i. 333.)

[12] See n. 1, p. 425. [13] See n. 5, p. 4.

[14] See n. 2, p. 164. It appears from this that he is to be identified with the William, who appears in the Dallam Tower pedigree as fourth son of Thomas Wilson of Kendal, who was father of the first Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower.

[15] See n. 1, p. 13. [16] See n. 11, p. 398.

[17] Thomas Everick was sworn as Marcer Freman of Kendal in 1676, and is mentioned as the junior Alderman of the town in Charles II's charter of 1684. (*Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, pp. 62, 365.)

	£	s.	d.
Daughter Catherines[1] Portion (100li being onely unpaid, which by Bond is to be paid Mar. 25. 81.) the sum of . .	233	06	08
1680: Apr. 12, Given to Will to keep his Purse at his goeing to Hutton[2]	00	05	00
Paid unto Mr Tinkler[3] for ye entrance for teaching of my Daughters Barbara[4] & Mary[5] to dance, (being to pay him 20s more for a moneth, & 30s for another moneth) ye sum of	00	10	00
Apr. 14, This day, being Wednesday, I was at ye Funeral of James Bellingham[6] Esq, who dyed at Levens[7] ye 10th instant late at night, & was buryed at Heversham[8] . .	00	00	00
Apr. 24, Given my son William to keep his Purse . .	00	05	00
Given Dan. & George	00	02	00
Apr. 26, It. paid to Jo. Potter[9] for Candles for Dan. & Geo. at School between Nov. 5. 78 & Apr. 24. 80. in all (see Acq.)	00	07	00
May 4, Given my son William when he went to Levens[7] to visit Mr Alan Belling.[10]	00	05	00
May 12, Paid for 8 Ballads[11]	00	00	04
May 22, Sent by Jo. Banckes to pay unto Mrs Forth[12] in full of all Tableing[13] & other Demands now due, for Daniel & George my sons	05	05	00
May 24, Memorandum. Yesterday morning early dyed my cosin Samuel Sands[14] at his brother Brookes[15] house in Ambleside, & was this day buryed at Gresmere church, being unmarried	00	00	00
June 5, Spent at Kendal with Mr Bellingham[10] &c. when wee met to tender ye Oaths to certain Papists named in ye Comission[16]	00	06	00
Paid unto Mr Tinkler[3] in full for Teaching (& entrance) of Barbara[4] & Mary[5] to Dance	02	10	00
June 12, Delivered to Geo. to give Mr Stewardson[17] .	00	05	00
Given my son George to keep his Purse withall . .	00	01	00

[1] See n. 17, p. 485.
[2] See n. 2, p. 5.
[3] See Additional Notes.
[4] See n. 3, p. 426.
[5] See n. 9, p. 426.
[6] See n. 1, p. 197.
[7] See n. 2, p. 197.
[8] See n. 11, p. 465.
[9] See n. 1, p. 469.
[10] See n. 1, p. 198.
[11] See n. 9, p. 402.
[12] See n. 3, p. 460.
[13] See n. 8, p. 460.
[14] Samuel Sandys, eldest son of Samuel Sandys of Esthwaite (for whom see n. 3, p. 16), and Dorothy Braithwaite, his wife, for whom see n. 15, p. 486, was baptized 24 Dec. 1635.
[15] See n. 1, p. 487.
[16] *R. P.* 2248 is a letter from the Lords of the Council to the Clerk of the Peace in Westmorland, dated 24 Jan. 16$\frac{78}{80}$, urging the Magistrates to enforce the laws against Recusants.
[17] See n. 1, p. 216.

	£	s.	d.
June 18, Given in y^e house at Coniston[1], & to those who helped to bring home my children	00	06	06
June 28, Sent for Ale to y^e Workmen who made & this day set a new Ark in Rydal water	00	02	06
July 3, Paid for a Scotch Bible	00	02	06
July 6, Disbursed by Daniel at Kendal & at Dalegarth[2] Vide Note, ye sum of	00	06	00
Given to my Godson Jo. Philipson[3]	00	02	06
July 7, Given my Daughter Wilson[4]	01	00	00
July 10, Sent by J. B. to pay at Kendal to Rich. Burnyate[5] to Mr Tho. Dixon for my son Henrys use 6^li, to Harry himselfe 15^s, to be spent 5^s[6], in all	07	00	00
July 25, Given at Blencow[7] to Mrs Fenwick Midwife[8] at ye christening of William Fenwick[9] my Gossip's[10] eldest son (who was borne July 21. 80.)	00	02	06
Aug. 2, Returned last Saturday (July 31. 80.) by Mr Will. Bateman[11] ye sum of 5^li – 3^s – 6^d unto Mr Ro. Newman[12], which is to be paid him by Mr Jo. Denham[13] 30th of Aug. 80. (This is 15^s for Wills sword, 6^s for his Boys Laces[14], 2^s – 6^d for a Dyall[15], 4^li to Mr Adams[16] for my Brother Wilsons[17] & my owne Atlas ye 1st Volume[18]) in all	05	03	06
Aug. 8, Spent by him & Daniel at Cartmel-Well[19] Aug. 2. 3. 4. 5	00	16	00

[1] See n. 7, p. 420. [2] See n. 3, p. 309.

[3] See n. 4, p. 427. He would now be fourteen years of age.

[4] Catherine, for whom see n. 3, p. 396.

[5] See n. 6, p. 263.

[6] Harry's acknowledgment is CLXXXIX, p. 320. Dixon had, it would seem, left Oxford before Burnyeat got there. The money reached him 24 July, see p. 333 and n. 1 there.

[7] Little Blencow is in the parish of Greystock, Great Blencow across the Petterill in the parish of Dacre. For Blencow Hall see M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 288.

[8], [9] See Additional Notes.

[10] Gossip includes any relationship contracted as a result of a baptismal service. It means godfather, godmother, one's child's godfather or godmother, or a fellow-sponsor. The last here seems to be the most likely sense. Mrs. Fenwick apparently acted as godmother to her own child.

[11] Probably one of the carrier family of Blease Hall, for which see n. 8, p. 290.

[12] See n. 2, p. 143. [13] See Additional Notes.

[14] Probably braid, perhaps of various kinds, used for trimming the servant's dress coat, sometimes called galloon.

[15] Either (1) a sundial, or (2) a time-piece of any kind, or (3) a mariner's compass.

[16] See n. 7, p. 315.

[17] Edward Wilson, sen., for whom see n. 3, p. 271.

[18] Moses Pitt's English Atlas, for which see n. 6, p. 310.

[19] For Cartmel-well see n. 21, p. 462; 'him' is D. F.'s eldest son William.

	£	s.	d.
1680: Aug. 8, Given him to keep his Purse	00	06	00
Aug. 10, Spent in Patterdale[1] with my Cosin Philipson[2], Bacchus[3], &c as wee went to Hutton[4] to wait upon Sr Geo. Fletcher[5] High Sherif to Carlile Assises	00	01	06
Aug. 18, Delivered to Will. (when I left Carlile) to keep his Purse	00	05	00
Aug. 31, Given to my neece Susan Fletcher[6], & to my Daughters Alice[7], Barbara[8] & Mary[9], for goeing to ye Top of ye Nab[10]	00	02	00
Sept. 10, Spent at Hawkeshead[11] this day, being at ye Funeral of old Mr Willia Rawlingson[12] of Graythwait[13]—who dyed ye 7th instant	00	01	00
Sept. 20, Given at my Lord Sussex's[14] at Penrith[15] being			

[1] The valley running up from the head of Ulleswater to Kirkstone Pass. This would be the most direct way from Rydal to Penrith.

[2] Christopher, of Crook, for whom see n. 4, p. 270.

[3] A Trumpeter. His name is perhaps a variant for Backhouse, which would be so pronounced.

[4] See n. 2, p. 5. [5] See n. 1, p. 5.

[6] Susanna was the elder daughter of Sir George Fletcher, by his second wife Lady Mary Graham. She could not at this time have been more than fourteen or fifteen years of age.

[7] Alice, for whom see n. 11, p. 398, was just twenty-two.

[8] Barbara, for whom see n. 3, p. 426, was nearly sixteen.

[9] Mary, for whom see n. 9, p. 426, was over fourteen.

[10] 'The Nab,' Miss Armitt kindly informs me, is 'the projecting spur of the range of mountains, which overhangs' Rydal mere on its eastern side. 'The name was of old applied not only to the first peak (counting from the lake) of the range, but to the whole descending slope, with scar and meadow to the lake's brim...The "Scar" with "scar-foot" seems to have been used in the seventeenth century for the precipitous face of the Nab alone; now the summit (a short climb of 1,250 ft.) is called Nab Scar.'

[11] See n. 6, p. 432.

[12] This is the Parliamentary captain, for whom see H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, p. 392. He was 74 years of age.

[13] For Graythwaite Low Hall, the house of the Rawlinsons, as Graythwaite Hall was of the Sandyses, see H. S. Cowper's *Hawkshead*, pp. 51, 163. He gives pictures of the hall, of the interior, and of a magnificent grate and fireback therein.

[14] Thomas Lennard, fifteenth Lord Dacre, was born about 1653, and created M.A. of Magd. Coll., Oxford, 1668. By extravagance and losses by gambling he had to sell the estate of Hurstmonceux. He married, 1674, Ann the eldest bastard daughter of Charles II by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. The king gave his daughter, who was only 12 years of age, £20,000. He was created Earl of Sussex in the same year, and died 1715, when the Earldom became extinct and the Barony of Dacre fell into abeyance between his two daughters.

[15] The Earl of Sussex had the manors of Dacre, Kirk-Oswald, Blackill, Glassonby, Staffold, Lazonby, Brackenthwaite and Newbiggin in the County of Cumberland; and the barony of Barton, and the manors of Patterdale and Martindale, with the

	£	s.	d.
invited with Sr Jo. Lowther[1] to dine with his Lordship there	00	03	00
Sept. 21, Given Jo. Cook[2] at Graistock Castle[3] (I dining there this day with ye Duke of Norfolk[4], who went towards London)	00	01	00
Sept. 27, Delivered to my Son William to keep his Purse .	00	10	00
Sept. 29, Given this day to my Mother man at Coniston[5]	00	01	00
My Uncle Jo. Kirkby[6] did fall sick Sept. 15. Hee dyed at Coniston-hall Sept. 28. about 4 in ye morning, & was buryed Sept. 29. in Coniston Church[7] about one of ye clock. I had not ye happ to see him dureing his sickness.			
Sept. 30, It Disbursed by Will for a Valentine[8] . .	00	12	00
October 2, Paid yesterday to David Harrison[9] for bringing my 1st Volum of ye Atlas[10] from Kendal	00	00	06
October 3, Delivered to my daughter Alice[11] to returne by Richard Burnyate[12] unto Mr Tho. Dixon at Queens Colledge[13] for himselfe 20s, to spend 5s, for my son Harry's use 5li, & for his owne Pocket 15s, in all	07	00	00
October 25, Delivered her[14], for my Son Wilson, to buy Lambs for my Godson[15]	00	11	06
October 27, Sent by Jo. Bancks to my son Geo. at Kendal which he had disbursed to ye scrivener[16] 2s - 6d, for mending			

forest of Martindale and Grisedale in the county of Westmorland, with other property in the two counties. After his death they were all sold by his widow and daughters for £15,000 to Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall. Penrith would have been a good centre from which to deal with these properties. I have not discovered a Dacre house at Penrith.

[1] See n. 8, p. 434.

[2] Perhaps the surname designates his quality.

[3] For the history of Greystoke Castle see M. W. Taylor's *Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, p. 287.

[4] Henry Howard, for whom see n. 13, p. 476; and n. 11, p. 477. He was now Duke of Norfolk in succession to his brother. He died 11 Jan. 168¾.

[5] See n. 7, p. 420. [6] See n. 5, p. 4.

[7] His sister, D. F.'s mother, did not long survive her brother, and an inscription to the brother and sister, set up by D. F., is given in Appendix L.

[8] See n. 8, p. 394.

[9] There was a Thomas Harrison who entered D. F.'s service in 1679, and a Will. Harrison and a Dorothy Harrison who came in 1684. This may be one of the same family, possibly the scrofulous boy of n. 3, p. 453.

[10] See n. 6, p. 310. [11] See n. 4, p. 489.

[12] See n. 6, p. 263.

[13] Dixon's acknowledgment is in CXCIII, p. 330, and n. 5 there; Harry's CXCV, p. 333. See also in the same page at the end of CXCIV.

[14] Barbara. She had been in charge at Rydal, while D. F. and Alice were away on a visit at Hutton.

[15] Edward Wilson, see entry under 23 Apr. 1679, p. 494.

[16] See n. 5, p. 199, and CLXXVIII, p. 308.

	£	s.	d.
of shoes 1s – 4d, Paper 6d, For ye School[1] 6d, a Penknife 6d, given him 2d, in all	00	05	06
1680: Nov. 20, Paid at Kendal for Triming[2] 1s, given ye Osteler 6d, when my Uncle Jo. Kirkby's[3] Will was proved before Mr Cowper[4], &c. by my brothers Roger[5] & Will. Fleming[6] 2 of his Executors	00	01	06
Dec. 4, Spent at Hutton[7] between Nov. 29 & Dec. 4. 80 inclusive, when I was makeing up ye marryage between Lionel Vane Esqs[8] & my neece Catherine Fletcher[9] . .	00	03	00
Dec. 7, Given unto my children at their Barring out[10] .	00	01	06
Dec. 9, Given Will. to keep his Purse when my nephew Fl.[11] & He did go unto Park-house[12]	00	05	00
Dec. 11, Given unto Geo. F. a new shilling . . .	00	01	00
Dec. 13, Given for ye Redemption of English Captives in Affrica[13]	00	05	00
Dec. 14, Given to ye Jury at Coningston[14] . . .	00	02	06

Memorandũ. That my Tenants there and I did see a Blazeing Starr with a very long Tail (reaching almost to ye middle of ye sky from ye place of ye sun setting) a little

[1] Perhaps for some item like the ringing of the bell, p. 309.

[2] See n. 4, p. 455.

[3] See n. 5, p. 4.

[4] See Additional Notes.

[5] See n. 3, p. 416.

[6] See n. 7, p. 420.

[7] See n. 2, p. 5.

[8] Lionel Vane, son of Sir George Vane (Nicolson and Burn call him Lyonel) and Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Lionel Maddison of Rogerley and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, b. 1647. His eldest son George was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Londonderry. His second and third sons Henry and Walter succeeded successively to Hutton after the failure of the male descent of the Fletchers, and took the name of Fletcher Vane. Walter's descendants still hold it.

[9] Sir George Fletcher's second daughter by his first wife Alice, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Coleraine. See n. 3, p. 482.

[10] See n. 3, p. 200.

[11] Henry Fletcher, for whom see n. 1, p. 237.

[12] See n. 2, p. 491.

[13] *London Gazette*, No. 1571. 'Lime, Decemb. 1. A mate of a ship taken some time since by the Algierins, having obtained his liberty, is lately returned hither, and gives an account, that he came from Argiers about 3 months since; that those Pyrats have at present 16 Sail of Ships from 22 to 40 Guns, besides their Admiral which carries 50. That they have lost 7 men of War in 18 months; That before his departure he saw the presents sent to that Government by the States Generall of the Vnited-Netherlands, being several great Guns, Powder, and Cordage for Ships.' The trouble with the Algerine pirates extended from the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Moors were expelled from Spain, till 1830, when the French invaded the country. The French had bombarded Algiers in 1681 and 1683, and Lord Exmouth in 1816, but piracy broke out again after each bombardment.

[14] i.e. Coniston. The mention of the tenants afterwards and of the jury here seems to indicate that D. F. was holding at this time a manorial court.

	£	s.	d.
after ye sun setting, near ye place where ye sun did set[1]. Lord have mercy upon us, & pardon all our sins, & bless the King and these Kingdomes.			
Dec. 17, Given to Martin Dixon[2] for bringing home Mary[3]	00	01	00
Dec. 21, Paid unto James Beck[4], servant unto Edward Wilson of Dallam-Tower[5] Esqr, ye last part of my Daughter Catherines[6] Portion, & being in full of all claimes and Demands, ye sum of	100	00	00
Dec. 29, Given to Applethwait Players[7] for acting here Dec. 27	00	05	00
Dec. 31, Given to the New-Yeares Boyes[8] (besides a Pye & a Candle) in Money	00	00	06

[1] '1680, 12 Dec. This evening looking out of my chamber window towards the West, I saw a meteor of an obscure bright colour, very much in shape like the blade of a sword, the rest of the skie very serene and cleare. What this may portend God onely knows; but such another phenomenon I remember to have seene in 1640, aboute the Triall of the greate Earle of Strafford, preceeding our bloudy Rebellion. I pray God avert his judgements. We have had of late severall comets, which tho' I believe appeare from naturall causes, and of themselves operate not, yet I cannot despise them. They may be warnings from God, as they commonly are forerunners of his animadversions. After many daies and nights of snow, clowdy and dark weather, the comet was very much wasted.' (Evelyn's *Diary*.) In the *London Gazette*, No. 1568, under date Falmouth, Nov. 22, we find: 'There has been seen by several of this Town a Comet, which rises about two hours before day in the South East, it has a tail of about 20 Foot long, pointing towards the North-West, the end being of a darkish gloomy colour, but the Star very bright and swift in motion; some say they have seen it ever since Monday last, but the most noise of it has been since Tuesday, since which many have seen it.' No. 1569. Hamburg, Dec. 3: 'Here has been seen within these few days a Blazing-Star.' No. 1571. Lime, Decemb. 1: 'Here is much discourse of a Blazing Star, which several people pretend to have seen.' No. 1575. Falmouth, Decemb. 16: 'The Comet or Blazing Star is now seen here, and at other places very plainly; It rises about 5 a clock in the Evening in the South and sets about 7 in the W.N.W. It is a smal Star, and the Blaze or Stream that comes from it is reckoned to be above 40 degrees in length.'

[2] See Additional Notes.
[3] See n. 9, p. 426.
[4] See Additional Notes.
[5] See n. 3, p. 271.
[6] See n. 17, p. 485.
[7] See n. 16, p. 407, and n. 2, p. 431.
[8] See n. 10, p. 479.

APPENDIX F.

THE ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK.

A reference in one of Fleming's letters to Williamson (p. 188) to the order of the Royal Oak set me upon an enquiry as to where a list of those designated to receive it was to be found. I have in my possession a manuscript volume which professes to contain 'The Claims of ye Lords Knights & Gentlemen who Compounded in ye time of King Charles 1st,

being a Recital giving a particular account of their Estates y^t were put under Sequestration' etc. 'And a List of Such Persons Names who were deemd fit & Qualified at ye Restoration to be made Knights of ye Royal Oak with ye value of their estates as there given,' but the volume is filled with the Claims of Delinquents, and if the list of the Knights of the Royal Oak was ever added it must have been in a second volume.

After unsuccessful enquiry in many of what I considered likely quarters I lighted almost by chance upon the following reference in the Catalogue of the printed Books in the British Museum.

ROYAL OAK, *Knights of the.* A list of such persons names who were deemed fit at the Restoration, to be made Knights of the Royal Oak. *See* England *Baronets.* The English Baronetage, etc. vol. 4. 1741. 4°.

The book turned out to be an octavo, the fourth volume of the 1741 edition of Wotton's *English Baronetage.* The list begins on page 363, and is said to be printed from a MS. of Peter le Neve, Esq.; Norroy, now among the Collection of Mr. Joseph Ames.

The list is printed from the book. I had hoped to have collated it with the manuscript, but Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, in telling me that it was not in the British Museum, was kind enough to send me the following memorandum prepared by Mr. G. F. Warner.

'In Le Neve's Sale, 173$\frac{8}{9}$, lot 897, bought by Bacon 5/6.
In T. S. Bacon's Sale, 173$\frac{4}{5}$, lot 1273, bought by [Ames ?].
In Jos. Ames' Sale, 1760, lot 147, bought for 1/- by Sir Peter Thompson.
In Thompson's Sale, 1815, lot 956, no purchaser's name.
Cannot trace it any further.'

I have thought the document worth reproducing, as Wotton's *Baronetage,* though not a rare book, is not within the reach of every one; and there is a good deal of historical interest in what aimed at being a complete list of untitled Cavaliers who had deserved highly of the new king.

The account of the order as given in a note in Wotton is: 'This order was intended, by King Charles II. as a reward to several of his followers; and the knights of it, were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the Oak, pendent to a ribbon, about their necks; but it was thought proper to lay it aside, lest it might create heats and animosities, and open those wounds afresh, which at that time were thought prudent should be healed; and as no list of them was ever published, we thought such a curiosity would be acceptable to the publick, tho' not immediately relating to the Order of Baronets.'

I have not thought it necessary to annotate the names except in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, or where the persons are in some other way connected with subjects introduced into the book, nor have I burdened the Index at the end of the volume with any other names.

As I am going to press I find the list occurs also in the Appendix, p. 688 of the first volume of Burke's *Commoners,* omitting however Derbyshire names, and making some other slight inaccuracies.

A LIST OF PERSONS NAMES WHO WERE FIT AND QUALIFIED TO BE MADE KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK, WITH THE VALUE OF THEIR ESTATES, ANNO DOM. 1660.

[*Note.*—The figures denote the annual income.]

Bedfordshire.

Sir William Beecher, Knt. (1600*l.*).
Richard Taylor, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Sir George Blundell, Knt. (1200*l.*).
William Spencer, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Sir John Duncombe, Knt. (1000*l.*).
William Boteler, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Francis Crawley, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Samuel Ironsides, Esq. (600*l.*).

Buckinghamshire.

Charles Dormer, Esq. (3000*l.*).
William Dormer, Esq. (1000*l.*).
... Claver, of Woovinge, Esq. (600*l.*).
... Abraham, of Wingrave, Esq. (600*l.*).
Francis Ingolsby, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Captain Peter Dayrell, Esq. (600*l.*).
... Wills, of Lillingston, Esq. (600*l.*).
Thomas Catesby, Esq. (800*l.*).

Berkshire.

Sir Compton Read, Bart. (2000*l.*).
Hungerford Dunch, Esq. (2000*l.*).
George Purefoy, Esq. (3000*l.*).
Edmund Fettiplace, Esq. (700*l.*).
John Whitwicke, Esq. (800*l.*).
John Blagrave, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Colonel Richard Nevil, Esq. (1500*l.*).
John Freeman, Esq. (800*l.*).
Sir St. John Moore, Knt. (1500*l.*).
John Elwayes, Esq. (700*l.*).
Edward Keyte, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Richard Garrard, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Cambridgeshire.

Sir Thomas Marsh, Knt. (1500*l.*).
Thomas Chicheley, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Sir Thomas Willis, Knt. (1000*l.*).
Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, Knt. (2000*l.*).
Sir Thomas Bennet, Knt. (2000*l.*).
Captain Thomas Storey, Esq. (800*l.*).
Captain John Millicent, Esq. of Bergham, in Lynton (700*l.*).
Thomas Ducket, Esq. (1000*l.*).
William Colvile, Esq. of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, by Wisbeech (1000*l.*).
Robert Balam, Esq. of Beaufort-hall, in the Isle of Ely, by Wisbeech (600*l.*).

Cornwall.

Francis Buller, Esq. (3000*l.*).
... Ellyott, of Port-Ellyott, Esq. (2500*l.*).
Samuel Pendarvis, Esq. (1500*l.*).
Colonel ... Godolphin, Esq. (1000*l.*).
... Penrose, Esq. (1000*l.*).
... Boscowen, Esq. (4000*l.*).
... Hallett, Esq. (80
Edmond Prideaux, Esq. (900*l.*).
Charles Grylls, Esq. (700*l.*).
Oliver Sawle, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Joseph Tredenham, Esq. (900*l.*).
John Vivyan, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Charles Roscarrocke, Esq. (800*l.*).
William Scawen, Esq. (800*l.*).
Peirce Edgecombe, Esq. (2000*l.*).
James Praed, Esq. (600*l.*).

Cumberland.

Francis Howard[1], Esq. (1500*l.*).
Colonel . . . Lampleugh[2], Esq. (1000*l.*).
William Layton[3], Esq. (1000*l.*).
Christopher Musgrave[4], Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Curwen[5], Esq. (1000*l.*).
William Penington[6], Esq. (1000*l.*).
Edward Stanley[7], Esq. (600*l.*).
Wrightington Senhouse[8], Esq. (600*l.*).

Cheshire.

Darcie Savage (1000*l.*).
James Poole, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. (2000*l.*).
. . . Leigh, of Lyme, Esq. (4000*l.*).
Peter Wilbraham, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Roger Wilbraham, Esq. (1000*l.*).
. . . Grosvenor, of Eaton, Esq. (3000*l.*).
Sir Thomas Mainwaringe, Knt. (1000*l.*).
Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt. (3000*l.*).
John Crew, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Edward Spencer, Esq. (600*l.*).
Henry Harpur, Esq. (600*l.*).
Thomas Baskervile, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Derbyshire.

William Fitzherbert, Esq. (1000*l.*).
. . . Horton, of Elton, Esq. (3000*l.*).
Charles Agard, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Nathanel Bate, Esq. (600*l.*).
. . . Cooke, of Trusley, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Simon Degg, Esq. (600*l.*).
. . . Ferrers, of Walton, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Colonel William Bullocke, Esq. (1000*l.*).

[1] The eldest son of Sir Francis (for whom see n. 1, p. 355), by his second wife. He died 1702 without male issue, and devised Corby to his fourth brother William, from whom the present Howards of Corby Castle are descended.

[2] See n. 9, p. 5.

[3] Of Dalemain, sheriff of Cumberland in 20 Cha. II, as his grandfather had been in 5 Cha. I. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Layton, of Laton in the county of York. Both his sons predeceased him, and Dalemain, coming to six daughters coheirs, was sold to Sir Edward Hasell, the ancestor of the present owner.

[4] See n. 5, p. 28.

[5] Second son of Sir Henry Curwen, who was Sheriff of Cumberland and M.P. for the county in 1621, by his first wife Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Dalston of Dalston. He succeeded his elder brother Sir Patricius, bart. (for whom see n. 8, p. 149) in 1664, having been born in 1605, and died unmarried 1672. (J. F. Curwen's *Curwen Pedigree*, pp. 45, 52.)

[6] This must be William Pennington of Seaton, esq., who married Beatrice, daughter of Miles Dodding of Conishead, co. Lancaster, who was seventy years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665. There was no William Pennington of Muncaster living at the time, old enough to be made a knight except perhaps William, fourth son of the William who died 1652 and was the father of Lady Bradshaigh. See notes 1 and 2, p. 464.

[7] Of Dalegarth, see n. 3, p. 309.

[8] See n. 9, p. 401. He was second but eldest surviving son of John Senhouse of Seascale. He got his Christian name from his maternal grandfather, Sir Edward Wrightington of Wrightington, co. Lancaster (for whom see n. 2, p. 16), whose property came to the Dicconsons who intermarried with the Kirkbys.

Dorsetshire.

John Tregunnell, Esq. (1100*l.*).
John Still, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Colonel Robert Lawrence, Esq. (700*l.*).
William Thomas, Esq. (600*l.*).
Captain Henry Boteler, Esq. (600*l.*).
Woolley Miller, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Colonel . . . Strangewayes, Esq. (5000*l.*).
Thomas Freake, Esq. (4000*l.*).
Colonel Humphry Bisshopp, Esq. (800*l.*).
. . . Baskervile, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Sir John Turbervile, Knt. (1500*l.*).

Durham.

Colonel William Blakeston, Esq. (600*l.*).
Anthony Byerly, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Tempest [1], Esq. (1000*l.*).
Colonel . . . Eden, Esq. (1000.).
Marke Milbancke, Esq. (2000*l.*).
Ralph Millett, Esq. (600*l.*).
Samuel Davison, Esq. (600*l.*).

Devonshire.

Sir John Northcott, Knt. (Bart.). (1500*l.*).
Sir William Courtney, Knt. (commonly so called, but no knight) (3000*l.*).
Sir Courtney Poole, Knt. (1000*l.*).
Sir John Drake, Knt. (Baronet) (800*l.*).
. . . Willoughby, Esq. (1700*l.*).
Sir John Davie, Knt. (Baronet) (2000*l.*).
Arthur Northcott, Esq. (800*l.*).
Sir Copplestone Bamfield, Knt. (1900*l.*).
Richard Duke, Esq. (1000*l.*).
John Tuckfield, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Francis Fulford, of Fulford, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Sir John Rolles, Knt. (1000*l.*).
Colonel Arthur Bassett, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Colonel John Gifford, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Essex.

Henry Woolaston, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Lewther, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Coates, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Major . . . Scott, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Captain Charles Maynard, Esq. (1000*l.*).
John Wrothe, Esq. (1500*l.*).
Sir William Ayloffe, Knt. (Baronet) (1000*l.*).
. . . Clifton, of Woodford, Esq. (800*l.*).
Captain Charles Mildmay, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Captain . . . Bramston, Esq. (1000*l.*).
William Knight, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Gloucestershire.

John Delabere, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Benedict Hall, Esq. (of High Meadow) (4000*l.*).
William Jones, Esq. (800*l.*).
Sir Humphrey Hooke, Knt. (1500*l.*).
Duncombe Colchester, Esq. (800*l.*).
Richard Stevens, Esq. (800*l.*).
John Smyth, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Morgan, Esq. (800*l.*).
William Cooke, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Sir Humphry Hanmore, Knt. (qu. Hanham) (1000*l.*).
Thomas Masters, Esq. (1000*l.*).
John Browneinge, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (800*l.*).

[1] See n. 6, p. 71, son of Sir Thomas.

Hertfordshire.

Peter Soames, Esq. (1500*l.*).
John Gore, Esq. (600*l.*).
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[1] See n. 5, p. 42. He was 31 at the date of Dugdale's Visitation in 1664.

[2] Richard, of Kirkby, see n. 1, p. 9.

[3] There were four families of Anderton at this time in Lancashire, all derived from the same stock. Francis was of Lostock, son of Christopher, married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, second son to Edward, Earl of Worcester, 36 years old at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1664.

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[1] James was of Berchley, son of Roger, younger brother of Francis's grandfather, and was married to Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Blount of Sodington, co. Worcester, and 47 years old at the time of Dugdale's visitation. Hugh, who married Margaret Kirkby, for whom see n. 4, p. 2, and n. 1, p. 50, was of Euxton, and 64 years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation.

[2] Of Holker, see n. 12, p. 426.

[3] Of Thurland Castle, see n. 4, p. 460.

[4] Of Tildesley and of Morleys, see n. 2, p. 9. It was his great-grandmother who was an Anderton. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fleetwood of Caldwick, co. Stafford, and was 29 years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation.

[5] Of Eccleston. He married Edward Tildesley's sister Frances, and was 37 years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation.

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[1] This must be a repetition of the name above. Peter's son and heir of the same name was not born till 1651.

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[1] See n. 9, p. 10.

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James Duckett[5], Esq. (800*l.*).
Daniel Fleminge[6], Esq. (1800*l.*).
Allan Bellingham[7], Esq. (1500*l.*).

[1] Of Hartham, in the parish of Corsham, for whom see Sir George Duckett's *Duchetiana*, ed. 2, p. 40. He was descended from William, the second son of Richard Duckett of Grayrigg, whose eldest son Richard was the ancestor of the Ducketts who are mentioned in the Rydal papers.

[2] He was grandson to Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, whose younger brother Anthony was grandfather of Samuel Sandys, for whom see n. 3, p. 16.

[3] See n. 1, p. 397.

[4] See n. 7, p. 464.

[5] See n. 2, p. 206.

[6] This makes D. F. to be with the exception of John Lowther the richest Cavalier commoner in Westmorland.

[7] Of Levens, now over sixty years of age, see n. 10, p. 465.

Westmorland (continued).

Thomas Cabetas[1], Esq. (600*l.*).
John Dalston[2], Esq. (600*l.*).
John Lowther[3], Esq. (4000*l.*).
John Otway[4], Esq. (600*l.*).
Richard Braythwaite[5], Esq. (600*l.*).
Sir Thomas Braythwaite[6], Knt. (1500*l.*).

Yorkshire.

Thomas Tancred, Esq. (800*l.*).
Francis Bayldon, Esq. (600*l.*).
Robert Doldon, Esq. (600*l.*).
Marmaduke Constable[7], Esq. (1000*l.*).
Major Vavasor, of Weston, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Calverley, Esq. (of Calverley) (1000*l.*).
Major John Beverley, Esq. (600*l.*).
Captain John Garnett, Esq. (600*l.*).
Nicholas Chaloner, Esq. (600*l.*).
Thomas Danby, Esq. (3000*l.*).
Richard Hutton, Esq. (1000*l.*).
William Osbaldiston, Esq. (1000*l.*).
James Moyser, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Barrington Bourchier, Esq. (of Benningborough) (1000*l.*).
Sir Walter Vavasor, Knt. (1000*l.*).
Sir Christopher Wandesford[8], Knt. (2000*l.*).
John Beilby, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Edward Trotter, Esq. (1000*l.*).
. . . Pennyman, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Walter Calverley, Esq. (1000*l.*).

[1] Probably the Thomas Gabetis of Crosby Ravensworth who 27 Feb. 167⅓ informs Allan Prickett (then Recorder of Kendal) that there would be no sessions at Kendal that Easter (*R. P.* 1592), at the beginning of the discussions detailed in n. 1, p. 204; and the same Mr. Gabetis to whom *R. P.* 1840 is a draft of a letter from D. F. dated 12 Mar. 1676 asking him to make some convenient arrangements for the election of a M.P. for Westmorland owing to the incapacitation of Sir Thomas Strickland; to which letter *R. P.* 1843 is a reply from Gabetis promising compliance with D. F.'s wishes. He was probably under-sheriff for the county, as in a poetical inscription on the East Wall of Brough Church he is said to have been 'Sheriffe' 'Forty years and More.' He died 25 Mar. 1694, aged 86. (Bellasis' *Westmorland Church Notes*, i. 133.)

[2] Of Acornbank. See n. 1, p. 182.

[3] Col. John Lowther of Lowther, son of the first baronet, predeceased his father. See n. 8, p. 284.

[4] Afterward Sir John, of Ingmire in Yorkshire, at this time of Middleton in Westmorland, see n. 1, p. 155.

[5] Of Warcop, son of George by Winifred daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton and sister of D. F.'s father-in-law. He married Mariana, daughter of James Chaloner of Gisborough in the county of York (one of King Charles I's judges). He was 25 years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation. It might possibly be his great-uncle, the author of *Drunken Barnaby*, who would however be over 70 years of age.

[6] See n. 4, p. 26. He was eldest son of the Author of *Drunken Barnaby*, and is thought by Haslewood to have been with Charles II at Breda (*Barnabee's Journal*, ed. 1876, i. 12).

[7] Of Wassand in Holderness, brother-in-law of James Bellingham of Levens, see n. 1, p. 197.

[8] 'My cosin Wansford,' see n. 3, p. 409.

Anglesey.

John Robinson, Esq. (800*l.*).
William Bould, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Wood, Esq. (600*l.*).
. . . Bodden, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Peirce Lloyd, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Brecknock.

Richard Gwynn, Esq. (600*l.*).
Wilbourne Williams, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Jefferyes, Esq. (600*l.*).
Walter Vaughan, Esq. (700*l.*).

Carmarthen.

Altham Vaughan, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Philip Vaughan, Esq. (600*l.*).
Henry Maunsell, Esq. (700*l.*).
Rowland Gwynn, Esq. (800*l.*).
Charles Vaughan, Esq. (600*l.*).
William Gwynn, Esq. (700*l.*).
Nicholas Williams, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Richard Gwynn, Esq. (700*l.*).

Cardigan.

John Jones, Esq. (800*l.*).
Edward Vaughan, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Jones, Esq. (600*l.*).
Regnold Jenkins, Esq. (700*l.*).
James Lewis, Esq. (700*l.*).

Carnarvan.

Sir John Owen's heire (1500*l.*).

Denbigh.

Charles Salisburie, Esq. (1300*l.*).
Huscall Thelwall, Esq. (600*l.*).
Foulke Middleton, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Wynn, Esq, (600*l.*).
Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt. (of Chirk-castle, of Westminster, after, spent most of his estate) (600*l.*).
Bevis Lloyd, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Lloyd, Esq. (800*l.*).

Flintshire.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt. of Mostyn, Bart. (4000*l.*).
Sir Edward Mostyn, Knt. (1500*l.*).
. . . Salisbury, of Hegragge, Esq. (600*l.*).
Robert Davis, Esq. (2000*l.*).
John Puliston, Esq. (2500*l.*).
Sir John Hanmer, Knt. (Bart.) (3000*l.*).
William Hanmer, Esq. (1500*l.*).

Glamorganshire.

Sir . . . Esterlinge, Knt. (2000*l.*).
Herbert Evans, Esq. (1500*l.*).
David Jenkins, Esq. (1500*l.*).
Thomas Matthewes, Esq. (1100*l.*).
William Basset, Esq. (800*l.*).
William Herbert, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Edmund Lewis, Esq. (800*l.*).
David Matthewes, Esq. (1000*l.*).

Monmouth.

William Morgan, Esq. (4000*l.*).
William Jones, of Lanarthe, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Thomas Lewis, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Charles Vann, Esq. (800*l.*).
Walter Rumsey, Esq. (600*l.*).
William Jones, of Lantrischent, Esq. (600*l.*).
. . . Milbourne, Esq. (800*l.*).

Merioneth.

William Salisbury, Esq. (800*l.*).
William Price, Esq. (1500*l.*).
William Vaughan, Esq. (1200*l.*).
Howell Vaughan, Esq. (800*l.*).
. . . Attwyll, of Parke, Esq. (1500*l.*).
Lewis Owen, Esq. (600*l.*).
John Lloyd, Esq. (600*l.*).

Montgomery.

John Pugh, Esq. (1000*l.*).
. . . Owen, of Ruseston, Esq. (1000*l.*).
. . . Blaney, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Roger Lloyd, Esq. (800*l.*).
Richard Owen, Esq. (800*l.*).
Richard Herbert, Esq. (700*l.*).
Sir Edward Lloyd. (1200*l.*).
Edmund Wareinge, Esq. (700*l.*).

Pembrokeshire.

Thomas Langhorne, Esq. (800*l.*).
Lewis Wogan, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Hugh Bowen, Esq. (600*l.*).
Essex Merricke, Esq. (600*l.*).
Sir John Lort, Knt. (Bart. after) (2000*l.*).

Radnorshire.

George Gwynn, Esq. (1500*l.*).
. . . Price, Esq. (1000*l.*).
Evan Davies, Esq. (600*l.*).

Total of the persons, Six Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

APPENDIX G.

Barlow's Resignation and Halton's Election.

The official documents connected with Barlow's resignation of the Provostship and Halton's election thereto, as transcribed in the College Register, seem of sufficient interest, as samples of such documents, to warrant their reproduction here.

April 6º Anº Dnj: 1677.

Coram Scholaribus Collegij Reginæ Oxōn et Benjamino Cooper[1] notario publico in hac parte teste idoneo, lecta et publicata fuit voluntaria

[1] Benjamin Cooper, son of William, born at Hallam, Notts., matriculated from Merton College 16 Apr. 1641, aged 18; B.A. 1647, M.A. 1648. His reply to the visitors was: 'I shall not deny or oppose the power of Parliament, but, not knowinge what their power is in the Universitie concerninge this Visitation, I cannot give any positive Answere to this Question.' In a list of 14 July, 1648, he is marked Neg. as refusing to submit, and was accordingly reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons. He was registrar of the University from 1659 to 1701. He married a daughter of the Rev. Vincent Coventry, rector of Begbroke, who was sister to Joan, wife of John Snell, the benefactor to Balliol College, who died in Cooper's house in Holywell. He was a notary public, and so needed to witness deeds of an international character. College elections were deemed of this character, and at New College a notary was present even at the elections of scholars till a very recent date.

resignāō Reverendi admodum in in xto patris ac Dmj Dnj Thomæ Epj Lincolniensis[1] prpositi Coll pdci, quâ officio prposituræ lubens ac Sponte cessit eâ forma quæ sequitur.

To ye Reverend Dr Timothy Halton[2]
att his chamber in Q: Coll: to be
communicated to ye Society there
thes.

My reverend friend

I haue staid (and kept my places) in Q: Coll longer by a year, then I intended, when it pleased His Mtie to call me to Lincolne. A Dignity I did not Seek, nor (upon a just Consideration of my many infirmityes, and disabilities to undergoe Soe great a charge) desire. The Causes of my Stay soe long, haue beene necessary; and Such as seemed to me and my Supriores (Who had greatest Authority and Ability to judge) just and rationall. Howevr, I shall now willingly receed, and doe hereby (under my hand and seal) resigne all ye Right, Title and interest I haue in or to ye Provostship and governemt of Q: Coll: to ye Society that they may (Soe Soone as they shall think convenient) elect a Successor and to avoid the trouble and charges of a tedious journey to Yorke) prsent him (for Confirmaōn) to my Ld Grace of Yorke[3], while he is here attending ye Parliamt in London. It is now 52 years compleat, Since I had ye happines (for Soe I doe and evr shall esteeme it) to be admitted into or house, and ever Since haue had encouragmts and Subsistence from my Dear mother ye Coll: The kindenesse and comfort I haue found there, both from ye prceeding and prsent Society, has beene Such, as I may desire, but doe not expect or hope evr to enjoy elsewhere. If I haue injured any, (wch Knowingly I never did) I doe heartily beg their pardon; and if I may know wherein I haue wronged any, I shall be willing to giue all ye reasonable Satisfacōn I am able. If any haue injured me, I doe heartily forgiue ym I well Know ye Duty I owe to my Dear Mother ye Coll: and ye Kindnesse and love from me due to evry member of it, and (Wn there is an opportunity) Soe farr as I am or shall be able, shall willingly pay it, In ye mean time that God Almighty would be gratiously pleased to preserve and prosper the Coll: and every member of it, is and shall be ye constant prayer of

London April 4
1677

Your affectionate friend
and Brother
THOMAS LINCOLNE.

ye seal

[1] See n. 4, p. 197. [2] See n. 1, p. 104.

[3] 'Volo etiam et ordino quod, electione hujusmodi (scil. of a provost) celebrata, ipsa electio venerabili in Christo patri et domino Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, Angliæ primati, qui pro tempore fuerit, in cujus provincia ecclesia parochialis de Burgo subtus Staynesmore et manerium de Ravenwyk, que de fundatione sunt Collegii predicti, notorie consistunt, presentetur, et per ipsum venerabilem patrem summarie

Die Veneris (viz) Sexto die Aprilis Anno Dmj 1677. Inter horas quintam et Septimam post meridiem; In Hospitio Prpositj Coll: Regin: Oxon: Omnes dictj Coll: socij (Vnico excepto) Collegialiter congregatj sunt, coram quibus Reverendus Vir Timotheus Halton[1] S: Theol: Professor et Coll: prdj: socius senir Resignaoem Supra Scriptã legit et publicavit, Quæ Resignão Vnanimj omnium Suffragio accepta, approbata et admissa fuit In prsentia mej

Ben: Cooper[2] Nrij pubcj et
Regtij Vniversit: Oxon:

Hac resignatione admissâ et matura deliberatione inter Socios habitâ, de tempore electionis Præpositj, Vacante prpositurâ, visum est Socijs omnibus expediens, perficere electionem Præposituræ proximo die, quippe quod Singulj tunc in dicto Collegio prsentes erant, uno[3] tantum excepto, qui arduis regni negotijs impeditus interesse non poterat, Erat enim tunc temporis primarius Statûs Secretarius, et Regiæ majestatj a Secretioribus consilijs.

Ap: 7: 1677:

Electio habita officij prpositurae Coll Reginæ jam Vacantis per Voluntariam resignaoem Reverendj admodum in xto patris ac Dnj Dnj Thomæ Epj Lincoln: die et Anno Supradct:

Electus est anno et die prdictis in prpositum hujus Coll: Reginæ, Timothæus Halton S: S: Theologiæ professor unanimj consensu omniũ Sociorum Tunc prsentium (viz) Mrum Joh: Skelton[4]. Tho: Crosthwait[5], Gilb: Wharton[6]: Joh: Mill[7], Tho: Machell[8], Tho: Dixon[9]. Phil: Nanson[10]. Guil: Simpson[11], Joh: Troughere[12], Guil: Ward[13], et Joh: Halton[14]. Qua electione peracta Scriptum est ad Reverendissimũ in xto patrem Epũm Eboracensem Coll: Visitatorem et per instrumentum publicũ Sigillo Suo communj munitũ, nominumq; Suorum Subscriptione firmatũ Electionem Præpositj per ipsos factã et prsentandã unanimes censuerunt Quod per hoc Scriptum prstiterunt tenoris Sequentis.

ReVerendissimo in xto patrj ac Dno Dno Richardo[15] providentia Divina Eboracensj Archiepo, Angliæ primatj ac Metropolitano Coll: Reginæ Oxon: Salutem, (cum debita Reverentia) in Dno Sempiternam. Ad Reverendissimæ paternitatis vestræ notitiam deducimus, quod officio prpositurae Collegij nostri predctj, per liberam resignaõem Reverendj

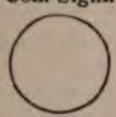
et de plano absque processu judiciario quocunque confirmetur.' (*College Statutes*, p. 10, kindly collated with the original by my colleague Mr. H. W. G. Markheim.)

[1] See n. 1, p. 104.
[2] See n. 1, p. 522.
[3] i.e. Sir Joseph Williamson, for whom see n. 3, p. 139.
[4] See n. 1, p. 223.
[5] See n. 2, p. 223.
[6] See n. 5, p. 279.
[7] See n. 4, p. 232.
[8] See n. 2, p. 214.
[9] See n. 1, p. 215.
[10] See n. 2, p. 232.
[11] See n. 11, p. 280.
[12] See n. 6, p. 228.
[13] See n. 5, p. 228.
[14] See n. 14, p. 280.
[15] Sterne, for whom see n. 2, p. 188, and n. 3, p. 329.

admodum in x^{to} patris ac D^{ni} D^{ni} Thomæ Episcopj Lincolniensis nuper p^{r}positj Sexto die instantis mensis Aprilis Vacante, Nos Socij die proximo in dictj Coll: Capellâ convenimus de Electione p^{r}positi Serio deliberavimus, ad Electionem more Solennj modoq; in Statutis cum regnj tum Coll: p^{r}scripto[1] processimus per Scrutiniũ, et unanimj consensu elegimus Timotheum Halton S: S: Theologiæ professorẽ Sociumq; Coll: Seniorem, in sacris ordinibus legitimè consitutũ, de legitimo Matrimonio procreatũ, et in ætate legitima existentem, Virum Moribus maturatũ, Spiritualibus p^{r}ditum, in temporalibus providum, in Vtrisq; circum-Spectum, ac alijs virtutũ donis multipliciter insignitum. Et completo demũ scrutinio Johannes Skelton Art: m^{r}: et (post Electũ) Senior p^{r}sens dictum Timotheum Halton legitimè et Secundũ Statuta electum in hujus Coll: p^{r}positum clarè pronuntiavit, Quam nostrã Electionem Sic ut p^{r}fertur celebratam et finaliter completam nos p^{r}dictj Coll: Socij pro ut ordinatio Fundatoris nostrj pientissimj in Statutis Suis expressè requirit, Paternitatj vestræ confirmandam per hoc p^{r}sens Scriptum Sigillo nro communj munitum p^{r}sentamus, humiliter rogantes, quatenus ipsam Electionem confirmare, ipsumq; Timotheũ Halton Sic ut p^{r}fertur, a nobis ritè et legitimè et Canonicè juxta fundationem et formam Statutorum p^{r}fatj Coll: electum, Authoritate etiam Vestrâ confirmare, et reliqua omnia perficere quæ potestatj Vestræ in hac parte a pio Fundatore nro comissa sunt, gratiosè digneminj cum favore. In Cujus rej testimoniũ huic p^{r}sentj Scripto nro Sigillum nrum apposuimus. Dat: Oxõn: in Coll: nro p^{r}dcto 3° die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Caroli Scdi dei grâ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidej defensoris xxix° Annoq; D^{ni} Millesimo Sexcentessimo, Septuagesimo Septimo.

JOHAN. SKELTON.	JOH. MILL.	GUIL. SIMSON.
THO. CROSTWHAIT.	THO. MACHELL.	JOH. TROUGHERE
GIL. WHARTON.	THO. DIXON.	WILL. WARD
	PHIL. NANSON.	JO. HALTON

Coll. Sigill.



Archiepus lecto hoc programmate a Coll: Reginæ (ut p^{r}mittitur) exhibito, dictis acquievit, omniaq; in eo comp^{r}hensa grata et rata habuit, dictũq; Timõ: Halton pro Authoritate Sibj a pientssmo Fundatore delegatâ in Coll: p^{r}posituræ confirmavit Sub hac forma.

[1] For the elaborate regulations laid down in the statutes for the election of a Provost and the occasion on which the whole course of proceeding had to be gone through see *Letters of Radcliffe and James* (O. H. S. ix), pp. xxiii, xxiv, where the passage in the statutes is quoted from *Statutes*, pp. 8–10. The conditions involved in 'de legitimo Matrimonio procreatum et in ætate legitima existentem' are not in the Statutes, which seem in one place to contemplate 'illegitimi' being Fellows, and so presumably candidates for the Provostship.

Richardus Providentiâ divinâ Eborûm Archiēpus Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus, Dilecto nobis in ⁎to Timotheo Halton Clerico, Sacræ Theologiæ Professorj Salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Presentata coram nobis Electione de Te psonaliter constituto in prpositum Coll: Reginæ in Vniversitate Oxōn: vulgariter Nuncupat' The Queens Colledge in Oxford, per liberam et spontaneam resignationem Reverendi admodū in ⁎to patris ac Dni Dni Thomæ Epj Lincolniensis Vltimj prpositj ejusdem Coll: vacant', per Socios seu Scholares Ejusdm Coll: juxta fundationem et formā Statutorum Dictj Coll: diligenter per nos Examinat' facta, defectus (Si qui forsan fuerint) in hujusmodj Electionis negotio gratiosè supplentes Electionem ipsam de Te Timotheo Halton dictj Coll: nunc seu nuper Socio, viro utiqs provido et discreto, in Sacris ordinibus legitimè constituto, de legitimo matrimonio procreato, in ætate legitima existente, in Spiritualibus ac temporalibus circumspecto, ac alijs Virtutum donis multipliciter insignito (cōmunicat' Jurisperitorum consilio) rite, legitime et canonicè juxta fundaōem et formam Statutorum prfatj Coll: factam et celebratam Authoritate nostrâ confirmamus. Ac Tibi Sic electo et confirmato curam regimen et Administraōem prfatj Coll: in Spiritualibus ac temporalibus, perlectis ac Subscriptis primitùs per Te coram nobis Articulis Synodalibus Religionis Authoritate Regiâ editis, assensu et consensu Tuis ijsdem adhibitis juxta formam Constitutionū et Canonū Ecclesiasticorum Authoritate regiâ edit', Delato etiam Primitus Tibi, et per Te prstito juramto non solum de agnoscendo Supremam regiam potestatem et Authoritatem, atqs de renunciando omnibus et omnimodis Authoritatibus, jurisdictionibus, prvilegijs et prhementijs forinsecis Secundum tenorem Statut' hujus regnj Angliæ in hac parte Edit' Verum etiam de Obedientia debita nobis et Successoribus nostris Eborūm Archiepis prstandâ, Comittentes, et comittimus per prsentes, juribus nris Archiepalibus, nec non Ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedralis[1] et Metropolitiæ Beatj Petrj Eborūm Dignitate et honore in omnibus Semper Salvis, In cujus rej testimoniū Sigillum nostrum Archiepale prsentibus apponj fecimus Datum Londinj decimo Octavo die Aprilis Anno Dmj Millesimo Sexcentisimo Septuagesimo Septimo et Nostræ translationis ad Archiepatum Eborūm Decimo Tertio

RICH: EBOR:
THO. CROSTWHAIT Registrarij[2]

[1] This probably refers to the words in the statutes following the quotation in n. 3, p. 523: 'et in casu vacationis ecclesie cathedralis Eboracensis predicte presidenti capitulo Eboracensi presentetur, et per ipsum presidentem pro tempore vacationis ejusdem confirmetur electio hujusmodi presentati.'

[2] This may imply that Crosthwait accompanied Halton and Skelton to London and acted as Registrarius on the occasion, or perhaps he transcribed the documents into the Register and added his signature as vouching the correctness of the transcript.

APPENDIX H.

OXFORD ALMANACKS.

The Oxford Almanack of 1677, which Kirkby had enquired for (p. 222), is an allegorical plate 21½ inches by 19. The Almanack proper is in the right-hand upper corner, 13½ inches by 13. It is being displayed by an angel or genius over whom two cupids are holding up a laurel-wreathed oval, on which the arms of the University are impaled with those of the city. A broad ribbon above has in two lines the words 'THE OXFORD ALMANACK For the Year of our Lord God 1677.' The lower part of the plate is occupied by a landscape with, in the background, a general view of Oxford from the south-west. In front to the left on a circular platform approached by three steps two female figures are seated, one with crown and sceptre, her right arm resting on a globe on which the royal arms of the time are engraved. The other seated figure, rather behind the former, seems to support her. A third figure on the right leans upon the arm of the seat on which the two former are seated. On the bottom step in the lower left-hand corner facing to the right is a draped figure seated on a stool, of which one leg, a lion's, only is visible; and at her feet is seated a partially draped figure holding a comic mask in her right hand. The five persons now described are looking at something of the nature of a horoscope on a large square board held by a sixth figure, who kneels on the lowest step. In the centre of the plate towards Oxford through the intervening meadows flows the Thames, which issues at the right-hand lower corner of the plate from a cylindrical jar, against which leans a male figure bearded and half-draped, supporting himself on the jar by his left arm, which holds a cornucopia, while with the right he holds out a palm-branch to three nearly nude female figures with jars in front of him. He is seated in front of the angular opening of a cave in which the upper part of a nude satyr is visible who is blowing a conch.

The almanack is of the usual type, with the phases of the moon, the Sunday Letters, &c. in separate columns: (1) the Saints dayes and fixed festivals; (2) Movable Feasts Term beg. & retur.; (3) Dom. of ye Moo; (4) Sun risin; the third column containing the signs of the zodiac, and the fourth in hours and minutes the time of sunrise. The explanations of the four columns are given above the enumeration of the days in February.

Below the almanack proper in five columns of unequal width are:—

i. ii. The Regal Table since the Conque.

iii. Times excepted from Marriag. *From Advent Sunday untill the eight day after Epiphany. From Septuagesima Sunday untill eight dayes after Easter. From Rogation Sunday untill seven dayes after Whitsuntide. And in all these the latter term is taken inclusively.*

The Moon will be Eclipsed on the seventh of May about a quarter of an hour after three in the morning.

iv. A Table of Interest at six in the Hundred Pound.

This is set out for terms of 1, 2, 3, 6, 12 months for sums of 10, 20, &c. to 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 pounds.

v. A table divided into four columns.

(1) *Moons age.*

(2) *Moon at South.*

(3) The cheif ports in or about England.

(4) *Differen. of Tid.*

Below this table runs:—

The use of this Table. *Hauing found the Moons age in the first column & her Southing over against it in the second. See in the third Column what Moon makes high water at the Port which you inquire for & these two last Sums added together shew the hour & minute of high water.*

This was a sheet Almanack, belonging to the famous series begun in 1674 and continued in every year, with one exception, up to the present day. That exception was 1675, though there are in the Bodleian Library two somewhat similar designs, both by Michael Burghers, which seem to be intended for that year.

From the first these Almanacks excited widespread interest, not only in their place of origin, but in London and elsewhere. The amount of information, which was free from the baneful influences of astrology and prognostication, the excellence of the engraving, the picture-like appearance, the shape, convenient for hanging up in the study or office, these were the points that challenged favourable comparison with all rivals and secured undoubted popularity. It was not the smallness of the issue that obliged Mr. Dixon in 1677 to write, that 'all ye Oxford Almanacks are bought up or sent to London' (p. 222), for the sheets were printed in large quantities. In the year 1718 Burghers was able to tell Hearne that the University received 75^li clear profit from the Almanack, which implies a sale of six or seven hundred copies at the least. Indeed its success seems to have annoyed Hearne, who writes in his diary, 'Oct. 20. 1725. Memorandum that on Monday last Broadstock began to work off the plate of the Oxford Almanack for 1726, so long (viz. a whole year) are they now before they can prepare this little trifling work, about which more noise and clutter is made than if an hundred books of learning were printed by the University, whereas they nowadays print just nothing but these almanacks, with shame be it spoken.' The demand was so great that the editors found it necessary in many years to have two plates engraved, and it may have been to increase their popularity that they were printed on *silk* as well. The sheet published in 1674 was unusually large, but since 1676 they have generally been of the large folio size now issued.

From 1676 till 1722, with the exception of 1716, the style, in accordance with the classical taste of the time, was allegorical. That representations of buildings were not introduced is perhaps owing to the publication in 1675 of Loggan's *Oxonia Illustrata*, which con-

tained forty splendid plates of College and University buildings. The draughtsman of the Almanacks at this time, Michael Burghers, who was Loggan's pupil, was perhaps unwilling to challenge direct comparison with his master. As events turned out, allegory, in times when political feeling ran so high, could not be used without danger. Vigilant eyes detected political innuendo in the design for 1706, which was asserted to be a reflection on Queen Anne and Lord Godolphin. Next year the plate was tame and feeble enough. Again, over the issue of 1711, feeling ran high, resulting, however, in nothing more serious than a pamphlet war. If one writer saw classical deities making the scene propitious, the other saw in them the Pretender and High Church crushing the liberties of the nation. If the one saw Charity with her three children, venturing forth to see what reception her nurslings would meet with in the world, the other saw only a poor Revolution widow with fatherless children in tears and consternation. No doubt the change made in 1716, already referred to above, proved a welcome one. The Almanack of the year was a representation, some years before it was built, with some fidelity of detail, of the Radcliffe Library standing where it does at present. This is of considerable interest, as for several years later the space between Brasenose and All Souls was still occupied by houses. It is not positively known whether Dr. Radcliffe, who died late in 1714, ever contemplated such a plan, nor does it seem likely that the architect Gibbs had yet been appointed. With this notable exception the allegorical style continued to 1723, when a proposed restoration of Brasenose in the Greek style, with magnificent frontage both to the High Street and to the Radcliffe Square, was presented.

In the following year (1724) began the long and well-known series of Oxford buildings. The practice thus introduced was disturbed, unfortunately for the peace of all concerned, in 1754. This was the year of the memorable Oxfordshire election, when political feeling ran very high, and when a parliamentary enquiry into the validity of the election was threatened. A harmless design for 1755, by Samuel Wale, officially styled 'Science leading man from Ignorance and Vice to Virtue and Faith,' was perverted in the public opinion into the most pronounced of political manifestoes. Five times only since this unfortunate issue, and never since 1765, has the Almanack run the risk of incurring these suspicions. From that time forward it has presented its purchasers with views in Oxford and the immediate neighbourhood.

The editing of the Almanacks was not without difficulties, and has not been free from mistakes. In 1684 St. Matthias's Day was wrongly placed on Feb. 24, and evoked an Essay on the subject from Dr. John Wallis, which was published in 1719. In 1724 the editors presented only three Sundays in Advent, and they repeated the error in 1791.

A list of designers and engravers from 1674 to 1870 is appended so far as they can be ascertained. The doubtful names are in italics:—

Year.	Designer.	Engraver.
1674	Robert White	Robert White.
1675	[Michael Burghers]	[Michael Burghers][1].
1676–1719	Michael Burghers	Michael Burghers.
1720	*Michael Burghers*	*George Vertue.*
1721	(1) Michael Burghers (2) Gerard Vandergucht	Michael Burghers.
1722	Michael Burghers	(1) Michael Burghers. (2) George Vertue.
1723	Michael Burghers	(1) Michael Burghers. (2) *George Vertue.*
1724	Michael Burghers	(1) Michael Burghers. (2) *George Vertue.*
1725–6	Will. Williams	Will. Hulett.
1727–51	George Vertue	George Vertue.
1752		J. Green.
1753	Samuel Wale	" "
1754		" "
1755	Samuel Wale	" "
1756		" "
1757	Samuel Wale	" "
1758–9		" "
1760–1	Samuel Wale	Benj. Green.
1762		" "
1763–5	J. Miller	J. Miller.
1766	Samuel Wale	Benj. Green.
1767	J. Malchair	*Cole.*
1768	" "	T. Bonnor.
1769–75	Edw. Rooker	Mich. Angelo Rooker.
1776–88	Mich. Angelo Rooker	Mich. Angelo Rooker.
1789–92	D. Harris	Isaac Taylor.
1793	J. Dixon	W. Lowry.
1794	" "	
1795–6	E. Dayes	I. Dadley.
1797–8	" "	James Basire.
1799	J. M. W. Turner	" "
1800	E. Dayes	" "
1801–2	J. M. W. Turner	" "
1803	E. Dayes	" "
1804–8	J. M. W. Turner	" "
1809	Thyne O'Neill	" "
1810	Hugh O'Neill and J. M. W. Turner	Storer.
1811	J. M. W. Turner	James Basire.
1812–14	Hugh O'Neill	" "

[1] Not issued.

Year.	Designer.	Engraver.
1815	C. Wild	Joseph Skelton.
1816–17	John Buckler	" "
1818–19	C. Wild	" "
1820	John Buckler	" "
1821–8	F. Mackenzie	" "
1829	C. Wild	" "
1830	F. Mackenzie	" "
1831	C. Wild	" "
1832	F. Mackenzie	Henry Le Keux.
1833	P. Dewint	" "
1834	F. Mackenzie	" "
1835	P. Dewint	" "
1836–8	F. Mackenzie	" "
1839	P. Dewint	" "
1840	F. Mackenzie	W. Radclyffe.
1841	P. Dewint	" "
1842	F. Mackenzie	" "
1843	P. Dewint	" "
1844	F. Mackenzie	" "
1845	C. Wild	" "
1846–51	F. Mackenzie	" "
1852	P. Dewint	" "
1853	F. Mackenzie	" "
1854–5	P. Dewint	" "
1856–70	J. H. Le Keux	J. H. Le Keux.

For most of the information contained in this Appendix I am indebted to Mr. Falconer Madan, who, however, is not to be made responsible for any of the errors which may have crept in. Here, as throughout the volume, I am much indebted to Mr. Charles L. Stainer.

APPENDIX I.

The Comitia or Act.

The ordinary admission to the superior degrees in any faculty consists of a license to incept. The actual inception till quite recently only took place once a year. Before the Laudian legislation incepting involved two sets of disputations, one 'in Vesperiis' on a Saturday, one 'in Comitiis' on the following Monday. In 1568 the Comitia were fixed to be always on the Monday after the 7th July, the vesperies on the preceding Saturday. Mr. Andrew Clark has gathered probably all that can be found about these earlier Acts in his *Register of the University of Oxford*, vol. ii. Part i, especially pp. 82 sqq.

The Act as kept in the reign of Charles II was regulated by the

provisions of the Laudian code, which doubtless in most respects followed the earlier practice with such modifications as experience showed to be desirable. The regulations are contained in Titulus VII, and in Griffiths and Shadwell's edition are to be found on pages 67 to 79.

At eight o'clock on the Saturday morning the Prælectors in Arts meet together in the north chapel of St. Mary's Church and proceed together, led by the Bedels of the faculty, to the Schools and deliver their lectures. In the other faculties the readers were to deliver their lectures in the schools at their usual hours except that the Margaret Professor was to deliver his lectures at eight, not at nine, and the Professors of Medicine, Hebrew, Greek and History were to lecture at nine. During these lectures, the Inceptors in the several faculties were to go the rounds of the schools bareheaded and to invite the Prælectors to be present at the Vesperies and Comitia, they giving their assent by saying simply *Interero*. The Inceptors in Theology, Law and Medicine were also to obtain the blessing of their Professors, the Professor of Theology giving this also to the Inceptors in other faculties.

The afternoon of the Saturday from one to five was spent in Disputations, held for the Artists in the Nave of St. Mary's Church, for the Medical men, Lawyers and Theologians in the schools assigned to the several faculties.

In Arts three questions previously selected and approved by Congregation were discussed, the person to answer being nominated from those about to incept by the Senior Proctor, who was also to oppose him in all the questions and to sum up in the first, a Proproctor and the Terræ-filius in the second, and the Junior Proctor in the third. A fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* was inflicted on every one about to incept who was not present at these disputations from the beginning to the end. Each of the Inceptors was expected to hand in to the Senior Proctor the three Questions with a few lines (versiculis) unfolding their sense, some of which were read out at the end of the disputations by the Senior Proctor with his own reflexions upon them.

The Inceptors were then all sworn in these two forms:

Magister, tu dabis fidem ad observandum Statuta, Privilegia, Consuetudines, et Libertates istius Universitatis.

Magister, tu iurabis quod nunquam consenties in reconciliationem Henrici Simeonis, nec statum Baccalaurei iterum tibi assumes.

The provisions are analogous for the disputations in the higher faculties. Resident Doctors in each faculty are to oppose the Inceptors and may, if necessary, be summoned to do so under penalty of xl*s.* for failure. A special provision is made in the faculty of Theology for the Vice-Chancellor or the head of a College being a D.D. to keep time and limit the Disputations as the Regius Professor will be too busy with the Arguments to pay attention to this. In the Law disputations a prominent part is taken by one of the students who has the title of Moderator.

The day was to close with Vesperial suppers to which the senior Inceptor in Theology, Law and Medicine was to ask the other senior Doctors in his faculty. If there was no Inceptor in any one of these faculties, the

Doctors of that faculty dined with the senior Inceptor in another faculty, and if there was no Inceptor in any of these faculties the senior Inceptor in Arts (who was senior to be determined by the Proctor) was to ask all the Doctors to supper.

On the Sunday between the Vesperies and the Act, sermons were to be preached morning and afternoon. The Preacher was to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor who might, but need not, appoint one of those about to incept in Divinity.

On the Monday Morning there was to be Divine Service in the East Chapel of St. Mary's Church performed by the Vicar of St. Mary's or his Deputy. After which the Vice-Chancellor, Inceptors, and Proctors, preceded by the Bedels, were to make their offerings at the Communion Table. Absence from the service or refusal to make an offering was to be punished by the Vice-Chancellor at his discretion, and the offender was also to be fined v*s*.

For the exercises which followed a stage was erected in the western part of the Nave of the Church. Thither after the Prayers and Offerings the Proctors, the Inceptors and the others who were to take part in the exercises of the Artists went up. The Physicians occupied the north seats, the Lawyers the south, the Theologians the east, the Musicians if there were any sat in the Organ gallery.

In the Disputations in the Comitia the Inceptors who at the Vesperies generally acted as Respondents become Opponents. In Arts the duty of responding falls to the Magister Replicans, the Respondent of the previous year or a substitute provided by the Proctor. The first Opponent was after his disputation created Master by the Senior Proctor who acted as Father of the Comitia for the Artists by giving him a book, a cap and a kiss. The Disputations were continued by the Senior Proctor, the Terræ-filius, and a Proproctor, and concluded by the Junior Proctor. If absent from these disputations an Inceptor was fined 3*s*. 4*d*.

The Music Act followed. The Candidate had to exhibit one or two songs in six or eight parts with vocal and instrumental illustration. He was admitted to his degree by one of the Savilian Professors, a Doctor if possible; if both or neither were Doctors then either of them in alternate years.

Then followed the Medical Exercises. First the Inceptors were created Doctors by the Regius Professor who gave to each a Book, a Cap, a Ring and a Kiss. This was followed by the Disputations. The Respondent who might be an Inceptor or a Student in Medicine of a specified standing, designated for the purpose, and acquiring thereby special privileges, gave his view on the three questions, the Inceptors in turns dealing separately with one of them. After the completion of each Inceptor's disputation he took the same oaths as the Artists had taken at the Vesperies.

The Law exercises came next, and were performed like those in Medicine, except that the Respondent was in this case the person who had been Moderator at the Vesperies, acquiring thereby the same privileges as the Respondent in Medicine.

Then came the Theological Exercises, like those of the two preceding

faculties, with this addition that the Regius Professor, and the Proctors had in this case the duty of seeing that the Inceptors had on gaiters (Ocreis sint induti). A Respondent in this faculty was selected in the same way and had the same privileges as in the other faculties.

The Comitia concluded with a speech given by the Vice-Chancellor at the invitation of the Proctors on the events of the year, benefactions to the University and anything else redounding to the credit of the University.

At the end of the Comitia a Congregation was held in the Congregation house to dispense the newly created Doctors and Masters from taking off their garters, shoes and stockings.

On the Tuesday after the Comitia a latin sermon 'ad Clerum' was to be preached at St. Mary's at eight o'clock in the morning by a graduate in Theology designated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Of the Actors in Arts at the Vesperies the Senior Proctor nominated the Respondent and the Proproctor, the Junior Proctor the Terræ-filius. For the Comitia the Senior Proctor nominated the Terræ-filius, the Junior Proctor the first Opponent. The Respondent in the Vesperies received two shillings and sixpence, in consideration whereof he was bound to act as Magister Replicans at the Comitia of the following year and to give bail to do so.

All the questions proposed for disputation had to be approved by Congregation. The speeches introductory to the disputations were to be short and not to be read.

There were also statutable provisions for order and decency in language, dress and behaviour.

The Proceedings thus prescribed in the Laudian Code seem to have continued in theory without alteration till the middle of the nineteenth century. They are set out as describing the existing state of things by Ayliffe (1723) in his *Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford*, vol. ii. p. 131, and by Salmon (1744) in his *Present State of the Universities*, pp. 273 sqq.

It seems not unlikely that arrangements so elaborate would in course of time fail to be carried out in their entirety.

The failure of Candidates for the superior degrees, and other causes, sometimes occasioned the suspension of an Act; and the special Acts which were celebrated on such occasions as the visit of the Chancellor, or of a Royal person, or on coronation day, detracted from the lustre of the ordinary Act and perhaps gave occasion to its gradual decline.

The transference of the more important of the Act Ceremonies to the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669 gave occasion to the starting of a literary and musical performance, a sort of festival of dedication called the Encænia. In 1670 it was ordered and a statute was passed and added as an eighth subsection to Titulus VII that there should be an annual performance of this kind on the Friday before the Act, and though at first it was only held in those years in which an Act was celebrated, it eventually took its place, so far as providing an attraction to persons outside the University was concerned.

Besides its Academic functions the Act had occasioned the concourse

of a great number of people. Visitors from Cambridge and elsewhere resorted to Oxford at this time; and then and then only professional actors were allowed, shows of all kinds were exhibited as at a fair, and special precautions had to be taken against rowdyism.

Other modifications of the statute introduced in course of time were the division among the inceptors in each faculty of the vesperial supper, enacted in 1670, the change of the day of the Comitia to the first Tuesday in July, of the Vesperies to the Saturday preceding, and of the Sermon 'ad Clerum' to the Wednesday following the Comitia, and the abolition of the oath against the reconciliation of Henry Simeon in 1827.

With the exception of these provisions the Laudian Statute remained on the Statute Book till Titulus VII disappeared with some other Tituli under the provisions of a statute approved by Convocation 26 Feb. 1856. Mr. Charles Neate, then senior Fellow of Oriel College, is said to have been the only person who opposed the statute.

APPENDIX K.

JOHN LOWTHER OF LOWTHER AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Three of the four following letters are excerpted in the seventh part of the Appendix to the Thirteenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. I am able, through the courtesy of Lord Lonsdale, to present a complete and exact transcript of them.

1.

PROVOST BARLOW TO SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BART.

S^r^

I receaued yours, and returne my respects, and harty thanks for your kindnes to the Colledge and me; and for your good opinion of both; which appeares in this, that you are pleased to trust vs with ye Education of your Grand-child, the heire and hopes of your ancient and worthy family. S^r^ wheneuer you shall be pleased to send him hither he shall be very welcome, and you may be sure, he shall haue the best accomodation ye Coll. can give him. For placeinge him in ye Coll. be pleased to know, y^t^ we haue two ranks of Gentlemen in the Colledge. 1. Those we call *Comunars*, wch are Gentlemen of inferior quality vsually (though many times men of higher birth and fortune, will haue their sonnes and heires in that ranke). 2. *Vpper-Comunars*, which vsually are Baronetts or knights sonnes, or Gentlemen of greater fortunes; these haue some honorary priuiledges aboue ordinary *Comunars*, but are not (as in all other Houses generally) freed from any exercise the meanest gentlemen vndergoe: for we conceaue, and (by experience find and) know it to be true, that to exempt them from any beneficiall exercise, is not a priuiledge, but indeed an injury and Losse to them: seeinge it is really a depriueinge them of the just meanes of attaineinge learninge, wch is the end they and we should aime att. I doe (with submission to your prudence) thinke it most convenient to make your Grandchild

Vpper-Cõmunar; it is some more honor, and benefitt to him, seeinge he will be rank'd amongst Gentlemen of better birth and fortune, and soe (in reason and probabilytie) of more ingenuous breedinge and ciuility. For a Tutor, in case you know any in our Colledge to whom you would cõmend him, lett me know it, and your cõmands shall be obey'd; otherwise if you shall be pleased to referr it to me, I shall cõmend him to such a one, as shall carefully indeauer to direct and instruct him in the grounds of Religion and good Literature. But whoeuer be his Tutor, I shall (God willinge) diligently ouersee and take care of both, and assist thẽ in attaineinge the end they aime att (piety and learninge). Though my imployments here, are neither few nor little; yet (if you giue me leaue) I shall at convenient times (priuately) read ouer the grounds of Diuinity to him, that soe he may haue a better Vnderstandinge and comp^r^hension of the reason of that Religion, which alone is, or can be a just foundation of true comfort here, and of our hopes of a better life hereafter: this (next vnder Gods blessinge) beeinge the likelyest Antidote to p^r^serue him from y^t^ impiety and Atheisme wch p^r^uaile too much amongst vs, and will (I feare) pull downe some further calamity and judgements vpon vs. Lastly, to send a seruant to attend him, will be some charge (though, to you, that be inconsiderable) and indeed (which is considerable) to noe purpose: for he must haue a boy (assign'd by his Tutor) to be his seruitor, who must be a gowne-man and a scholar, and will be able to doe all his little buisinesses for him; and he may chuse such a seruiter as is a very good scholar and sober student, and soe be helpefull to him in his studies. Very few Gentlemen, (though heires to very great fortunes) keepe any men to attend them here; and those few wch sometimes doe, those servants haueinge nothinge to doe themselues, cõmonly make their maisters more Idle. But I referre this (as all other things) to your prudence. I begg your pardon for this rude, and (I feare) impertinent scrible. God Allmighty blesse you, all yours, and

(S^r^)
Your very much obliged freind and seruant
THO: BARLOW.

Q. Coll. Oxon.
Apr. 5. 1670.

For my honored freind Sr John Lowther Baronett
at Lowther inWestmoorland these
p Penreth Post
post p^d^ 3^d^

2.

PROVOST BARLOW TO SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BARONET.

S^r^

I receaued yours; and 'tis true, I vnderstood your meaninge, (wher you mention'd sendinge a man to waite on your Grandchild here) to be of a *Cloake-man*; and such persons (haueinge vsually little or noe buisines with bookes) beeinge cõmonly idle themselues, concurre many times to

make their maisters soe too. But, it seemes, I misunderstood your meaninge, for you intended to send a younge mã, a scholar, who might waite on him as his seruitor: and (as to this) my Cosin Dr Smith, said truely, that such a person will be very convenient to come with him; for a seruitor, who is a Gown-man, he must haue; and 'twill be much better that he haue one of whose fidelity and industry he is (by experience) assured, then a stranger. besides, that boy (if borne in our Country) will be capable of any prferment in our Colledge, and if (by his Ciuility and proficiency in good Literature) he proue worthy, he shall not want it. My respects remember'd, I shall giue you noe further trouble. God Allmighty blesse you, all yours, and

(Sr)
Your very much obliged freind
and seruant
THO: BARLOW.

Q. Coll. Oxõn.
May. 26. 1670.

3.

PROVOST BARLOW TO SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BARONET.

Sr

I know you may wonder (and haue too much reason for it) that I should lett your seruant returne without a letter. It was (I confesse) my calamity, but not my crime; for your man was gone, before I knew he was about to goe: soe yt now I am compell'd to write (by ye Post) to London firste, and soe to Lowther. your Grandchild came safe hither, and is admitted; I cõmended him to one of our fellowes (Mr Denton) to take care of him as a Tutor; whom I knew to be a very serious and sober person, a good scholar, and one who is not longe since returned frõ Constantinople, where he has beene about 3 yeares Chaplaine to our Ambassador there. I ye rather chose Mr Denton for his Tutor, because (besides his learninge and prudence) he had not other scholars to trouble him, and soe might (as he promised me he would) spend more time in directinge and instructinge his Pupill, in the grounds of Religion and good Literature. He has (att present) a little, but convenient Lodgeinge neare his Tutor; ere longe (I doubt not) better will fall, and then he shall be better prouided for. I know how much it concernes your family and Country, that your grand-child be carefully bredd to the knowledge and Loue of Learninge and Ciuility, and it shall be my prayer and indeauor yt he may be soe. God Allmighty blesse you, all yours, and

(Sr)
Your most obliged freind
and seruant.
THOMAS BARLOW.

Q. Coll. Oxõn. Jun.
28. 1670.

For my honored freind Sr John Lowther
of Lowther Baronett
these

Leaue this with Mr Perryer a Scriuener at the Sun in Bartholomew-Close Londõ, to be sent as aboue.

Post paid to London.

4.

REV. HENRY DENTON TO SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BARONET.

RIGHT HONOURABLE S^r^

I am very sorry for y^r^ so long, & severe indisposition which I hope will daily abate by winters decease; and that the return of the spring will give a resurrection to y^r^ health. In ye mean time I shall not discontinue my prayers to God for it. y^r^ grandchild continues his application to his studies not onely with diligence, but delight. Onely he has by an accident common to men who are in ye vigour of their youth in iesting with an other Gentleman sprein'd his legge. But without any further hurt then some five dayes confinement to his chamber, which to him that can entertain himself all day with his book is no punishment. I am very well satisfy'd with y^r^ intentions of making him his own purse bearer, because as I do not distrust his discretion, so will it ease mee. The accounts of his expences had come long ago, but that wee stay till ye casting up of ye quarters battells, without w'h the account would be very imperfect. But these I hope to finish within a week, & then you shall further hear from

Ox. Q. C.
Jan. 17. 1670.

Y^r^ most humble servant
HENRY DENTON.

For the right honourable Sr John Lowther
at Lowther Hall in Westmorland.

APPENDIX L.

INSCRIPTION TO ALICE FLEMING AND JOHN KIRKBY.

I owe this Inscription to the kindness of the Hon. Eleanor, Lady Leighton-Warren, a descendant of D. F., who lent me for transcription a copy of the Inscription which is preserved at Tabley House.

To the living Memory of ALICE FLEMING of Conistone Hall in the County Palatine of Lancaster Widow (late Wife of William Fleming of Conistone Hall afforesaid Esqr. deceased and eldest Daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby in the said County Esqr.) and of JOHN KIRKBY Gentleman her second Brother was this Monument by her three sorrowful Sons S^r^. Daniel Fleming Knight Roger Fleming and William Fleming Gentlemen for their dear Mother and Uncle here erected. the said John Kirkby (having lived above Thirty years with his Sister afforesaid and having given to the Churches and poor of Kirkby and Conistone afforesaid one hundred and fifty pounds) dyed a Batchelor at Conistone Hall afformentioned September the 28°. A: D: 1680. and was buried near unto this place the next day. and the said Alice Fleming dyed also (having outlived her late Husband twenty seven years and survived five of her eight Children) at Conistone Hall afforesaid Feby. the 26°. A: D. 1680 and was buried in this Church close by her said Brother Feb^ry^. the 28°. 1680. in the same Grave where the Lady Bold (second Wife of John Fleming Esqr. deceased Uncle to the said William Fleming Esqr.) had about fifty five years before been interred.

EPITAPH.

Spectator stay, and view this sacred Ground
See it contains such Love on Earth scarce found
a Brother and a Sister and you see
She seeks to find him in Mortality
First he did leave us; then she stay'd and try'd
to live without him: lik'd it not and dy'd.
Here they lye buried whose religious Zeal
appear'd sincere to Church and Commonweal
Kind to their Kindred faithful to their Friends
clear in their Lives and cheerful at their Ends.
they both were dear to them whose good Intent
makes them both live in this one Monument
So dear is cordial Love, thô th'outward part
turn dust; it holds Impression in the Heart.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

[The references are to page and note.]

*** Where in the earlier part of the book there is a reference to Additional Notes and no note is found here it may be taken for granted that further research has failed to throw any light on the subject.

Page 1, note 3. So the life in *D. N. B.* His monumental inscription says the 24th.

5. A Godmother is mentioned in XVIII, p. 28, but no name is given.

4, 1. During this visit to Oxford Barbara Fletcher seems to have taken music lessons. At least there is now in the library at Rydal Hall a lesson-book in MS. containing songs such as 'Sacke & Sugar,' 'Duke of Richmonds gigg,' 'The Water Man,' 'Psalm tunes,' 'Sarabande,' 'A Voluntarye,' etc. with a MS. letter in front of the book

'Most vertuous M^ris^ Barbara

I humbly beseech you to play thes Lessons in the Order sett downe Constantly once a day, if you haue health and leasure. Play not, without turninge the Lesson in your Booke before you & keepe your eye (as much as you can) in your Booke. If you Chance to miss goe not from the Lesson, till you haue perfected it. Aboue all, Play not too fast. Thes few rules obserued you will gaine your selfe much Honnour & some Creditt to your master, whose better title is

25 March : 1652. Your most humble servant

ED: LOWE.'

This was the month in which the ladies left Oxford and the book and letter may have been Lowe's parting with his pupil. He was of Salisbury, master of the Choristers and Organist of Christ Church. He was out of his place during the Protectorate and practised as a music-master in Oxford. He was restored to his place at the Restoration and shortly after made Professor of Music. He died 1682, having been twice married.

8, 6. Lord Coleraine's wife's Christian name was Lucy, not Alice.

10, 3. I was misled by West who says (*Furness*, ed. Close, p. 265) that John Ambrose, who married Dorothy Fleming, was succeeded by his son John, the parson. It appears however from Dugdale's Visitation of 166⅔ that the former John died about 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, who died a bachelor, aged 73, in 1666, when parson John succeeded.

16, 3. See n. 15, p. 486, where it appears that Dorothy Sands lived till 1677 and was buried 20 Nov. in that year at Grasmere. See also n. 4, p. 206.

6. See Additional Note, p. 10, n. 3.

18, 2. There is in the library at Rydal Hall a copy of the second edition of Epistolae Ho-elianae, 1650, on the fly-leaf of which is written in D. F.'s hand Daniel Fleminge's Booke 1650.

26, 3. The Roger Kirkby who married Jane Rigby was father not brother of Alice, who married William Fleming, D. F.'s father.

27, 2. For 'Stockbridge,' read 'Sockbridge' twice.

29, 2. There is also a copy of Jeremy Taylor's funeral sermon on Sir George Dalston in the library at Rydal in a volume labelled 'Sermons.' It is A Sermon preached at the Funerall of that worthy Knight Sr. George Dalston of Dalston in Cumberland, September 28. 1657. By J. T. D. D. London, Printed for John Martin, James Allestrye, and Thomas Dicas. 1658 (4°.).

4. Frances married William Fletcher of Moresby. See n. 6, p. 149.

37, 3. There were too many Dixons in Kendal at this time for it to be possible to identify with any degree of certainty the Dixon whose wife or widow is here mentioned. There is no Innkeeper of the name mentioned in the '*Boke of Recorde*.' Perhaps John Dixon, a glover, who was sworn as freeman 27 Oct. 1625 is the most likely man (*l.c.* p. 70).

39, 4. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

5. D. F. continued his taste for Quarles. In the Rydal library with his name on the fly-leaf is the third edition of *The School of the Heart*, published in 1676. sm. 8°.

40, 1. In the Rydal library there is a copy of the first part of the Institutes, 4th edition, published in 1639, but it does not seem to have belonged to D. F. There is however also a copy, which did belong to him, of the same edition, and which is probably the copy referred to in the text. It has Payne's portrait of Coke with the motto Prudens qui Patiens and the date 1629 and 'The true portraiture of Iudge Littleton the famous English Lawyer,' with 'Vng Dieu et Vng Roy' proceeding out of his mouth, by Vaughan.

2. The book bought by D. F. is probably an octavo volume now in the Library at Rydal of which the title is Les Termes de la Ley: or Certaine difficult and obscure Words and Termes of the Common Lawes and Statutes of this Realme now in vse expounded and explained. Newly imprinted, and much inlarged and augmented. With a new Addition of aboue two hundred and fifty words. London, Printed by the Assignes of John More Esquire, 1636. The heading of each pair of pages is The Exposition of Termes of the Law. The French and English are in parallel columns on each page.

41, 2. Perhaps Feild is an abbreviation for Feilding, in which case the person meant may be William Feilding of Starforth (near Barnard Castle) in the county of York, who would now be about 27 years of age. His third brother Basil is perhaps the 'cosin Bazil Feilding' who was lieutenant Governour of Carlisle Castle under Sir Christopher Musgrave, to whose servants D. F. gave 00 07 06 on the 6th August, 1687. Basil was an Alderman of Carlisle in the same year (*R. P.* 3177), and storekeeper in the previous year (*R. P.* 3081). He was a correspondent from London of Bishop Thomas Smith (*R. P.* 3004) in 1686, and writes an official letter about assessments to D. F., 18 Feb. 167⅞ (*R. P.* 1960). A letter of William Feilding to R. M., an unknown correspondent, as to the disorders in Dumfriesshire in 1666 is quoted n. 1, p. 161. The cousinship was probably through the Musgraves as William's and Basil's mother was Frances, daughter and coheire of Simon Musgrave of Plumpton in the county of Cumberland. (Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, Surtees Society, 36, p. 60.)

44, 1. But the book in the Rydal library is:—'Synopsis Or, An Exact Abridgement Of The Lord Cokes Commentaries upon Littleton: Being A briefe explanation of the Grounds of the Common Law. Composed By that Famous and Learned Lawyer, Sir Humphrey Davenport, Knight, heretofore Reader of that Honourable Society of Graye's Inne, and afterwards Lord Chiefe Barron of the Honourable Court of Exchequer, at Westminster. With A perfect Table poynting

out the most remarkable things therein contained. . . . London, Printed by E. G. for Matthew Walbancke at Grayes Inne Gate and Henry Twyford in Vine-Court, Middle Temple. 1652.'

45, 4. Probably the Dick Harrison referred to p. 433, where see n. 9, whose death 1 July, 1668, is on p. 439.

46, 3. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903. There is also in the Rydal library :—' The Preacher Or The Art and Method of Preaching : Shewing The most ample Directions and Rules for Invention, Method, Expression, and Books whereby a Minister may be furnished with such helps as may make him a Useful Laborer in the Lords Vineyard. By William Chappell Bishop of Cork, sometime Fellow of Christs College in Cambridge. . . . London, Printed for Edw. Farnham, and are to be sold at his shop in Popes-head Palace near Corn-hill, 1656.' This must have been purchased later.

49, 3. The copy here bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with his name on the fly-leaf and the price $1^s - 4^d$ on the cover.

53, 3. On the title-page of the 1652 edition, which was identified in the Rydal library in 1903, 'Printed for *Mathew Walbancke*, at *Grayes-Inne* Gate, in *Holborne*, 1652.' The following comes after 'Officers and Ministers of the Courts':—' Most part of which was Composed and Collected by *G. T.* of Staple Inne, and *T. P.* of Barnards Inne, with some new Additions to the same, formerly Licensed and Printed for *Mathew Walbancke*, under the Title of *The Attorney of the Common Pleas*, and *The Book of Fees*, &c.'

4. In the library at Rydal is a copy of the third edition of Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, 1638, a frontispiece to which has been drawn in colours representing the Fleming fret with the nowed serpent as crest and Pax Copia Sapientia as the motto. It is on a large scale, rather roughly but artistically done in the proper heraldic colours with 'Daniel Fleming' at the bottom. It is probably to this drawing that the reference in the text refers. Throughout the book the arms have been coloured by hand. There is also in the Rydal library a copy of the 1611 edition, and a copy of the edition of 1679 referred to in the note on p. 53.

54, 4. The pamphlet referred to is probably A Declaration of the Lord Generall and his Councell of Officers ; shewing the Grounds and Reasons for the Dissolution of the late Parliament. London, Printed by Hen. Hilles and Tho: Brewster, Printers to the Army and are to bee sold at the signe of Sir John Oldcastles in Pye-Corner, and at the three Bibles at the West-end of Pauls. 1653. The pamphlet is dated at the end Whitehall, 22 April, 1653. The Long Parliament had been dissolved on the 20th.

5. Compare p. 32 under date 5 Jan. 165⅔.

7. This book was identified in the library at Rydall Hall in 1903.

8. The two parts of Bate's book in Latin are in the library at Rydal, bound together. The date on the title-page of the first part is 1661, and of the second part, 1663. These must have been bought later. The little English book is also in the library with D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf.

55, 3. This is too early a mention for the John Mill who was afterwards Principal of St. Edmund Hall, who would have been at this time only eight years old. It may possibly be the John Mill mentioned p. 399.

56, 4. Mary Fleming was, of course, sister to D. F.'s grandfather, not to his grandmother.

57, 4. In the library at Rydal Hall is ' Essex Dove Presenting the World with a few of her Olive Branches : Or, A taste of the Workes of that Reverend, Faithfull, Iudicious, Learned, and holy Minister of the Word, M^r. John Smith, late

Preacher of the Word at Clavering in Essex, and sometime Fellow of S. Iohns Colledge in Oxford. Delivered in three severall Treatises, viz. 1 His Grounds of Religion. 2 An Exposition on the Lords Prayer. 3. A Treatise of Repentance. Vprightnesse hath boldnesse. The Third Edition, corrected and amended. . . . London, Printed by George Miller for Andrew Crooke, Iohn Crooke, and Richard Serger, and are to be sould at their shop at the signe of the Greyhound in Paules-Church-yard, 1637.'

57, 8. See n. 2, p. 46. Mr. C. L. Stainer has kindly supplied a copy of the title-page of the first edition of Playford's book:—The English Dancing Master: or Plaine and easie Rules for the Dancing of Country Dances, with the Tune to each Dance. London, Printed by *Thomas Harper*, and are to be sold by *John Playford*, at his Shop in the Inner Temple neere the Church doore. 1651. Though the second edition was out before this purchase, from D. F.'s calling it the English-Dancing-Maister it looks as though he had got hold of a second copy of the first edition. The second edition drops the epithet English.

58, 4. The book was published in 1647.

5. The Dutch Fortune-Teller, discovering XXXVI several Questions which old and young, married men and women, bachelors and maids delight to be resolved on, *woodcut on title*, sm. folio, Printed and sold at the Printing-Office in Aldermary Church Yard, no date; is ascribed to John Booker in B. Dobell's Catalogue, No. 99, and a fine copy, calf extra, gilt edges, is there priced £1 12s. Dr. Garnett in *D. N. B.*, vol. 5, says 'The Dutch Fortune-Teller' and 'The History of Dreams' published under Booker's name after his death are probably spurious, but Booker did not die till 1667.

7. The copy bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with his name on fly-leaf and title, and the price on the cover. It was 'written in Latine by John Cowel, Doctor of the Civill Law, and Regius Professor in the University of Cambridge, and translated into English, according to Act of Parliament for the benefit of all by W. G. Esquire.'

59, 9. Wotton, Antony. Trial of the Romish Clergies Title to the Church, by way of answer to a Popish Pamphlet by one A. D. entitled a Treatise of Faith, wherein is briefly and plainly shewed a direct way by which euery man may resolue and settle his mind in all doubts questions and controuersies concerning matters of faith, 420 pp. 4°. boards. 12 Sh. 1608. (Bull & Auvache Catalogue, no. 207, 1903, p. 33 b.)

60, 2. In the Rydal library with D. F.'s name on the title-page is Montrose Redivivus, or the Portraieture of James late Marquess of Montrose, Earl of Kincardine, &c. 1. In his Actions in the years 1644, 1645, and 1646, for Charles the First. 2. In his Passions, in the years 1649, 1650, for Charles the Second K. of Scots. London, Printed for Jo. Ridley, at the Castle in Fleet-street, neer Ram-alley, 1652. The half-title at the beginning of the text of the book is The Affairs of the King in Scotland, under the Conduct of the most Honourable James Marquesse of Montrose Earl of Kinkardin, &c. And Generall Governour for his Majesty in that Kingdome. In the years 1644, 1645, 1646, 49, & 50. It is a small 8° of 202 pages. On page 167, after the twenty-one chapters presumably of the original book, begins The Continuation of Montrose's Historie, and on page 189 A true and perfect Relation of all the passages concerning the Examination, Tryall and Death of the Most Honourable James Marquesse of Montrose, Earl of Kincardin, Lord Groeme, Baron of Montdieu, &c. Knight of the most Honourable Order of St. George, Lieutenant Governour, and Captain Generall for his Majestie in the Kingdome of Scotland. A portrait is prefixed with a French

inscription. On the fly-leaves D. F. has transcribed On the death of the Noble and Valiant Marquess of Montross by T. F. beginning Nor shall he sleep, nor can his Valour lie, and Vpon the death of King Charles the ffirst, written with ye point of his sword, signed Montross, and beginning Great! Good! and Just! could I but rate.

63, 7. In the library at Rydal is the second impression of Ireland's Abridgment dated 1651. That this is the book referred to in the text is clear from the price, 2. 2. being marked on the inside of the cover and on the fly-leaf.

64, 3. The Copy in the Rydal library is:—'By Henry Swinburne, sometime Judge of the Prerogative Court of Yorke. Newly Corrected and Augmented, with necessary Tables. . . . . London, Printed by I. L. for the Company of Stationers. 1640.' There is also a copy in the Rydal library of the 4° edition of 1611, but it does not seem to have belonged to D. F.

66, 5. Perhaps the Jack Trooper who was coachman, first to Lady Fletcher and afterwards to Sir George, to whom 8 Nov. 1656 Mrs. Fleming gave at Cockermouth 00–02–06, and of whom we find mention pp. 401, 402, 425.

71, 4. Probably John Dalston of Acornbank, for whom see n. 9, p. 4 and n. 1, p. 182.

73, 1. This book was identified in the Rydal library in 1903.

2. The copy bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library and has D. F.'s name on fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 3–0 on the title-page. It contains only Daniel's part of the work and ends with the reign of Edward III. It was 'waranted perfect by me Ellis Morgan and all Danyells Chronicle.' In 1636 it had belonged to M. Edward Collins.

3. Col. John Lowther predeceased his father and was never baronet. The second baronet was his son for whom see n. 8, p. 434.

9. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

74, 1 and 2. These books were identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

3. In the Rydal library is:—'Annales The True and Royall History of the famous Empresse Elizabeth Queene of England France and Ireland &c. True faiths defendresse of Diuine renowne and happy Memory. Wherein all such memorable things as happened during hir blessed raigne, with such acts and Treaties as past betwixt hir Matie and Scotland, France, Spaine, Italy, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and the Netherlands, are exactly described. London printed for Beniamin Fisher, and are to be sould at the Talbott in Pater Noster Rowe 1625.' Also the following:—'Tomus Alter & Jdem: Or The Historie Of The Life And Reigne Of That Famous Princesse, Elizabeth: . . . London: Printed by Tho. Harper, and are to be sold by William Web Bookeseller in Oxford. Anno Dom. 1629.' D. F.'s copy was of the first edition.

There is also in the Rydal library in folio:—'Annales Rervm Anglicarvm Et Hibernicarvm, Regnante Elizabetha, Ad Annum Salvtis M.D.LXXXIX. Gvilielmo Camdeno Avthore. Londini. Typis Guilielmi Stansbij, Impensis Simonis Watersoni, ad insigne Coronæ in Cœmeterio Pavlino. M.DC.XV.' There is a copy of the fourth edition in English of 1688 in the library at Rydal but it did not belong to D. F.

75, 1. In the Rydal library is a copy of the 3rd Edition, 'Whereunto is now added a very usefull and necessary Table. London, Printed by R. T. and R. H. and are sold by R. Meighen neere the Inner-Temple gate Anno Domini 1641.' It has Daniel Fleming's name on the fly-leaf and title-page, and the price he gave for it on the cover and the fly-leaf.

75, 3. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

5. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

6. There is a copy in the Rydal library of, 'The Young Clerks Guide: or An Exact Collection of choice English Presidents according to the best Forms now used. For all sorts of Indentures, Letters of Attorney, Releases, Conditions, &c. Very useful and necessary for all, but chiefly for those that intend to follow the Attorney's Practice. Compiled by Sir R. H. Counsellor: And Revised by an Able Practitioner. The Tenth Impression. London, Printed by E. M. for Humphrey Tuckey, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Black-spread-Eagle in Fleet street, over against St. Dunstans Church. 1659.' The date shows that this was not the actual book purchased.

9. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

76, 1. The book bought by D. F. and now in the library at Rydal has added to it 'the returne of writts by John Kitchin Esq; Now all published in English. London, Printed for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, R. Best, and G. Bedell, and are to be sold at their shopps in Fleetstreet and Grayes In-Gate, 1651.' D. F.'s name is on fly-leaf and title-page, and the price on title-page and cover.

2. This book seems to be a second part of the 'Compleat Attorney' for which see n. 3, p. 53. Its title is given in Wm. London's Catalogue 1658 as The Laymans Lawyer revised and enlarged, being a second part of the practice of the Law, relating to the punishment of offenders against the publick peace; the forms of process, indictments and proceedings to judgment in all manner of crimes concerning death, and corporall and pecuniary punishments; also a discourse of pardons, the office and duty of a Goaler, Constable and other assistants for the preservation of the peace. 8°.

4. The book bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with his name on fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 1-4 on title-page and cover. It is of the first edition and D. F. has indexed the letters upon the fly-leaf at the end.

77, 1. In the Rydal library is The Transactions of the High Court of Chancery, Both by Practice and President, With the Fees thereunto belonging. And all speciall Orders in extraordinary cases, which are to be found in the Registers Office as they are quoted by Tearmes Yeares & Bookes. Collected by that famous Lawyer William Tothill Esq; late one of the 6 Clearks, And since Reveiwed by Sir Ro: Holborne, Bencher of Lincolns-Inne. London, Printed by T. W. for R. Best and I. Place, and are to be sold at Grays-Inne-Gate. 1649. It has D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf and the price 1-0 on the cover.

3. In the Rydal library is:—'Christophori Helvici, V.C. Theatrvm Historicvm Et Chronologicvm, Æqualibvs Denariorvm, Qvinquagenariorum & Centenariorum intervallis; Cum Assignatione Imperiorvm, Regnorvm, Dynastiarvm, Regvm, Aliorvmqve Virorvm Celebrivm, Prophetarvm, Theologorum, Iureconsultorum, Medicorum, Philosophorum, Oratorum, Historicorum, Poetarum, Hæreticorum, Rabbinorum, Conciliorum, Synodorum, Academiarum, &c. itémque usitatarum Epocharum, ita digestum, ut Vnivera Temporvm Et Historiarvm Series à primo Mundi exordio ad Annum M.DC.L. quasi in speculo videri possit. Nunc Continuatum Et Revisum A Iohan: Balthasar. Schuppio, Eloquentiæ & Historiarum Professore in Academia Marpurgensi. . . . Editio Quinta. . . . Oxoniæ, Excudebat H. Hall, Impensis Ioseph: Godwin, Ioh: Adams, & Edward: Forrest. M.DC.LI.'

6. This is a copy of a later edition of the book bought in 1652, p. 47, where see n. 4. It was identified in the Rydal library in 1903, and is The English Physitian Enlarged: With Three Hundred, Sixty, and Nine *Medicines*, made-

of *English Herbs* that were not in any *Impression* until this: *The Epistle* will Inform you how to know *This Impression* from any other. *Being an Astrologo-Physical Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation: Containing a Compleat Method of Physick, wherby a man may preserve his Bo— in Health; or Cure himself, being Sick, for three pence Charge, with such things only as grow in England, they being most fit for English Bodies.* Herein is also shewed these Seven Things: *viz.* 1 The Way of making Plaisters, Oyntments, Oyls, Pultisses, Syrups, Decoctions, Juleps, or Waters, of al sorts of Physical Herbs, That you may have them ready for your use at al times of the yeer. 2 What Planet Governeth every Herb or Tree (used in Physick) that groweth in *England.* 3 The Time of gathering al Herbs, both Vulgarly, and Astrologically. 4 The Way of Drying and Keeping the Herbs al the yeer. 5 The Way of Keeping their Juyces ready for use at al times. 6 The Way of Making and keeping al kind of useful Compounds made of Herbs. 7 The Way of mixing *Medicines* according to *Cause* and *Mixture* of the *Disease*, and *Part* of the Body *Afflicted. By* Nich Culpeper, Gent. Student in *Physick* and *Astrology*: London: Printed by *Peter Cole*, at the sign of the Printing press in Cornhil, neer the Royal Exchange. 1656.

77, 8. The copy of Verstegan bought by D. F. is now in the library at Rydal. It has his name on the fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 2–6 on title-page and cover. Its title is Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, in Antiquities, concerning the most noble, and renowned English Nation. By the study, and travel of R. U. Dedicated unto the Kings most excellent Majesty. London, Printed by T. Newcomb for Josuah Kirton, at the King's Arms in St. Paul's church-yard. 1653.

78, 3. 'For Mr Watsons warrant.' This is probably a document in connexion with Andrew Huddlestone's action against Sisson and Anthony Watson, for which see XXV, p. 51.

4. The Copy bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with his name and the price 2–0 on title-page and fly-leaf. On the fly-leaf he has written 'Writt by D. Peter Heylyn. vid. his Certamen Epistolare, pag. 329.'

6. The carrier referred to would be more probably one of the direct carriers between Kendal and London, for whom see Index, than Burnyeat, who would go round through Oxford.

7. This Mr. Fleming is almost certainly the chancery clerk called Henry p. 394, and John p. 422, where see n. 5. He is not to be identified with D. F.'s uncle John Fleming.

79, 5. A flat silver plate with a hole through it, fastened on with a band, used to keep an issue active and open.

8. In the library at Rydal is:—'The Compleat Copy-Holder, Wherein Is contained a Learned Discourse of the Antiquity and Nature of Mannors and Copy-holds: Being a Guide and Direction For *Surrenders. Presentments. Admittances. Forfeitures Customes, &c.* By Sir Edward Coke Knight. Whereunto is newly added The Relation between the Lord of a *Mannor* and the *Copy-holder* his Tenant: By that Worthy Lawyer Charles Calthrop of *Lincolnes-Inne* Esquire. Together, with the Forme of keeping of a *Copy-hold Court* and *Court Baron*: Also, two Tables newly added. London, Printed for W. Lee, and *D. Pakeman*, at the Turkes-head, and the Rainebow in Fleet-Street 1650.'

10. The book here bought by D. F. is in the library at Rydal with the Price marked on the title-page; it is the 'Touch-Stone of Common Assurances . . . by William Sheppard Esquire, sometimes of the Middle Temple. London, Printed for W. Lee, M. Walbancke, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell. 1651.' The President of

Presidents was not published till later but is also in the library at Rydal:—'The President of Presidents. Or, One *General President* for *Common Assurances* by *Deeds*: Wherein there is contained an Extract or Abridgment of all the Readings and Presidents thereof extant. Of singular use and profit to all men. By *William Sheppard*, Esq.; London, Printed by *Henry Hills* for *Humphrey Tuckey*, at the *Black-Spread-Eagle* in *Fleet-street*, MDCLV.

80, 4. In the Rydal library is:—'The Faithful Councellor: or the Marrow of the Law in English. *In two Parts*. The first, Methodically and plainly shewing How any Action may be warrantably laid in the Common Law, for Relief in most Causes of wrongs done; in which is handled many of the special and most useful Heads of the Law now in practice. The second, by way of Appendix, in what Cases, and for what Injuries Relief is to be had in the High Court of Chancery; wherein is set forth very much of the Learning touching the Jurisdiction and Method of Proceedings in that Court. With an exact Alphabetical Table of the most material things contained in each Chapter. A subject very usefull for all degrees of men, but most delightfull to those that are studious therein. By *William Sheppard*, Esquire. The second Edition. . . . *London*, Printed by *R. W.* for *T. Brewster*, *N. Ekins*, and *E. Dod*, and are to be sold at the Gun in Ivie-lane, and at the Gun and three Bibles at the West end of *Pauls*, 1653.

6. In the library at Rydal Hall is: Letters of *Mounsieur de* Balzac. 1. 2. 3. and 4th parts. Translated out of *French* into *English*. By Sr Richard Baker *Knight*, *and others*. Now collected into one Volume, with a methodicall table of all the letters. London, Printed for *John Williams*, and *Francis Eaglesfield*. At the Crown, and Marigold in S. *Pauls* Churchyard. 1654. On an engraved title:—Letters of Mounseur de Balzac, Translated into English by Sr Richard Baker, and others. London: Printed for John Williams, and Francis Eaglesfeild, at the Crown, and Marigold in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1655. It has D. F.'s initials on the title-page, his name on the fly-leaf and the price 3-6 on the cover.

81, 10. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

83, 2. There is in the Rydal library a copy exactly corresponding to the one described in the note as in Queen's College Library, except that each of the three titles is dated 1639.

4. In the Rydal library the edition is that of 1655.

84, 7. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

85, 2. In the library at Rydal is a copy of the fourth edition of Taylor's Holy Living bound up with the third edition of his Holy Dying lettered on each side I. F. This may have belonged to his uncle John Fleming who may have asked D. F. to get it lettered for him.

5. The edition in the Rydal library is that of 1650 in folio.

6. The Golden Grove, or, a Manuall of Daily Prayers and Letanies, Fitted to the dayes of the Week. Containing a short Summary of What is to be Believed, Practised, Desired. Also Festival Hymns. According to the manner of The Ancient Church. Composed for the Use of the Devout, especiall of Younger Persons; By the Author of The Great Exemplar. London, Printed by J. F. for E. Royston, at the Angel in Ivi-lane. 1655. 12°. The well-thumbed copy in the Rydal library has been specially bound and labelled R. F. on both covers. The copy 'for myselfe' probably went eventually to his wife.

86, 3. The copy bought by D. F. is now in the library at Rydal; it is the third edition, his name being on the title-page, and fly-leaf, and the price on the cover and title-page.

5. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* omits in its description of the book that it was

'made by Andrew Horne' and that it was 'Imprinted at London for Matthew Walbançke at Graies Inne gate.' The book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

86, 6. This Copy of the History of Independency which is in Rydal library and has D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf and the price 9 – 0 on the title-page has a third part The High Court of Justice; or Cromwells New Slaughter House in England, With the Authority that constituted and ordained it. Arraigned, Convicted and Condemned. For Usurpation, Treason, Tiranny, Theft and Murder. Being the III. Part of the History of Independency, written by the same Author. Printed Anno Domini 1651, In the second Yeare of the States Liberty and the Peoples Slavery. There is a note in D. F.'s hand on the title-page, 'This Book was writ by Master Walker; J L. 751,' and apparently in George Fleming's hand 'Athenæ Oxonienses, vol: 2, p. 77, 78.'

7. The book bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with the price 5 – 0 on the title-page, and his name on title-page and fly-leaf.

87, 1. There is a copy of Topicks in the Laws of England in the Rydal library, doubtless the book bought by D. F. It has his name on fly-leaf and title-page and the price 1 – 0 on fly-leaf and cover. Its imprint is London, Printed by R. L. for William Leake, and are to be sold at his Shop at the signe of the Crown in Fleetstreet, between the two Temple Gates. 1647.

4. The book bought by D. F. for 11. 0 is more probably the following, which is in the library at Rydal with that price inside the cover, 'The Second Part of the Institutes Of the Lawes of England. Containing The Exposition of many ancient, and other Statutes; Whereof you may see the particulars in a Table following. . . . Authore Edw. Coke Milite. I. C. . . . London, Printed for M. Flesher, and R. Young, for E. D. R. M. W. L. and D. P. 1642.'

5. The copy in the library at Rydal is 'London, Printed by the Assignes of Iohn More Esquire. M DC XXXVI.' Daniel Fleming's name is written on the title-page.

8. Evelyn has in his diary under date 14 Feb. 1653–4: 'I saw a tame lion play familiarly with a lamb; he was a huge beast, and I thrust my hand into his mouth and found his tongue rough like a cat's; a sheepe also with 6 leggs, wch made use of 5 of them to walke; a goose that had 4 leggs, 2 crops, and as many vents.'

9. The edition in the library at Rydal is that of 1653:—'And now Published by W: Hughes of Grays-Inne Esquire. With two Tables, one of the Cases, the other of the Principall Matter therein contain'd. . . . London, Printed by T. N. for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedell, M DC LIII.'

88, 1. The Copy in the library at Rydal has D. F.'s name on the title-page, and the price 1 – 6 on title-page and cover.

2. From the price 1. 6. which is on the cover it appears that the book bought by D. F. was:—'An Exact Abridgment in English of The Commentaries, or Reports of the learned and famous Lawyer, Edmond Plowden, An Apprentice of the Common Law. Concerning diverse Cases and Matters in Law, and the Arguments thereupon; in the times of the Reignes of King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, King Philip, and Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, with the Exceptions to the Pleadings, and Answers thereunto; the Resolutions of the Matters in Law, and all other principall Matters arising upon the same. By F. H. of the Inner Temple London, Esq; . . . London, Printed by R. White, and T. Roycroft, for Henry Twyford, and are to be sold at his Shop in Vine Court in the Middle Temple, 1650.'

88, 4. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903. There is also in the Rydal library a copy of the 1644 edition of the third part of the Institutes, but it does not seem to have belonged to D. F.

5. The copy bought by D. F. is now in the Rydal library with his name on fly-leaf and title-page and the price 1 – 6 on title-page and cover. It is a small 8°. Newly corrected and Imprinted with new Additions. Printed by the Assignes of John More, Esquire. 1638.

6. The copy in Rydal library is dated 1648.

89, 6. The copy bought by D. F. is in the Rydal library with his name on the fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 3. 9. on the cover and title-page. The title runs :—'The Commentaries upon Original Writs. Where most of the cases in Bracton, Book of Entries, the Year or Term-Books, from King Edward the second to these Times. With the Plaints, Counts, Pleadings, Issues, Demurrers in matters of Law; the Debates, Opinions, Rules of Court, and Resolutions of the Judges therein: Are reduced to the Originall Writs, under severall Heads or Sections, for the better understanding of the Cases and Poynts of Law. Collected, abridged, and taken out of the Books themselves; By William Hughes of Grays Inne, Esq; The First Part. . . . London, Printed by Tho: Roycroft, for Henry Twyford, and John Place, and are to be sold in Vine-Court, Middle Temple, and at Furnivals Inne-Gate in Holborn, 1655.'

7. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

8. In the library at Rydal is :—'A General Table To All The Severall Books Of The Reports Of The late most Reverend Judge Sir Edvvard Coke, heretofore chief Justice of the King's Bench, By Which All the Matters and Cases in them contained, may easily be found. With Two Alphabeticall Catalogues, One of the principall Cases, The other of all the General Titles naturally rising out of the matter of the said Reports. Composed by Tho: Ashe of Graies-Inne. London, Printed by I. Flesher, for W. Lee, D. Pakeman, and G. Bedel, in Fleetstreet, 1652.'

9. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

90, 1. The book with Daniel Fleming's name on title-page and fly-leaf and the price 6/6 on cover and title-page is in the library at Rydal. It is the fourth edition, 'London, Printed for Tho. Downes and Geo. Badger, and are to be sold by John Williams and Francis Eglesfield in St Pauls Church-yard 1653.'

2. In the library at Rydal is a copy of the fourth edition published in 1667, but this could not of course have been the copy now purchased by D. F.

4. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

5. In the Rydal library is :—'Declarations And Pleadings In English: Being the most Authentique Forme of Proceeding in Courts of Law; In Actions Reall, Personall, and Mixt; Usefull for all Practicers and Studients of the Law, of what Degree soever. Collected by Richard Brownlow Esq; Late Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. Whereto Are Added Choice Presidents in the Upper Bench, by some others of good Note. Published in Order to the Act of Parliament, and for the good of the Common-wealth. With an exact Table, wherein may be found the Principall Matters contained in this Book. The second Edition, corrected and amended. London, Printed by *Tho: Roycroft*, for *Henry Twyford*, and are to be sold at his Shop in *Vine-Court*, Middle Temple 1653.

91, 7. The book meant is probably that which occurs in D. F.'s list of his books as follows: 'Theophania; or several modern histories represented by way of Romance 4°. Lond. 1655 . . . 00 – 03 – 06.

8. The copy in the Rydal library is dated 1655, 'Written originally in

Spanish, By Matheo Aleman, Servant to his Catholike Majestie; And from the same Epitomiz'd into English by A. S. Gent.' D. F.'s name is on the fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 2. 0 on the cover.

92, 2. The copy of this book in the Rydal library which was the one D. F. bought is London, Printed by T. C. and are to be sold by John Wright at the Kings head in the Old-baily. 1655. It has D. F.'s name on fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 1 – 0 on the cover.

4. The book in the Rydal library has two title-pages. The first title-page, which is engraved, reads:—'The Conveyancers Light or Exact Presidents for all manner of Instruments and Conveyances As they haue occasionally beene Composed by the advice of many Eminent Lawyers Both Antient & Moderne With A Concordance of yeares from R: 3d vntill these present tymes very Vse full. London Printed for H: Twyford: N: Brookes, and John Place. An° Dom: 1655.' The second title-page, which is printed, reads:—'The Compleat Clark, And Scriveners Guide. Containing exact Draughts and Presidents Of all manner of Assurances and Instruments now in use: As they were penned and perfected by divers Learned Judges, Eminent Lawyers, and Great Conveyancers, both Ancient and Modern. Whereunto is also added A Concordance of years, from the time of King Richard the third untill this present; very usefull for Conveyancers and others. With an exact Alphabeticall Table, whereby any of the said Presidents may be easily found out. London, Printed by T. R. for H. Twyford, and are to be sold at his Shop in Vine-Court Middle Temple, N. Brookes at the Angell in Cornhill, J. Place at Furnivals Inne Gate in Holborne, and R. Wingate, at the Golden Hind in Chancery-Lane, 1655.'

5. In the Rydal library is:—'An exact Collection of choice Declarations, with Pleas, Replications, Rejoynders, Demurrers, Assignement of Errours: and The Entries of Judgments thereupon affirmed. Collected by VV. S. one of the Clerks of the Upper Bench Office: In the Reignes of Queene Elizabeth, King James, and the late King Charles. Diligently Perused, and Translated into English for the benefit and helpe of young Clerkes. With an exact Table, wherein may be found the Principall matters contained in the whole Book. London, Printed by T. W. and T. R. for John Place, and are to be sold at his Shop at Furnivalls Inne Gate in Holborne, 1653.' D. F. seems to have written N. S. by mistake for W. S.

7. In the Rydal library is:—'Judgements As they were upon Solemne Arguments given In The Upper-Bench And Common-Pleas, Upon the most difficult Points in All Manner Of Actions: Together with the Terms and Number-Rolls, In which the same are Entred. As also other speciall Judiciall proceedings in Order thereunto; taken out of the Records of the same Court, very usefull for all Clerks, Attorneys, and others. With an exact Alphabetical Table, wherein may be found the principall matters therein contained. Printed by Thomas Roycroft, and are to be sold at most Stationers Shops in London, 1655.'

8. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

93, 1. The Imprint of the Rydal copy is 'London, Printed by John Field, Printer to the Parliament of England, And are to be sold by W: Lee, D: Pakeman, and G: Bedell, at their shops in Fleet-street. 1653.'

3. The copy in the Rydal library has D. F.'s name on fly-leaf and title-page and the price 1 – 0 on cover and title-page.

5 and 6. These books were identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

7. The copy bought by D. F. is in the library at Rydal with his name upon the fly-leaf, and the price 1 – 0 upon cover and title-page.

94, 3. In the library at Rydal Hall is A Collection of sundry Statutes, frequent

in use, With Notes in the Margent and References to the Bookcases and Books of Entries and Registers, where they be treated of. Together with an Abridgement of the residue which be expired, repealed, altered, and worn out of use, or doe concern private Persons, Places, or Things, and not the whole Commonwealth. Also a necessary Table, or Kalender, is annexed hereunto, expressing in Titles the most materiall Branches of those Statutes in use, and practice. By Ferdinando Pulton of Lincolnes Inne, Esquire. And Now in this last Impression the faults in the Table exactly corrected and amended. London, Printed by M. Flesher and R. Young, Assignes of I. More Esquire, 1640. Cum Privilegio. There is also in the Rydal library a copy of the edition of 1632, but it does not seem to have belonged to D. F. See pages 101, 102, from which it is to be inferred that $\overline{50}$ here should be $\overline{40}$.

94, 4. The copy here bought is in the Rydal library with D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf and title-page, and the price 11/ on the cover and title-page.

5 and 11. These books were identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

95, 1. The title of the copy in the library at Rydal corresponds with the description in London's catalogue, and adds 'By William Shepard Esquire. London, Printed by Tho. Maxey, for William Lee, Daniel Pakeman, and Gabriel Bedell and are to be sold at their Shops in Fleet-street. 1654.' It is bound up with The Complete Justice, 1637, printed anon.; a book of the same size.

3. The book described in London's Catalogue is in the library at Rydal, and its title-page is:—'Amicus Reipublicæ. The Common-Wealths Friend. Or An Exact and Speedie Course to Justice and Right, and for Preventing and Determining of Tedious Law-Suits. With many other things very considerable for the good of the Publick. All which are fully Controverted and Debated in Law. By John March of Grayes-Inne, *Barister*. . . . London, Printed by Will. Bentley, for Francis Eglesfield, at the Marygold in S. Pauls Church-yard. 1651.'

5. Perhaps the second wife of Edward Lowe, or Loe, then a music-master at Oxford, afterwards Professor of Music, who had been instructor to Barbara Fletcher, to whom D. F. was married later in the year. See Additional Note on p. 4, n. 1.

9. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

10. The copy D. F. here bought is in the library at Rydal with his name on the fly-leaf and the price on the cover. It is dated in manuscript 1638. The title reads:—'Of The Lawes of Ecclesiastical Politie. Eight Bookes By Richard Hooker. London Printed by Richard Bishop, and are to be sold by George Latham.' With this book are bound 'Certain Divine Tractates and other Godly Sermons. By Richard Hooker . . . London, Printed by R. Bishop. 1639,' and 'Five Learned Sermons Written By Richard Hooker . . . London, Printed by R. Bishop. 1639.'

96, 1. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

3. From the copy at Rydal, which has D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf and the price 0-8 on the cover, it appears that the title should be amended as follows.' Politick maxims and observations written by the most learned H. Grotius. Translated for the ease and benefit of the English States-men by *H. C.* S. T. B.' Id est B. D.

4. Steps of Ascension unto God, or a Ladder of Heaven, containing Prayers and Meditations for every day of the week and for all other tymes and occasions, by E. G, D.D. London Printed for Rich. Meighen, 1636. Engraved title by Marshall. (In Pickering and Chatto's Book Lovers leaflet, No. 133, 1903.)

5. The book here referred to is in the Rydal library with Daniel Fleming's

name on the fly-leaf and title-page, and with the price 9. 0. on cover and title-page. It is the second edition 'London, Printed for Iohn Clark, and are to be sold at his shop under S. Peters Church in Cornhill. Anno Salutis MDCXXXVIII.'

96, 7. This George may have been the eighth child of Gawen Brathwaite of Ambleside the brother of D. F.'s grandmother.

8. The book bought by D. F. is in the library at Rydal with D. F.'s name on fly-leaf and title-page and the price 8 - 0 on title-page and cover. It is A Relation of the Conference betweene William Lawd, Then, L^rd^ Bishop of St Davids; Now, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: And Mr Fisher the Jesuite, by the Command of King James of ever Blessed Memorie. With an Answer to such Exceptions as A. C. takes against it. By the sayd Most Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. London, Printed by Richard Badger, Printer to the Prince His Highnes. MDCXXXIX. folio.

97, 1. In the copy of Cleopatra which is now in the library at Rydal and is contained in four volumes, the first which is all that D. F. bought on this occasion contains the first three parts only. Of these from the title-page the first and second were published in 1654, and the third in 1655. The fourth part, which in the title-page is said to be translated by J. C., published in 1656, and the fifth by the same translator published in the same year form the second volume: the sixth part, also translated by J. C. and published in 1658, forms a volume by itself. The fourth volume contains the seventh part, translated by J. C. and published in 1658, and the eighth part translated by J. W. and published in the same year. Each part has a separate title, and the first and fourth have also a frontispiece. All these are in small octavo. The ninth and tenth parts seem to have been issued in folio. In the copy in the Rydal library the two parts are in one volume with a title-page to the two dated 1659, but the tenth part has a separate title dated 1658. The translator of both is J. D., and we learn from the dedications that he was John Davies. The eleventh and twelfth parts were similarly issued together in 1659 with a common title-page, and also a separate title-page to the twelfth part, both being dated 1659.

98, 2. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

6. In the Rydal library is:—'The First Part Of Simboleography. . . . London, Printed for the Companie of Stationers. 1622.'

99, 1. The copy of L'Estrange's King Charles I in the library at Rydal has the imprint:—'London, Printed by E. C. for Edward Dod, and Henry Seile the younger, and are to be sold at the Gun in Ivie-Lane, and over against St. Dunstans Church in Fleet-street, 1655.'

3. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

4. In the Rydal library is:—'The History Of Philosophy. By Thomas Stanley. Containing those on whom the Attribute of VVise was conferred. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and Thomas Dring, and are to be sold at their shops at the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Church-yard, and at the George in Fleetstreet neere Cliffords Inne. 1655.'

100, 1. Humphrey Robinson took up the freedom of the Stationers' Company 30 June, 1623 (Arber's Transcripts, iii. 685). The first book he entered was Bishop Carleton's A thankefull remembrance of God's mercye, which he entered along with Robert Milborne 1 May, 1624 (ib. iv. 116). Among the books entered or assigned to him between then and 1640 are Rawley's edition of the Miscellany Works of Lord Bacon, 2 May, 1629 (iv. 210), Wotton's Ad Regem è Scotici (? Scotia) Reducem Plausus et vota, 21 Nov. 1633 (ib. iv. 309). He was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1661 and 1667 as Bookseller, son of Bernard

Robinson of Carlisle, Clerk (V. lxv). His father was fellow of Queen's College 1582, vicar of Burford, Oxon, 1593, and of Torpenhow, Cumberland 1613–32, canon of Carlisle 1612–34, to which he was appointed by Henry Robinson, bishop of Carlisle, who was his contemporary, and may have been his brother. One of the books he published is in the library at Rydall Hall, viz. 'Sermons Preached upon Severall Occasions, By Lancelot Dawes, D.D. Now Minister of Barton in Westmorland, and sometimes fellow of Queens Colledge in Oxford. . . . London. Printed for Humphrey Robinson, at the Three Pigeons in St. Pauls Church-yard, MDCLII.'

102, 4. In the Rydal library is a duodecimo A Synopsis of Heraldry, London, Printed for L. Curtis, neer Fleetbridge, and T. Simmons at the Princes Arms in Ludgate Street. 1682. It is made up of a number of pamphlets paged continuously, one of which containing pages 7 to 36 is A Catalogue of the Nobility of England with an Exact List of all the Knights of the Garter. It is perhaps an earlier edition of such a volume to which Smith refers.

103, 1. The two books of Heylyn's mentioned in this note are in the Rydal library. The title of the first is:—'Observations On The Historie Of the Reign of King Charles: Published by H. L. Esq. For Illustration of the Story, and Rectifying some Mistakes and Errors in the Course thereof. . . . London, Printed for John Clarke, at his shop under S. Peters-Church in Cornhill, 1656.

2. Heylyn's Reply is also in the Rydal library. Its title is: Respondet Petrus: or, The Answer of Peter Heylyn D.D. To so much of Dr. *Bernard's* Book Entituled, *The Judgement of the late Primate of Ireland*, &c. As he is made a Party to by the said Lord Primate in the Point of the Sabbath, And by the said Doctor in some others. To which is added An Appendix In Answer to certain Passages in Mr *Sandersons* History of the Life and Reign of K. Charles, Relating to The Lord Primate, The Articles of *Ireland*, And the Earl of *Strafford*, In which the Respondent is concerned. London, Printed for *R. Royston* at the Angel in *Ivy-Lane*, and *R. Marriot* in S. *Dunstans* Church-yard, *Fleet-street*. MDCLVIII.

118, 2. The 'Unckle' referred to seems to be Daniel, fifth son of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith, and brother to Henry Brougham's correspondent. The Inscription on his tomb in Barton Church gives the date of his death as 23 Jan. 1657, and his age as about 37 years. (Nicolson's *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 125.) The Fleming Pedigree says he died unmarried.

114, 1. See also Appendix I.

127, 3. In the library at Rydal is a copy of Hughes' translation, London, 1659.

5. There is also in the Rydal library another book by the same author:—'A Sure Guide; or The Best and Nearest Way to Physick and Chyrurgery: . . . London: . . . 1657.' fol.

6. In the Rydal library is Panthalia: or the Royal Romance. A Discourse Stored with infinite variety in relation to State-Government And Passages of matchless affection gracefully interveined, And presented on a *Theatre* of Tragical and Comical *State*, in a successive continuation to these Times. Faithfully and ingenuously rendred. . . . London, Printed by J. G. and are to be sold by *Anthony Williamson* at the *Queens-Armes* in St. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1659.

131, 2. Old Hum. is of course Humphrey Robinson, for whom see n. 1, p. 100, and the Additional Note thereto. Mr. C. R. Rivington, the Clerk to the Stationers' Company, kindly informs me that 'When Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently her successors, entered the City, the custom was for the Lord Mayor to be attended by Representatives of the Livery Companies, and the Stationers' Company was usually

represented by the "Master and Wardens and six of the comeliest personages of the Livery on horseback in velvet coats with *Chains of Gold* and Staff torches." Warden Robinson would have been one of the Representatives of the Company adorned with chains of gold to welcome the King.'

147, 2. In one of the bound volumes of quarto pamphlets in the library at Rydal is A Reply of Sir George Downing Knight and Baronet, Envoy extraordinary from His Majesty of Great-Britain &c. to the Remarks of the Deputies of the Estates-General upon his Memorial of December 20, 1664, Old Stile. London, Printed Anno Dom. 1665. This is apparently the English official version of these transactions, and has D. F.'s name written on the title-page. The volume of pamphlets is labelled Miscellaneous Matters.

149, 1. The Mr. Brathwait of the text is more likely Thomas of Ambleside, for whom see n. 4, p. 206. One dwelling at Ambleside would be more a 'neighbor' than one dwelling at Burneshead.

150, 5. John was the fourth son and sixth child. See n. 6, p. 416.

153, 4. In the library at Rydal there is an earlier copy. In the title-page after 'the late King' it runs And now published by the Right Reverend Father in God Robert Sanderson Lord Bishop of Lincoln. London, Printed by R. Norton for Timothy Garthwait in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1661. The Frontispiece is the Episcopal Arms of Lincoln. The Epistle Dedicatory is dated London, August 10, MDCLXI, which the later printer misread MDCXLI. Sanderson's renunciation and disownment would therefore not apply to this book.

163, 3. Bishop Ware writes:—Henry Marshall M.A. became V. of Curthwaite in 1661 (Bishop Nicolson's MS. list of Incumbents) and held it till his death, not vacating it when he received other preferments. It appears from the roll-call of the Cathedral that he was a prebendary June 23, 1666 (his predecessor George Buchanan was still prebendary June 23, 1665), and the mandate to instal Jeremy Nelson his successor is dated June 4, 1667. At the visitation of the Cathedral Sept. 5, 1666, the reply was given that the number of Canons was not full for Mr. Marshall was lately dead—so that he held his prebend a very short time. He was also Vicar of Stanwix 1666; succeeding George Buchanan at Stanwix, as in the prebend, in that year. He was also appointed Chancellor 1666. Thus for about a year he held all four offices. Nicolson and Burn (vol. ii. p. 307) give the story of his death as a murder, 'at his own door.' Ferguson's Diocesan history, p. 209, says 'at the door of his vicarage'; but I think he is only quoting Nicolson and Burn incorrectly. It is more likely that he lived in Carlisle, as some of his successors at Stanwix certainly did.

5. Bishop Ware also writes:—At the visitation Sept. 5, 1666, after stating that the number of Canons was not full, it is added 'neither yet the Minor Canons, for Mr. Wargent Lecturer and Minor Canon is dead also.' Mr. Wargent was on the roll-call as a Minor Canon June 23, 1666, but not on Nov. 23, 1661. After 1661, no roll-call for the next four years is preserved. His name does not appear in Bishop Nicolson's MS. List of Incumbents (from 1660) as holding any living. The Lecturer or Prælector was a Cathedral Officer, but was sometimes also called Lecturer of St. Mary's. St. Mary's was a parish Church within the Cathedral, the nave being a parish Church, as was usual with Augustinian Canons.

6. Lady Curwen made her will 24 Dec. 1666, and died in the following month. (J. F. Curwen's *Curwen Pedigree*, p. 51.)

169, 1. In the London Gazette, Numb. 151, from Thursday, April 25, to Monday, April 29, 1667, it is reported from Venice under date April 22. That 'Letters lately arrived from Dalmatia, assure us, that a great part of Dalmatia has

extreamly suffered by a terrible Earthquake, which hapned to them on Holy Thursday last, which threw down a great many houses in Cattaro, with a considerable part of the Wall towards the Sea, involving at the least 600 persons in the ruines. . . . Besides these, Rhaguse is more then half destroyed, with the death of 5 or 6000 of the Inhabitants. . . . Some Haidukes of Cattaro being then abroad upon a party to seek after prey, saw some Mountains in the Turkish Borders, that in the time of the Earthquake seemed to open, out of which, issued some fire with abundance of smoak.'

173, 1. Joseph Wright (*English Dialect Dictionary*, s.v.) says that Petties was used as a term of contempt for the lower scholars at Cartmel School.

174, 3. D. F.'s copy, which is now in the Rydal library, is dated 1665, 'Wherevnto is added, The Reign of King Charles the First, with a Continuation of the Chronicle, in this Fourth Edition To the Coronation of His Sacred Majesty King Charles the Second That now Reigneth. In which are many Material Affairs of State never before Published; and likewise the most Remarkable Occurences relating to His Majesties most Happy and Wonderful Restavration, by the Prudent Conduct, under God, of General Monck, now Duke of Albermarle, and Captain General of all His Majesties Armies: As they were Extracted out of His Excellencies own Papers, and the Journals and Memorials of those imploy'd in the most Important and Secret Transactions of that time. London, Printed for Nathaniel Ranew and Jonathan Robinson; and are to be sold at their Shop at the Signe of the Angel in St. Pauls Church-yard, M.DC.LXV.'

182, 2. Petty Sessions, no quarter sessions were held at Penrith.

183, 3. In the library at Rydal is:—'The History of the Royal-Society of London, For the Improving of Natural Knowledge. By Tho. Sprat. London, Printed by T. R. for J. Martyn at the Bell without Temple-bar, and J. Allestry at the Rose and Crown in Duck-lane, Printers to the Royal Society. MDCLXVII.'

197, 4. Langbaine was never librarian of the Bodleian.

199, 3. See n. 13, p. 479.

206, 4. In the MSS. of Mr. George Browne of Troutbeck (Historical MSS. Commission Tenth Report, Appendix, Part IV. p. 356) appears The Will of Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside, Esquire, A.D. 1674. He desires that all his ancient medals and Roman antiquities of gold, silver, brass, and copper, be presented by his friend Dr. Barlow, Provost of Queen's College, to whom he has given them by a deed of trust, to the University of Oxford. The will gives many genealogical details. The will is also printed at length in *A Boke off Recorde of Kirkbiekendall*, pp. 242–7.

216, 3. The person referred to is probably William, for whom see n. 6, p. 176. I have been unable to trace any relationship to Machell, who was about four years senior to him in College. Blennerhasset was sheriff of Cumberland for the two years 1678 and 1679.

221, 3. In the Rydal library is A Sermon Preached in the Savoy, July 11, 1675 by Mr. De Luzancy, Licentiat in Divinity, On the Day of his Abjuration. English'd. The Second Edition. London, Printed by W. Godbid, and are to be sold by Moses Pitt, at the Angel over against the Little North-door of St. Paul's Church. 1676. Where you may have the same Sermon in French, as it was Preached. 4°. It is bound with some other pamphlets, in a volume labelled Jesuits Intrigues, &c.

235, 5. The practice continued for at least sixty years after this, as in 'Shepilinda's Memoirs,' a MS. belonging to the Rev. Egerton Leigh, Vicar of Kirkstall, Y-shire, dated 7 Jan. 1737–8, we read: 'the Fellows that dine at the

Sit at the High Table sit all with their Backs against the Wall, & the poor Children, or Tabiters that wait on them, Stand with their Faces towards them, & their 2 thumbs across upon the table; which custom has been ever since one of them Stab'd a person in the time of Diner or Super, I don't know which, but my Memory won't let me tell you, who it was, how it was, nor when it was, but thus much I believe that true it was.'

237, 1. Henry Fletcher had become eldest son by the death of his brother George. See n. 2, p. 358.

239, 5. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903. D. F. had also by this time acquired the copy of the original edition of the Whole Duty of Man. 'London, Printed for Tim. Garthwait in Little St. Bartholomews-Hospital, neer Smithfield, 1668,' which is in the Rydal library.

249, 3. Lining is the spelling of 'linen' on p. 333.

253, 4. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

5. The copy in Rydal library is The Third Edition Corrected and Enlarged. To which is added, A Meditation for every Day in the Week. London: Printed for Christopher Wilkinson, at the Black-Boy over against St. Dunstans Church in Fleet-street, MDCLXXVII. 12mo. In the library at Rydal there is also a copy of the seventh edition, published in 1682.

254, 2. There is also in the Rydal library with D. F.'s name on the fly-leaf 'ΥΠΟΤΥΠΩΣΙΣ 'ΥΓΙΑΙΝΟΝΤΩΝ ΛΟΓΩΝ A Form of Sound Words: or, a Scripture-Catechism; shewing what a Christian is to Believe and Practise, in order to Salvation. Very useful for Persons of all Ages and Capacities as well as Children. Composed by the Pious and Learned John Worthington, D.D. Deceased. London, Printed for R. Royston, Bookseller to His most Sacred Majesty. MDCLXXIII. The short title and the heading of the pages is A Scripture-Catechism. It is 12°. The library has also a copy of the book described in the note on p. 254. The length of the description given in the text seems to be due to the attempt to distinguish it from the other book.

3. In the library at Rydal there is a copy of the Westminster Greek Grammar printed in London 1613. It was apparently used by Fletcher Fleming, who has put the date 1692 and 1694 on the fly-leaf. In the same volume 'A short Introduction of Grammar, generally to be vsed: . . . 1613,' and 'Brevissima Institutio . . . 1613' are included.

4, l. 10. *For* Brevissimæ *read* Brevissima.

5. In the library at Rydal are two copies of An Esssay to facilitate the Education of Youth, by Bringing down the Rudiments of Grammar to the sense of Seeing, which ought to be improv'd by *Sincrisis*. Fitted to Children's Capacities, for the learning, especially of the *English*, *Latin* and *Greek* tongues; but may be as a General Grammar, and a Foundation to any Tongue: in Three Parts, An *Accidence*, a *Middle-Grammar*, and a *Critical* or *Idiomatical Grammar*. By M. Lewis of Tottenham. London, Printed for Thomas Parkhurst, at the sign of the Bible and Three Crowns, at the lower end of Cheapside, near Mercers Chappel, 1674. 8°. There is also in the Rydal library:—'Vestibulum Technicum: Or, An Artificial Vestibulum Wherein the sense of Janua Linguarum is contained, and most of the leading words Chapter by Chapter, are compiled into plain, and short Sentences, fit for the initiation of Children. Each Part of Speech is distinguished by the Character it is Printed in, (a Method never used before) and a sufficient Grammar is brought down to the sense of Seeing, in regard of the thing signified, contained in two Pages. It will very much ease the Master, and exceedingly promote the expeditious progress of the Scholar. By M. Lewis.

London, Printed for Thomas Parkhurst, at the Sign of the Bible and Three Crowns, at the lower end of Cheap-side, near Mercers Chappel, 1675.'

254, 6. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

269, 2. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

3. In the library at Rydal Hall are two copies of: Of Education, Especially of Young Gentlemen. In two Parts. The Third Impression with Additions. Printed at the Theater in Oxford, and are to be had there, and at Simon Millers Bookseller at the Star at the west end of S. Pauls Churchyard. Ann. 1677. 12°. D. F. has written across the title-page 'By Mr Obadiah Walker now Master of University College Oxon.'

271, 3. Dorothy Kirkby who married the first of the three Edward Wilsons was niece, not sister of D. F.'s mother, being daughter of Roger, Alice Fleming's brother. The third Edward was grandson of the second, being son of Daniel the second Edward's third son, the eldest who survived him. Two Edwards who were older than this Daniel died before their father. Daniel Wilson married Elizabeth, daughter of William Crowle of Hull, son of George who married Eleanor Kirkby, younger sister of the first Edward's second wife.

273, 4. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

277, 4. The living was that of Monk Sherborne in Hampshire which was vacated by the death of John Dobson on 4 Dec. 1678 (College Entrance Book). Skelton seems to have taken the living (see p. 279) which he held it would seem (see n. 1, p. 223) with two and eventually with three livings in Lincolnshire. He seems to have resigned it on his presentation to Walgrave in Northants as William Simpson seems to have succeeded him at Monk Sherborne in 1682.

281, 2. This book was identified in the library at Rydal Hall in 1903.

3. D. F. obtained a copy of Oates's sermon, which is now in the library at Rydal Hall with D. F.'s name on the title-page, bound up in a volume labelled Sermons.

287, 4. The 1674 edition of the Parecbolæ is in the Rydal library. In this the Statuta Carolina are followed by the Thirty-nine Articles and the oathes of fidelity and supremacy. There is also in the Rydal Library a copy of the 1682 edition in which written across the title-page are the words 'Geo: Fleming Julij 10mo 1688.' probably the copy given him at his matriculation.

291, 2. The book referred to by Mr. Clark is A brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from September 1678 to April 1714, by Narcissus Luttrell. In Six Volumes, Oxford, 1857. 1674 is a misprint for 1679.

296, 2. In the Rydal library is:—'Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia Recognita Et Avcta. An English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities, wherein many Roman & English offices are paralleld and divers obscure phrases explained. For the use of Abingdon Schoole. Newly revised and inlarged by the Author. Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield for Henry Cripps. A. Dom. M.DC.XLII.' The preface is signed by Tho. Godwin. In the same volume is bound 'Moses and Aaron. Civil And Ecclesiastical Rites Used By The ancient Hebrewes; . . . By Thomas Godwyn, B.D. . . . London . . . 1641.'

3. The Antiquity & Excellency of Globes. What a Globe is, and of the Circles without the Globe, what the Horizon is with the things described thereon, also what the Meridian is, the Poles, Axes, Houre circle and Index. *Moreover of the* Circles which are described on the superficies of the Globes; of the Equinoctiall Circle, Zodiack, and Eccliptick, of the Tropicks, what the Artic and Antartick Circles are; of the Verticall Circles, and Quadrant of Latitude, of the Zones and their numbers of Climates and Paralels. All which are proper to the Celestiall

and Terrestriall Globes, with their uses, profitable for all that would be instructed in Geography. *He stretcheth out the North over the Empty place, and hangeth the Earth upon nothing*, Job 26. 7. *London*, Printed by *M. S.* and are to be sold by *Tho. Jenner* at the South-entrance of the *Old Exchange*, 1652. 4°, title and 26 pages. (In the library at Tabley House.)

297, 3. Robert Lowther, for whom see n. 1, p. 285, and n. 1, p. 480.

6. William Lowther, for whom see n. 1, p. 285.

299, 3. There is in the Rydal library:—(1) Behemoth, The History of the Civil Wars of England from the year 1640 to 1660, by T. H. of Malmsbury. Purged from the Errours of former Editions. Printed in the year 1680. 8°. (2) Mr. Hobbs's State of Nature Considered, In a Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy. To which are added Letters from the Author of the Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy. London, Printed by E. T. and R. H. for Nath. Brooke, at the Sign of the Angel in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1652. 8°. (3) Some opinions of Mr. Hobbs considered in a Second Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy. By the same Author. London, Printed by J. Macock, for Walter Kettilby, at the Sign of the Bishops-head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1673. 8°.

301, 2. The copy of the book in the library at Rydal belongs to the 8° edition. D. F. seems to have been interested in this controversy. In the Library at Rydal are (1) A Discourse of the Peerage and Jurisdiction of the Lords Spiritual in Parliament Proving from the Fundamental Laws of the Land, the Testimony of the most Renowned Authors, and the Practice of all Ages. That They have no right in claiming any Jurisdiction in Capital Matters. London, Printed in the year MDCLXXIX. folio. (2) That the Bishops in England May and Ought to Vote in Cases of Blood Written in the Late Times upon occasion of the Earl of Straffords Case. By a Learned Pen. With some Answers to the Objections of the then Bishop of Lincoln, against Bishops Voting in Parliament. London, Printed for Walter Davis, 1680. folio. (3) The Rights of the Bishops To Judge in Capital Cases in Parliament cleared. Being a Full Answer to Two Books lately published; The First Entituled, A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend, &c. The other, A Discourse of the Peerage and Jurisdiction of the Lords Spiritual in Parliament: Endeavouring to shew the contrary. London, Printed by Tho. Braddyll, for Robert Clavel, at the Peacock in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1680.

308, CLXXVIII. These were Daniel and George's accounts at Kendal, not at Sedbergh School. Daniel was at Kendal school from June, 1672, to May, 1680. He would then be nearly 20 years of age (see n. 13, p. 402), and now finished his education. George remained by himself at Kendal till December, 1680. He then seems to have been taught at home for six months with the three brothers next younger than himself by a Mr. Thwaites. George, Michael, Richard, and Roger went to Hawkshead school to be under Mr. Sadler in August, 1681, and stayed there till December, 1685. In the following January George and Richard went to Sedbergh to be under Posthumus Wharton.

315, 7. 'Index Villaris' is in the library at Rydal Hall.

321, 4. See Additional Note on p. 296, n. 2.

339, 3. Perhaps the Christopher Walker of Workington whose daughter Elizabeth married as his third wife James Duckett of Grayrigg, for whom see n. 2, p. 206.

360, 1. Perhaps William Lancaster, for whom see n. 3, p. 244.

401, 11. Dr. J. F. Payne thinks Richman must have been a 'Touch-doctor,' who treated diseases by rubbing and stroking, much in the same way as some

moderns, the *masseurs*, and partisans of the Swedish or Kellgren treatment, which is widely popular. The best known of these in the seventeenth century was the notorious Valentine Greatrakes, patronised by Boyle, but there were several others, all unlearned men and of course not recognised as general practitioners. Another explanation of the phrase is that it has to do with the fish, 'the tench, the physician of fishes' as Isaac Walton calls it (*The Complete Angler*, chapter 11), who ascribes healing power to 'two little stones in every Tench's head,' and to 'applying a Tench to the feet,' and says that 'the Pike, being either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the Tench.'

408, 4. Clavi Trabales; or, Nailes Fastned by some Great Masters of Assemblyes. Confirming The Kings Supremacy. The Subjects Duty. Church Government by Bishops. The Particulars of which are as followeth I. Two Speeches of the late Lord Primate Ushers. The one of the Kings Supremacy, The other of the Duty of Subjects to supply the Kings Necessities. II. His Judgment and Practice in Point of Loyalty, Episcopacy, Liturgy and Constitutions of the Church of England, III. Mr. Hookers Judgment of the Kings Power in matters of Religion, advancement of Bishops &c. IV. Bishop Andrews of Church Government &c. both confirmed and enlarged by the said Primate. V. A Letter of Dr. Hadrianus Saravia of the like Subjects, Unto which is added a Sermon of Regal Power, and the Novelty of the Doctrine of Resistance, Also a Preface by the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Lincolne, Published by Nicholas Bernard, Doctor of Divinity, and Rector of Whit-church in Shropshire. London, Printed by R. Hodgkinson, and are to be sold by R. Marriot, at his Shop in St. Dunstans Church-yard in Fleetstreet. 1661. Small 4°. It is in the library at Rydal Hall, and also in the Bodleian is Bp. Barlow's copy, who has noted on the title-page that the sermon is by Nic. Bernard, and the Preface by Bp. Sanderson.

409, 6. Penna Volans: or The Young Man's Accomplishment. A Copy-Book, wherein The Rules of Arithmetick are exquisitely Written In all the Usual Hands, viz. The New Mixed Secretary, Set Hand, Text, Roman, Court and Chancery. Also, Such plain and ample Rules and Directions for the writing of all those Hands, as that one of a mean Capacity may learn them without a Teacher. And that nothing may be wanting to the full Attainment of both those Arts, the Author hath published a Book of Arithmetick, entituled, The Complete Arithmetitian. Both to be sold by Matt. Collings at the Three Black-Birds in Canon-Street, and Will. Rumbold at the Princes-Arms in St. Laurence-lane. These Arts are taught in the best manner on the South side of St. Paul's Church over against Paul's Chain betwixt the Signs of the Sugar-Loaf and Naked Boy, By the Author hereof Edward Cocker. There is an address to the Reader and a second title made up of flourishes enclosing the title itself as follows, with a Crown above and the Lion and Unicorn on each side: Penna Volans or The young mans Accomplishment being The quintessence of those curious Arts Writing & Arithmetick Whereby ingenious Youths may soone be made For Cleark-ship fit, or management of Trade Invented Written & Engraven By Edward Cocker 1661. (In the Finch Library at the Taylor Buildings, Oxford.) It is not in the Bodleian; the copy in the British Museum has lost its title-page.

411, 2. The Bodleian has Le Jeu de l'Hombre. Comme on le joue presentement à la cour, & à Paris. Avec les Pertintailles. Enrichy de Cartes figurées, qui representent les Jeux qui se jouent. Cinquieme Edition. A Paris Chez la Veuve de Claude Barbin, au Palais, sur le second Perron de la Sainte Chapelle. M.DCCV. Avec Privilege Du Roy. 12°. It has also of the same size the seventh

edition of the same book, published 1713. D. F. may have purchased an earlier edition.

414, 2. In the second-hand catalogue of Mr. Hitchman of Birmingham, No. 407, Easter 1904, is offered for sale Wingate's Remains, or The Clerk's Tutor to Arithmetick and Writing, with a Copy-Book of Mr. Cockers, consisting of the most necessary hands, *with plates of handwriting*, 12mo, *half calf*, 7/6. 1676.

415, 7. William Molines (fl. 1680) has a few lines given to him by Dr. J. F. Payne in *D. N. B.*, s. v. Molines James. He is mentioned in the Records of the Barber-Surgeons as engaged in the anatomical dissections at their hall in 1648, and wrote Myotomia, or the Anatomical Administration of all the muscles of an Humane Body (London, 1680, sm. 8°). He probably belonged to a medical family, which included the other persons of the same name mentioned in the same article. See also the introduction to James Molins' Anatomical and Practical Observations, ed. J. F. Payne, reprinted from St. Thomas' Hospital Reports, vol. XXIII. London, 1896.

418, 5. Probably the *Emplastrum Stipticum Paracelsi*, which is recommended by Woodall in 'The Surgeon's Mate' (1639) as one of the first requisites in the Surgeon's chest. Woodall does not give the composition, but there are several prescriptions for plasters in 'Paracelsus's Surgery' ('Die grosse Wundartzney,' Ulm, 1536, folio). That which the author praises most was composed of beeswax, colophony, and cobbler's wax, with which were blended gum ammoniacum, bdellium, amber, and powdered magnet (magnetic iron ore). This was so powerful, it could draw an arrow-head out of a wound! Another receipt for Paracelsus's plaster, in 'Schroder's Dispensatory' (London, 1669), gives besides gums, &c., mummy, loadstone, white and red coral, with a number of other ingredients. (J. F. Payne in Molins' Anatomical and Practical Observations, London, 1896, p. 12.) Dr. Payne kindly wrote to me: 'It was not recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*, the official formulary, but was apparently widely used. Originally it seems to have been meant to be magnetic in its effects.'

8. D. F. seems at any rate to have kept the school at Rydal in repair, see p. 453, entry under 13 Nov. 1669.

419, 9. See also n. 4, p. 61.

421, 3. Master also bought a copy, see p. 389, May 4. I have not been able to identify the book.

432, July 8. For Dorothy Sands, see n. 4, p. 206, and n. 15, p. 486.

435, 2. Life (the) of Donna Olimpia Maldachini, who governed the Church during the time of Innocent the X. which was from the year 1644, to the year 1655. Written in Italian by Abbot Gualdi [Gregorio Lati]: and faithfully rendered into English [by Henry Compton, Bishop of London]. London, M.DC.LXVII. Octavo. Pp. 214. [*Wood, Athen. Oxon.*, iv. 576.] (Halkett and Laing, ii. 1473.)

444, 4. Grace was sister, not daughter, to Sir Richard Sandford. Their father Richard was not a knight. (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 376.) The facts are correctly stated in n. 3, p. 84.

449, 6. Enter into thy Closet: or, a Method and Order for Private Devotion. With an Appendix Concerning the Frequent and Holy Use of the Lords Supper. The Fourth Edition. Is not this a brand pluckt out of the fire. Zech. 3. 2. London, Printed for John Martyn, and are to be sold at the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1672. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) In the Bodleian Catalogue it is ascribed to Edward Wetenhall (1636–1713) bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh.

461, 6. Polygraphice: or The Art of Drawing, Engraving, Etching, Limning, Painting, Washing, Varnishing, Colouring and Dying. In Three Books. I. Shews the Drawing, of Men, and other Animal Creatures, Landskips, Countries, and Figures of Various Forms. II. The way of Engraving, Etching and Limning, with all their Requisites and Ornaments. III. The way of Painting, Washing, Varnishing, Colouring, and Dying, according to the Method of the best Authors now Extant. Exemplified in the Painting of the Antients, Washing of Maps, Globes, or Pictures; Dying of Cloth, Silks, Bones, Wood, Glass, Stones, and Metals: together with the way of Varnishing thereof according to any Purpose or Intent. The Like never yet Extant. By W. S. a Lover of Art. London, Printed by E. T. and R. H. for Richard Jones at the Golden Lion in Little-Brittain. 1652. (Bodl. sm. 8°.) The Dedication to Peter Stanley of Alderly is signed W. Salmon.

462, 15. Galingale, the aromatic root of certain East Indian plants of the genera *Alpinia* and *Kæmpferia*, formerly much used in medicine and cookery. Lindley, *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 267. The warm and pungent roots of the greater and lesser Galangale are . . . used by the Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia. (Murray, s.v.) D. F. should have put a comma between this word and the next. Cubebs, the berries of a climbing shrub *Piper cubeba* or *Cubeba officinalis*, a native of Java and the adjacent islands; it resembles a grain of pepper, and has a pungent spicy flavour, and is used in medicine and cookery. Langham, *Gard. Health*, Cubebs strengthen a weak and windy stomach. (Murray, s.v.)

16. Cardamom, a spice consisting of the seed capsules of various species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria* (N.O. Zingiberaceæ), natives of the East Indies and China, used in medicine as a stomachic, and also for flavouring sauces and curries. (Murray, s.v.)

17. See n. 6, p. 475. Melilotus. Lat. melilotos; Gr. μελίλωτος, so called from the quantity of honey which it contains. *Bot.* Melilot is a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Trifolicæ. It is found in the warmer parts of the Old World. Known species, ten. Two are wild in Britain, *Melilotus officinalis* and *M. alba*. A third, *M. arvensis*, is an escape. A decoction of the first is emollient, and sometimes used on the Continent in lotions and enemas. The second produces swelling in the belly of cattle which graze upon it. (*The Encyclopædic Dictionary*, 1885, s. v.)

475, 5. At Kendal. John, son of William Foster of Kirkland, was apprenticed in 1645 to Reginald Lickbarrow, mercer. He (or another) was sworn one of the twenty burgesses 13 August, 1657, and as a mercer freeman in the following year. (*Boke off Recorde*, pp. 273, 27, 61.) This may have been his wife.

477, 12. The discovery of the regularity of the vibration of the pendulum was made by Galileo. The first pendulum clock is said to have been made by Richard Harris for St. Paul's, Covent Garden. J. W. Benson (*Time and Time-Tellers*, p. 55) has a picture of a watch of the date of 1580, to which a pendulum was added in 1670. It of course made it useless for the special purposes of a watch, turning it in fact into a clock.

494, 5. *R. P.* 1517 is a letter from John Sadler to D. F., dated 11 May, 1674, on the merits of Lewis's and other Latin Grammars. He refers to Danesius, Vossius, Mr. ffarnaby, and Dr. Busby. *R. P.* 1567 is the draft of a letter from D. F. to Mr. Mark Lewis, commending his 'Accidence and Middle-Grammar, and expressing a desire to see his 'Criticall-Grammar' soon published.

535, Appendix K. For Provost Barlow see n. 4, p. 197; for Sir John Lowther see n. 2, p. 455; and for the Grand-child n. 8, p. 434.

536, l. 22. For 'seruiter' see n. 3, p. 107.

537, l. 7. Barlow's letter was prophetic; 'that boy' was William Lancaster for whom see n. 3, p. 244, who became provost of the College.

537, l. 24. Henry Denton entered Queen's College, 27 March in Easter Term, and matriculated 24 June, 1653. His elder brother Thomas had entered in the previous October. They were both pauperes pueri. The College Register makes Thomas elected Fellow 1 March, 1659, but this seems to be a mistake for Henry, who occurs rightly in the list of Fellows in the Entrance Book. He proceeded B.A. 21 March, 165⁄, and M.A. 25 June, 1659. He was chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, and according to Wood (*Fasti*, ii. 219) to the English ambassador at Constantinople, and published a translation of Georgirines' *Description of Samos*, 1678. He was rector of Bletchingdon from 1673 till his death in 1681.

Last line but 2. For Scriuener see n. 5, p. 56.

538, last line but 2. Bridget, daughter of Sir William Norris of Speake in Lancashire, was married as her first husband to Sir Thomas Bold of Bold in Lancashire, and as her second husband and his second wife to John Fleming of Rydal, elder brother of Daniel, D. F.'s grandfather.

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The figures in black type indicate the page on which most information is to be found. ggf. for great-grandfather, gf. for grandfather, f. for father, s. for son, gs. for grandson, ggs. for great-grandson. For the persons by whom and to whom letters are addressed, see Table of Contents.

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Brathwaite, Thomas Brathwaite (1639), Thomas Brathwaite (1680), Henry Brougham (1656), Henry Brougham (1681), Thomas Buckle, Thomas Burton, William Burton, John Cannon, Guy Carleton, Thomas Cartwright, Thomas Clarke, John Cock, Sept. Collinson, Henry Compton, Richard Compton, William Coventry, Richard Crackanthorpe, Thomas Crosfield, Thomas Crosthwayte, John Dalston, Lancelot Dawes (f.), Lancelot Dawes (s.), Henry Denton, Thomas Denton, Thomas Dixon, John Dudley, Clement Elis, Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Alan Fisher, Edward Fisher, Henry Fisher John Fisher, Jos: Fisher, Nicholas Fisher, Daniel Fleming, Henry Fleming, James Fleming, Roger Fleming, George Fletcher, Henry Fletcher, John Floyer, George Fothergill, Dr. Francis, Bernard Gilpin, Edmund Halley, John Halton, Timothy Halton, Robert Harrison, Patricius Highmore, Thomas Hide (1654), Andrew Huddleston, Thomas Hyde (1658), Richard Jackson, George Johnston, John Lamplugh, Richard Lamplugh, Thomas Lamplugh (1633), Thomas Lamplugh (1649), Thomas Lamplugh (1676), William Lancaster, Gerard Langbaine, Thomas Lister, Thomas Loughe, John Lowther, Richard Lowther,

Oxford University, Colleges (*continued*):—
Robert Lowther, William Lowther, Hugh Machell, Thomas Machell, John Martin (1638), John Martin (1640), Robert Milburne, Thomas Milburne, John Milne, Henry Moore, Christopher Musgrave, Philip Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave, Philip Nanson, Thomas Nevinson, Edward Nicholas, John Nicholas, James Nicholls, Rowland Nicholls, Thomas Nicholls, Joseph Nicholson, William Nicolson, Edward Norryes, John Owen, William Pearson, George Phillip, Christopher Potter, Allan Prickett, Richard Rainsford, Matthew Richardson (1599), Matthew Richardson (1632), Thomas Richardson, Bernard Robinson, Joseph Robson, William Rooke, Henry Rowe, John Ryves, Adam Sadler, John Salkeld, Randal Sanderson, John Scott, Adrian Scroop, Robert Shepheard (sen.), Robert Shepheard (jun.), Richard Simpson, William Simson, Zachariah Singleton, John Skelton, Leonard Smith, Thomas Smith, John Southaike, John Sutton, John Tayler, John Tempest, Thomas Tempest, William Tempest, Francis Thompson, Hugh Todd, Antony Tonstall, John Trougheare, George Tully, Thomas Tully, John Wakefeild, William Ward, John Waugh, Gilbert Wharton, Joseph Williamson, Edwin Wilson, William Wil-

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